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PUBLISHED BY CROCKER AND BREWSTER,

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THE LATIN SCHOOL BOOKS prepared by Prof. E. A. ANDREWS, exclusive of his Latin-English Lexicon, founded on the Latin-German Lexicon of Dr. Freund, constitute two distinct series, adapted to different and distinct purposes. The basis of the First Series is Andrews' First Latin Book; of the Second, Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

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In announcing the Revised Edition of ANDREWS and STODDARD'S LATIN GRAMMAR, the Publishers believe it to be quite unnecessary to speak of the merits of the work. The fact that in the space of about *Twenty Years*, SIXTY-FIVE EDITIONS, numbering above *Two Hundred Thousand Copies*, have been required for the purpose of meeting the steadily increasing demand for the work, sufficiently evinces the estimation in which it has been held. In preparing this Revised and Enlarged Edition, every portion of the original work has been reconsidered in the light of the experience of twenty years spent by the present editor in studies connected with this department of education, and with the aid of numerous publications in the same department, which, during this period, have issued from the European press. The results of this labor are apparent on almost every page, in new modifications of the old materials, and especially in such additional information in regard to its various topics as the present advanced state of classical education in this country seemed obviously to demand. The publishers commend this new edition to the attention of Teachers throughout the country, and express the hope that in its present form it will be deemed worthy of a continuance of the favor which it has so long received.

The following are extracts from a few of the many letters the Publishers have received from teachers from all parts of the country in commendation of this work:—

The revised edition of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar is without doubt the best published in America. I have no doubt that the time is near at hand when this series of works will, by all lovers of the classics, be considered as the 'National Series.' The pronunciation is now by the same class considered the American Standard. I will sail with joy the day when every college and school in our country shall have adopted Prof. Andrews' series as the foundation of true classic knowledge. As such I consider it, and for that reason have I used it since I first knew its existence.—*Martin Armstrong, Potomac Seminary, Romney, Va.*

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I have reason to believe that the improvements, introduced into the last edition of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar by my respected and lamented friend Dr. Andrews, a little before his death, add very decidedly to the value of a work, which has done more to give the knowledge of that language to the youth of this country than any, perhaps than all others.—*Theodore W. Woolsey, President of Yale College, New Haven.*

No book, probably, has done more to improve classical training in American schools than Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar. Its use is almost universal; and where it has not itself been adopted as a manual, it has made grammars of similar excellence necessary. The last edition, the sixty-fifth, was carefully revised by the lamented Dr. Andrews, not long before his death, by whom it was greatly enlarged by the incorporation of much valuable information, derived mainly from the last edition of the Latin Grammar of Professor Zumpt. It will therefore be found to be much improved as a repository of the principles and facts of the Latin language.—*Thomas A. Thacher, Professor of Latin in Yale College, New Haven.*

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Such a work as Andrews and Stoddard's Revised Latin Grammar needs no recommendation, it speaks for itself.—*A. A. Keen, Professor of Greek and Latin, Tufts College, Medford, Ms.*

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I have examined Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, and say, without hesitation, that the principles of the Latin language can be more easily and systematically acquired from it than any work I have ever seen. The arrangement and simplicity of its terms are such as to make it easily comprehended by the beginner, while, at the same time, its copiousness is sufficient for the most advanced student. The author has evidently noted and profited by the defects in this respect of most of the Latin Grammars now in use.—*C. W. Field, Mauch Chunk, Pa.*

The superior merits of the original work are too well known and appreciated to need any commendation from me. I have had some means of knowing how great pains and labor Dr. Andrews has bestowed upon this final revision and improvement of the work, and, therefore, was not unprepared to find its acknowledged excellence materially increased, and I do not hesitate to say, that its value has been greatly enhanced, and that it has been brought as near as practicable to the present state of philological science.—*John D. Philbrick, Superintendent of Public Schools, city of Boston.*

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I thought before that the *old* edition was entitled to the appellation of "*The Latin Grammar*," but I perceive its value has been much increased by the numerous emendations and additions of Prof. Andrews. The Grammar is now fitted to be a complete hand-book for the Latin scholar during his whole course.—*E. W. Johnson, Canton Academy, Canton, N. Y.*

I unhesitatingly pronounce the Revised Edition of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar the best Grammar of the Latin Language, and shall certainly use my influence in its behalf.—*H. E. J. Clute, Edinboro', Pa.*

After a thorough examination, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best Latin Grammar for the purposes of the recitation room that I have ever examined. In its present form it ought certainly to displace a large majority of the Grammars in common use. Its rules of Syntax are expressed with accuracy and precision, and are in fact, what all rules ought to be, reliable guides to the learner.—*James W. Andrews, Principal of Hopewell Academy, Penn.*

Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, in the arrangement and adaptation to the learner, has excelled all others, and the revised edition is certainly a great improvement, and I do believe is better adapted to the wants of the student than any other. This whole seems to be critically revised and corrected. Prof. Andrews was truly the student's benefactor.—*M. L. Severance, North Troy, Vermont.*

It gives me great pleasure to bear my testimony to the superior merits of the Latin Grammar edited by Professor Andrews and Mr. Stoddard. I express most cheerfully, unhesitatingly, and decidedly, my preference of this Grammar to that of Adam, which has, for so long a time, kept almost undisputed sway in our schools.—*Dr. C. Beck, Cambridge.*

I know of no Grammar published in this country, which promises to answer so well the purposes of elementary classical instruction, and shall be glad to see it introduced into our best schools.—*Charles K. Dillaway, Boston.*

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NEW SERIES OF LATIN SCHOOL BOOKS.

I have adopted the Latin Grammar of Andrews and Stoddard in the school under my charge, believing it better adapted, upon the whole, for elementary instruction than any similar work which I have examined. It combines the improvements of the recent German works on the subject with the best features of that old favorite of the schools, Dr. Adam's Latin Grammar.—*Henry Drisler, Professor of Latin in Columbia College.*

A careful review of the Revised Edition of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, shows that this favorite text-book still continues to deserve the affections and confidence of Teachers and Pupils, incorporating as it does the results of Prof. Andrews' own constant study for many years with the investigations of English and German Philologists. No other Grammar is now so well fitted to meet the wants of the country as the rapid demand for it will show beyond doubt.—*A. S. Hartwell, University of St. Louis.*

This Grammar of the Latin Language, now universally pronounced *the very best*, is greatly improved by the corrections, revisions and additions of this revised edition. We do not believe a text-book was ever written which introduced so great an improvement in the method of teaching Latin, as this has done. We wish the revised edition the greatest success, which we are sure it merits.—*Rhode Island Schoolmaster.*

I have examined your revised edition with considerable care, and do not hesitate to pronounce it a great improvement upon the old editions, and as near perfection as we are likely to have. I have no doubt it will come into general use.—*A. Williams, Professor of Latin, Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa.*

I have been much interested in the Revised Edition. The improvement is very striking, and I shall no longer think of giving it up and putting Zumpt in its place. I am much pleased with the great improvement in the typography. You have given to our schools a book fifty per cent better in every respect, and I trust you will have your reward in largely increased sales.—*William J. Rolfe, Master of Oliver High School, Lawrence, Ms.*

I can with much pleasure say that your Grammar seems to me much better adapted to the present condition and wants of our schools than any one with which I am acquainted, and to supply that which has long been wanted—a good Latin Grammar for common use.—*F. Gardner, Principal of Boston Latin School.*

The Latin Grammar of Andrews and Stoddard is deserving, in my opinion, of the approbation which so many of our ablest teachers have bestowed upon it. It is believed that, of all the grammars before the public, this has greatly the advantage, in regard both to the excellence of its arrangement, and the accuracy and copiousness of its information.—*H. B. Hackett, Prof. of Biblical Literature in Newton Theological Seminary.*

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Dr. Robinson's Gesenius.

Robinson's Hebrew Lexicon. Sixth Edition, Revised and Stereotyped. A Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament, including the Biblical Chaldee. Translated from the Latin of William Gesenius, late Professor of Theology in the University of Halle-Wittenberg. By EDWARD ROBINSON, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Biblical Literature in the Union Theological Seminary, New York. A new edition, with corrections and large additions, partly furnished by the author in manuscript, and partly condensed from his larger Thesaurus, as compiled by Roediger. These corrections and additions were made by Dr. Gesenius, during an interval of several years, while carrying his Thesaurus through the press, and were transcribed and furnished by him expressly for this edition. They will be found to be very numerous, every page having been materially corrected and enlarged, and a large number of articles having been re-written. It is printed on a new type, the face and cut of which is very beautiful, and has been highly commended and approved.

Dr. Robinson had already been trained to the business of lexicographical labor, when he began the translation of the present work. He is, in an uncommon degree, master of his own native tongue. He has diligence, patience, perseverance—yea, the iron diligence of Gesenius himself. For aught that I have yet been able to discover, all that can reasonably be expected or desired, has been done by the translator; not only as to rendering the work into English, but as to the manner and the accuracy of printing. The work will speak for itself, on the first opening. It does honor, in its appearance, to editor, printers, and publishers. I have only to add my hearty wish, that its beautiful white pages may be consulted and turned over, until they become thoroughly worn with the hands of the purchasers.—*Prof. Stuart, in the Biblical Repository.*

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A Harmony of the Four Gospels, in English, according to the common version; newly arranged, with Explanatory Notes. By EDWARD ROBINSON, D. D., LL. D.

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The Elements of Astronomy; or The World as it is and as it Appears. By the author of "Theory of Teaching," "Edward's First Lessons in Grammar," etc. Revised in manuscript by George P. Bond, Esq., of the Cambridge Observatory, to whom the author is also indebted for superintending its passage through the press.

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THE
FIRST PART
OF
JACOBS AND DÖRING'S
LATIN READER:

ADAPTED TO
ANDREWS AND STODDARD'S
LATIN GRAMMAR,
AND TO
ANDREWS' FIRST LATIN BOOK

BY
E. A. ANDREWS, LL. D.

SEVENTY-FIRST EDITION.

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PREFACE.

MAIN

THE Latin Reader, a new edition of which is here presented to the public, was originally prepared by its present editor, as the first of a series of elementary works adapted to the Grammar of Andrews and Stoddard. This series now comprises, in addition to the Grammar above mentioned, Questions on the Grammar, Latin Lessons, The Latin Reader, Latin Exercises, A Key to Latin Exercises, Viri Romæ, Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War, Sallust, and Selections from Ovid. In the present edition, the adaptation of this work to the Grammar, and to its place in the series above enumerated, remains unaltered; but, in addition to its original design, the Reader is now intended to constitute the second part of a less extended series, comprising the editor's First Latin Book, the Latin Reader, and the Viri Romæ. The latter series is designed especially for those who commence the study of Latin at a very early age, and also for such as intend to pursue the same study to a limited extent only, or merely as a part of general education.

The references at the foot of the pages relate to the sections and subordinate divisions of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar. The references to Andrews' First Latin Book may be found at the close of the volume. The marks of reference in the text refer both to the notes at the foot of the page and to those at the end of the book. In the latter series, indeed, other notes are occasionally added, and their place is denoted by quoting the words of the text to which such notes relate.

The following extracts from the preface to the first edition will sufficiently explain the manner in which the Reader was originally prepared by its present editor.

Three things were found to claim particular attention, in preparing a new edition of this work. The first was the arrangement of the Introductory Lessons, so as best to illustrate the principles of the Grammar, to which they were to be adapted. The second was to furnish such grammatical notes and references as should be necessary, in order to explain the more difficult forms and constructions occurring in the work. The third was the preparation of a vocabulary more perfectly adapted, than those usually found in introductory works, to the purpose for which it was intended.

To accomplish the first purpose, it was found necessary to make a few additions to the original work, with the intention of illustrating more fully the principal rules of Latin construction. That the object of the Introductory Lessons may be better understood, and the place which each lesson occupies in syntax more fully apprehended, each section is prefaced by a series of questions relating to those parts of the Grammar intended to be illustrated.

In the notes appended to this edition, the editor has carried into effect a design, which he had long since formed, of explaining the idioms of the language, in introductory works, by references to the Grammar, rather than by remarks couched in different language from that with which the student is already, in some degree, familiar. He has hoped, by this means, to aid the student in forming a clear, connected, and consistent view of the idiomatic peculiarities of the language, and a habit of referring every difficulty, whether in form or construction, to its appropriate place in the Grammar. It is a matter of common observation, that, to most students, the philological notes usually

found in elementary works are in a great degree lost, in consequence of their connection with the grammar not being sufficiently evident. This evil cannot, indeed, be avoided, while the grammar with which the student is furnished does not fully explain the idioms of the language. While referring to the Grammar, the editor has endeavored to keep in view the fundamental principle of education, that the only efficient help which the student can receive, is that which leads him ultimately to exercise his own faculties. While, therefore, the less prominent difficulties are usually explained upon their first occurrence, the student is afterwards, in most cases, left to perceive the additional instances in which the same principle is to be applied. In cases of greater difficulty, however, reference is repeatedly made to the same principle; and this is more particularly the case in regard to idioms which are either imperfectly exhibited, or altogether overlooked, in the grammars heretofore in common use. It is not improbable that, to some teachers, the references may appear too numerous, while, to others, the unexplained difficulties may still seem too formidable for a majority of those for whose use the work is intended. No plan of assistance can be equally well adapted to all students; but the hope is entertained, that a system which sends them back to their Grammar for information, will be liable to as few objections and abuses as any which can be devised.

The preparation of the vocabulary has occasioned more labor than any other part of the Reader; and, in its present form, I trust that it will be found better adapted to its purpose than such vocabularies usually are. The meanings assigned to the words have been selected with careful reference to all the places where those words occur in the Reader. In this part, more than in any other, the former editions of this work were defective, and that in a degree that would scarcely be suspected by one who had not examined them in reference to this subject.

The participles occurring in the Reader may generally be found in the vocabulary; but in some cases, and especially when regularly formed from verbs of the first conjugation, they have been intentionally omitted, since their formation is as easy as that of any other part of the verb. The definitions of the participles have, in general, been omitted, except in cases in which their meaning cannot be easily inferred from that of their verbs. The formation of the passive voice is seldom given, since its omission can occasion no embarrassment to one who is moderately acquainted with the paradigms of the Grammar. On the other hand, the oblique cases of nouns and pronouns, and the perfect tenses of verbs, when peculiarly irregular, are inserted in their alphabetical order, with a reference to the words from which they are derived. The derivation of words, except when they immediately follow their primitives, is, in general, given in the vocabulary. The quantity of the penult, in all words of more than two syllables, when not determined by general rules, is marked throughout this volume, as well as in the Grammar to which it refers, in the hope that early habits of incorrect pronunciation may, by this means, be in a great measure prevented.

The references, at the foot of the pages, relate to the sections and subdivisions of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

E. A. ANDREWS.

NEW BRITAIN, *Sept.*, 1849.

INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES.

SIMPLE SENTENCES.

SUBJECT—NOMINATIVE AND VERB.

WHAT is the rule for the agreement of a verb? Gram. § 209, (b.) Of what does a sentence consist? § 200, 5. What is a simple sentence? § 201, 10. Of what does a proposition consist? § 201, 1. What is the subject of a proposition? § 201, 2. What is the predicate? § 201, 3. What is the grammatical subject? § 202, 2. What is the grammatical predicate? § 203, 2. Define moods. § 143. Define the indicative mood. § 143, 1. Define the active voice. § 141, 1. 1. Give the personal terminations of the active voice. § 147, 3. What is the connecting vowel of a verb? § 150, 5. How does the present tense represent an action? § 145, I. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Ego amo. Tu mones. Rex^a regit. Nos audimus.
Vos vidētis. Puēri^b ludunt.

Why are the nominatives *ego*, *tu*, *nos*, and *vos*, usually omitted? § 209, R. 1.

Audio. Amas. Aves^c volant. Scribimus. Vocātis.
Reges^a regunt.

Voco. Jubes. Musa^d canit. Rusticus^b arat. Au-
ditis. Puēri legunt. Crescit arbor.

^a §§ 28 and 78, 2. ^b §§ 28 and 46. ^c §§ 62 and 74. ^d § 29, 1.

Sperāmus. Præceptor^a docet. Labor^b vincit. Fata^c
vocant. Manus^d tangunt. Sol lucet.

Tempus^e fugit. Venit hiems.^f Mors^f venit. Latrant
canes.^g Fugiunt nubes.^h

How does the imperfect tense represent an action? § 145, II
What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood,
imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Eram.ⁱ Ambulābas. Silva^j stabat. Monebāmus.
Dormiebātis. Fulgēbant stellæ.^j

What does the future tense denote? § 145, III. What are the
terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, future tense, in
each conjugation? § 152.

Vidēbo. Audies. Deus dabit. Uret ignis.^k Crescent
arbōres.^l Tempōra venient.

How does the perfect tense represent an action? § 145, IV.
What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood,
perfect tense? § 152.

Veni, vidi, vici. Fuisti.^l Fortūna dedit. Cecinit
avis. Cepimus. Audivistis.^m Hostes^e fugērunt.

How does the pluperfect tense represent an action? § 145, V.
What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood,
pluperfect tense? § 152.

Fugērat umbra. Dixēras. Hannibal juravērat.ⁿ Cep-
erātis. Puēri legērant.

What does the future perfect tense denote? § 145, VI. What
are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, futuro
perfect tense? § 152.

^a §§ 28 and 70. ^c §§ 66 and 76, 1. ^h §§ 62 and 73, 1. ^k §§ 63 and 74.

^b §§ 58 and 70. ^f §§ 62 and 77, 2. ⁱ § 153. ^l §§ 61 and 70.

^e § 46. ^g §§ 30 and 74. ^j § 41. ^m § 150, 3.

^h §§ 87 and 88, 1.

Risēro. Vidēris. Venērit hora. Pomum cecidēnt.
Ambulaverimus. Canes cucurrerint.

Define the subjunctive mood. § 143, 2. What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Laboret manus. Faveat Fortuna. Sol^a fulgeat. Veniat tempus. Canamus. Capiatis. Arborea cadant.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Philomela cantaret. Pomum penderet. Luna micaret.
Essetis. Vellamus.^b Troja^c staret.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, perfect tense? § 152.

Amaverim. Docueris. Oculus^d viderit. Latraverint.
canes. Arborea creverint.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, pluperfect tense? § 152.

Fuissem.^e Potuisses.^f Miles pugnasset. Lepores.
cucurrissent. Canes momordissent.

Define the imperative mood. § 143, 3.

Surge.^g Legito.^h Studete. Disce. Dicite. Equus
currito. Facitote.ⁱ Pueri scribunto.^j

Define the passive voice. § 141, I. 2. What is frequently omitted or left indefinite in the active voice? What in the passive voice? § 141, R. 2. What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

^a §§ 66, E and 70.

^c § 29, 2.

^e § 153.

^g § 267.

^b § 178, 1.

^d § 46.

^f § 154, R. 7.

Amor. Monēris. Vox^a audītur. Laudāmur. Audimīni. Tempōra mutantur.

Docēris. Vincitur hostis. Flos^b carpitur. Fabūla^c narrātur. Carmina^d leguntur.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Aqua^e fundebātur. Oppidum^e defendebātur. Pandebantur portæ. Saxa^e volvebantur. Bella parabantur.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, future tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Domus^f ædificabitur. Narrabuntur fabulæ. Epistola^e mittetur. Culpabimīni.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, perfect tense? — pluperfect tense? — future perfect tense? § 152.

Auditus es. Naves mersæ sunt. Datæ sunt leges.^a Sparsa erant folia.^e Hostes victi erant. Missi erīmus.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, subjunctive mood, present tense? — imperfect tense? — perfect tense? — pluperfect tense? § 152.

Præmia dentur. Panis emātur. Premeretur caseus. Vehērer. Tegeretur caput. Victus sit miles. Hostes capti essent.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, imperative mood? § 152.

Laudātor^e industria. Puniuntor fures.

Oves non ubique tondentur. Aliter psittacus loquitur, aliter homo.^h Oculi sæpe mentiuntur.

^a §§ 62 and 78.

^b §§ 58 and 75.

§ 41.

^d §§ 66 and 71.

^e § 46.

^f §§ 88 and 89.

^g § 267.

^h §§ 31, 1, and 69, E. 2

PREDICATE-NOMINATIVE.

What is the rule for the predicate-nominative? § 210.

Eurōpa est peninsŭla.

Ossa^a ejus^b lapis fiunt

Ego poēta^c salŭtor.

Inertia est vitium.

Homo sum.

Ebrietas^d est insania.

Dux^e electus est Q. Fabius.

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

What is the rule for the agreement of adjectives? § 205.
What is the logical subject of a proposition? § 202, 3. What is
the logical predicate? § 203, 3.

Fugāces^f labuntur anni.

Fugit irreparabile tempus.

Venit glaciālis hiems.^g

Silva vetus^h stabat.

Culpa tuaⁱ est.

Dira parantur bella.

Nulla^j mora est.

Brevis est voluptas.^k

Parvæ res crescunt.

Brevis est via.

Terra est rotunda.

Vera amicitia est sempiterna.

^a § § 61, and 75, E. 1.

^b § 211.

^c § 28.

^d § § 62 and 72.

^e § § 30 and 78.

^f § § 112 and 78.

^g § § 62 and 77, 2.

^h § 113, 3.

ⁱ § 139.

^j § 107.

Fames et sitis sunt^a molestæ.^b
 Plurimæ^c stellæ sunt soles.
 Ebrietas est vitanda.^d
 Nemo semper^e felix est.
 Non^f omnes milites^g sunt fortes.
 Maximum^h animalⁱ terrestre est elephas.^j
 Fortes^k laudabuntur, ignavi^l vituperabuntur.
 Ursi interdum bipedes^m ingrediuntur.
 Aquilæ semper solæ prædantur.
 Bonusⁿ laudatur, improbus vituperatur.
 Omnes moriёмur,^o alii^p citius,^q alii serius.^r
 Avarus nunquam erit contentus.

THE ACCUSATIVE AFTER ACTIVE VERBS.

What is the rule for the object of an active verb? § 229

Diem^s perdidi.
 Terra parit *flores*.
 Crocodilus^t ova^u parit.
 Elephantus^v odit^w *murem*^x et *suem*.^y
 Cameli diu *sitim*^z tolerant.
 Accipitres^{aa} non edunt *corda*^{ab} avium.
 Lanæ nigræ *nullum*^{ac} *colorem* bibunt.
 Senes^{ad} minime^{ae} sentiunt *morbos contagiosos*.
 Cervi *cornua sua*^{af} quotannis amittunt.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| ^a § 209, R. 12. | ⁱ § 205, R. 7, (1.) | ^q §§ 67, E. 4, and 76, E. 3 |
| ^b § 205, R. 2. | ^j § 210, R. 3, (2.) | ^r §§ 30, and 76, E. 3. |
| ^c § 125, 5. | ^k § 209, R. 1. | ^s § 79, 2. |
| ^d § 274, R. 8. | ^l § 107. | ^t §§ 58 and 71, E. 1. |
| ^e § 277, I. | ^m § 194, 2. | ^u §§ 61 and 71, E. 2. |
| ^f § 73. | ⁿ § 90, E. | ^v § 78, 2, (2.) |
| ^g §§ 66 and 70. | ^o § 46. | ^w § 208. |
| ^h §§ 62, E. 1, and 72, E. 2. | ^p § 183, 3, N. 3. | |

Ceres^a *frumentum* invēnit; Bacchus *vinum*;^b Mercurius *litteras*.^c

Canes soli^c *dominos suos*^d benè^e novēre,^f *scli nomina*^g *sua*^d agnoscunt.

Hystrix *aculeos* longè^e jaculātur.

Sturni^h et psittāci *humānas voces*ⁱ imitantur.

Miltiādes *Athēnas*^j totamque *Grāciam* liberāvit.

APPOSITION.

What is the rule for words in apposition? § 204.

Plurimi^k Scythæ, *bellicosissimi*^l homines, lacte^m vescuntur.

Delphinus, *animal*ⁿ homini^o amicum, cantu^p gaudet.

Carthāgo^q atque Corinthus,^r *opulentissimæ*^s urbes,^t eōdem anno^u a Romānis^v eversæ sunt.

Quā^w brevi^x tempore^y populi Romāni, omnium gentium^z *victoris*, libertas fracta est!

Mithridātem, Ponti *regem*, Tigrānes, *rex Armenius*, excēpit.

GENITIVE AFTER NOUNS.

What is the rule for the genitive after nouns? § 211.

Crescit amor *nummi*.

Honos est *præmium*^w *virtutis*.

^a § 73, E. 2.

^b § 229, R. 3, 1.

^c § 107.

^d § 206.

^e § 192, II. 1.

^f § 183, 3, N. 3.

^g § § 66 and 71.

^h § 46.

ⁱ § § 62 and 78.

^j § 96.

^k § 125, 5.

^l § 124.

^m § 245, 1.

ⁿ § § 66 and 70.

^o § 222, 3.

^p § 247, 1, (2.)

^q § 29, 2.

^r § § 62 and 77.

^s § 253.

^t § 248, 1.

^u § 113, 1.

^v § 83, II. 3.

^w § 210.

Sol est lux *mundi*.

Semirāmis erat *Nini* uxor.

Infinīta est multitūdo^a *morbōrum*.

Litterārum usus est antiquissimus.

Asia et Afrīca greges *ferōrum asinōrum* alit.^b

Magna est *linguārum* inter^c homines variētas.

Canis vestigia *ferārum* diligentissimē scrutātur.

Nemo non^c benignus est *sui* iudex.

Leōnum animi index^d cauda.^e

GENITIVE AFTER ADJECTIVES.

What is the rule for the genitive after adjectives? § 213.
after partitives? § 212.

Semper *fragilitātis* *humānæ* sis^f memor.

Elephanti *frigōris*^g impatientes sunt.

Stultissimū^h *animalium*^h sunt lanāta.

Velocissimūⁱ *omnium animalium* est delphīnus.

Neque *stultōrum* quisquam^j beātus, neque *sapientium*
non beātus.

Gallōrum omnium fortissīmi sunt Belgæ.

DATIVE.

What is the rule for the dative after verbs? § 223. — after
adjectives? § 222, 3.

Arma^k fecit Vulcānus *Achilli*.

Redditur *terræ* corpus.

Oves nobis suam^l lanam præbent.

^a §§ 59, 2, and 69, E. 1.

^b § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^c § 277, R. 4.

^d § 210.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^f § 260, R. 6.

^g §§ 66 and 76.

^h § 83, II. 1.

ⁱ § 205, R. 12.

^j § 96.

^k § 208.

^l § 235.

Tristitiam et metum^a tradam *ventis*.

Natūra *animalibus* varia tegumenta^b tribuit, testas, coria, spinas, villos, setas, pennas, squamam.

Homīni solī^c avaritia et ambitio^d data est.^e

Inter omnes bestias^f simia *homīni* simillima^g est.

Leōni^h visⁱ summa est in pectōre.

Antiquissimis^j *homīnibus*^k specus erant pro domibus.^l

Gallinacei *leonibus*^m *terrōri*ⁿ sunt.

Homo furiōsus ne^o *libēris* quidem^p *suis* parcit.

Grata^q *mihi* tua epistōla fuit.

ACCUSATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

What is a preposition? § 195. What is the rule for the accusative after prepositions? § 235.

Ad *finem* propēro.

Apud *Romānos* mortui^o plerūque cremabantur.

Culices^p acida^q petunt; ad *dulcia* non advolant.

Nulla habemus arma contra *mortem*.

Vir^r generōsus mitis est erga *victos*.^s

Germāni habitant trans *Rhenum*.

Nulla est firma amicitia inter *malos*.

Camēlus naturāle odium adversus *equos* gerit.

Pictæ vestes jam apud *Homērum* commemorantur.

Comētæ ob *raritatem* et *speciem* sunt mirabiles.^t

Navigatio^u juxta *litus* sæpe est periculōsa.

^a § 278.

^b § 102, III. 4.

^c § 107.

^d §§ 59, 1, and 69.

^e § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^f § 212, R. 2 N. 4.

^g § 125, 2.

^h § 226.

ⁱ § 85.

^j § 124.

^k § 241.

^l § 227.

^m § 279, 3, (a.) & (d.)

ⁿ § 205, N. 1.

^o § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^p § 78, 2, (2.)

^q § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^r § 48, 2.

Apud *Æthiopes* maximi elephanti in silvis^a vagantur.
Hippopotāmus segētes^b circa *Nilum* depascitur.^c

IN AND SUB.

What is the rule for *in* and *sub*? § 235, (2.)

Aquilæ nidificant^e in *rupibus* et *arboribus*.^d

Coccyx semper parit in *aliēnis* *nidis*.

In *senectūte*^e hebescent^f sensus; visus, auditus debili
tātur.^g

In *Indiā* gignuntur maxīma aniūalia.

Hyænæ plurīmæ in *Africā* gignuntur.

In *Africā*, nec^h cervi, nec apri, nec ursi reperiuntur.

In *Syriā* nigri leōnes reperiuntur.

Circa *Cyllēnen*,ⁱ montem in *Arcadiā*, merulæ candidæ
nascuntur.

Serus in *cælum* redeas.^j

Victi *Persæ* in *naves* confugērunt.

Numa Pompilius annum in *duodēcim menses* distribuit.

Pontius Thelesinus *Romānos* sub *jugum* misit.

Gallia sub *septentrionibus* posita est.

ABLATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

What is the rule for the ablative after prepositions? § 241.

Littēræ a *Phenicibus*^k inventæ sunt.

Carthāgo, *Corinthus*, *Numantia*, et multæ aliæ urbes,
a *Romānis*^l eversæ sunt.

^a § 235, (2.)

^b §§ 61, 1, and 73.

^c § 145, I. 1.

^d § 278.

^e §§ 67, 2, and 76, E. 2. ^f § 260, R. 6.

^g § 187, II. 2.

^h § 278, R. 7.

ⁱ § 44.

^j § 248, I.

Quidam^a homines nati sunt cum *dentibus*.^b
 Xerxes cum *paucissimis militibus*^c ex *Græciâ* a fugit.^d
 Metellus primus^e elephantos ex *primo Punico bello*
 duxit in *triumpho*.

Cantabit vacuus coram *latrone* viator.
 Sidera ab *ortu* ad *occasum* commeant.
 Britannia a *Phœnicibus* inventa est.
 Apes sine *rege* esse^f non possunt.
 Infans^g nihil^h sine *alienâ ope* potest.
 Dulce est pro *patriâ* mori.ⁱ
 Venenum aliquando pro *remedio* fuit.
 Aqua Trebiæ fluminis erat *pectoribus* tenuis.

• ABLATIVE WITHOUT A PREPOSITION.

What is the rule for nouns denoting the *cause, manner, &c.*?
 § 247. What is the rule for *utor, &c.*? § 245, I.—for *nitor innitor, &c.*? § 245, II.—for verbs signifying to *abound, &c.*? § 250, 2, (2.)—for a noun denoting the *time* at or within which any thing is said to be or to be done? § 253.—for a limiting noun denoting a *property, character, or quality*? § 211, R. 6.—for the *price* of a thing? § 252.

Apri in morbis sibi^j medentur *hedërâ*.
 Pyrrhus rex^k *tactu* pollicis in dextro pede^l lienosis^j
 medebatur.

Oleo insecta exanimantur.
 Feræ domantur *fame* atque *verberibus*.^m
 Anacreon poëtaⁿ *acino* uvæ passæ extinctus est.

^a § 207, R. 33.

^b § 64, 1.

^c § 249, III.

^d § 196, I. 1.

^e § 205, R. 15.

^f § 271.

^g §§ 30 and 77, 2.

^h § 232, (2.)

ⁱ § 269.

^j § 223, R. 2.

^k § 279, 9.

^l §§ 58, and 73, E. 1.

^m § 60, 2.

Crocodilus *pelle durissimâ^a* contra omnes ictus nūnītur.
 In Africâ^b elephantī^c capiuntur *foveis*.
 Elephantī spirant, bibunt, odorantur *proboscide*.
 Popūli quidam^d *locustis* vescuntur.
 Dentes *usu^e* atteruntur, sed *igne^f* non cremantur.
 Mures Alpīni *binis pedibus* gradiuntur, *prioribusque* ut
manibus utuntur.
 Leænæ *jubâ* carent.
 Elephanti maximè *amnibus* gaudent.^g
 Apes *tinnitu* æris gaudent *eōque* convocantur.
 Quibusdam in locis^h ansēres bis *anno* velluntur.
 Color lusciniārum *autumno* mutātur.
Hīeme ursi in antris dormiunt.
 Nemo mortaliumⁱ *omnibus horis* sapit.
 Primōres dentes *septimo mense* gignuntur; *septimo* iīdem
 decidunt^j *anno*.
 Antipāter Sidonius, poēta, quotannis, *die natāli suo*,
febre corripiebātur.
Æstāte dies sunt longiōres quā *hīeme*.
 Reperiuntur interdum cervi *candido colore*.^k
 Isocrātes orātor unam oratiōnem *viginti talentis* ven-
 didit.
 Luscinia candida, *sex sestertiis* Romæ venit.
 Leōnes facīle per triduum *cibo* carent.

INFINITIVE.

Upon what may the infinitive depend? § 270. After what classes of verbs is the infinitive used without a subject? § 271.

^a § 124.^d § 207, R. 33.^e § 142, 2.ⁱ § 163, E. 1.^b § 254, R. 3.^e § 87.^h § 212.^j § 211, R. 6.^c § 99^f § 63, 1.

Whose action must an infinitive denote when used after a verb without a subject? § 271, R. 3.

Te cupio *vidēre*.

Volui *dormire*.

Aude *contemnere* opes.

Carmina^a possūmus *donāre*.

Potēram^b *contingere* ramos.

Nihil^c amplius *scribere* possum.

Ego cupio ad te *venire*.

Intelligere non possum.

Cessātor *esse* noli.

Cur timet flavum Tibērim *tangere*?

Philippus volēbat^d *amāri*.

Alexander *metui* volēbat.

Tecum^e *vivere* amo.

Natūram *mutare* pecunia nescit.

Benē *ferre* disce magnam fortūnam.

Angustam pauperiem *pati* puer discat.^f

Dici beātus^g ante obitum nemo debet.

Æquam memento^h rebus in arduis *servare* mentem.

Aurum vestībⁱ *intexere* invēnit rex Attālus.

Non omnes homines æquo amōre^j *complecti* possūmus.

Illecēbras voluptātis *vitare* debēmus.

Romæ elephantēs per funes *incedere* docebantur.^k

What is the rule for the infinitive as a subject? § 269.

Errare est^l humānum.^l

Turpe est^k beneficium *repetere*.

^a § § 66 and 71.

^b § 154, R. 7.

^c § 94.

^d § 145, II.

^e § 133, 4.

^f § 260, R. 6.

^g § 210, R. 1.

^h § 183, 3.

ⁱ § 224.

^j § 247.

^k § 209, R. 3, (5.)

^l § 205, R. 8.

Beneficiis* gratiam non *referre* etiam turpius est.
 Parentes suos^b non *amāre* est impium.

GERUNDS AND GERUNDIVES.

By what cases are gerunds followed? § 275, I. What is the rule for the genitive of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 1.

Plurimæ sunt illecitæ *peccandi*.

Artem *scribendi* Phœnices, artem acu^c *pingendi* Phryges^d invenērunt.

Cupiditas *vivendi* nunquam immensa esse debet.

Honestissima^e est contentio beneficiis^e beneficia *vincendi*.

Homo naturā^f est cupidus nova semper *videndi* et *audiendi*.

Libri sunt inutiles ignāro^g *legendi*.

Initum^h est consilium urbis *delendæ*,ⁱ civium *trucidandorum*, nominis Romāni *exstinguendi*.

What is the rule for the *dative* of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 2.

Olim calāmus adhibebātur^j *scribendo*.

Aqua marīna inutilis est *bibendo*.

Culex habet telum et^k *fodiendo* et^l *sorbendo* idoneum.

What is the rule for the *accusative* of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 3.

Non omnes æqualiter^m ad *discendum* proni sumus.

* § 223.

^b §§ 208 and 269, R. 1.

^c § 247.

^d § 78.

^e § 205, N. 1.

^f § 249, II.

^g § 222, 3.

^h § 182, R. 3.

ⁱ § 275, II.

^j § 145, II. 1.

^k § 278, R. 7.

^l § 192 II. 2

Omnes Græciæ civitâtes pecuniam ad *ædificandam*^a classem dedērunt.

What is the rule for the *ablative* of gerunds and gerundives ?
§ 275, III. R. 4.

Funem abrumpes nimiùm^b *tendendo*.

Docendo discimus.

Mens alitur *discendo* et *cogitando*.

Lacedæmonii exercēbant^c juvēnes, *venando*, *currendo*,
esuriendo, *sitiendo*, *algendo*, *æstuando*.

Simiæ catūlos sæpe^{*} *complectendo* necant.

Amicus amicum semper aliquâ re juvābit, aut re, aut consilio, aut *consolando* certè.*

COMPOUND SENTENCES.

What is a compound sentence ? § 201, 12. How may the members of a compound sentence be connected ? § 203, III. 3.

CONJUNCTIONS.

What is the rule for copulative and disjunctive conjunctions ?
§ 278.

Sol ruit *et* montes umbrantur.

Vir^d bonus *et* prudens dici delector ego.

Immensa est, finem^eque^e potentia Dei non habet.

Accipere præstat^f quàm facere injuriam.

Rapere *atque* abire semper assuevit lupus.

Semper honos, nomen^gque tuum, laudes^gque manēbunt.

* What does this adverb modify ?

^a § 275 II.

^c § 145, II. 1.

^e § 198, II. 1.

^b § 192 II. 4, (b.)

^d § 210.

^f § 209, R. 3, (5.)

Sapientem *neque*^a paupertas, *neque*^a mors, *neque*^a vincula terrent.

Juno erat Jovis *et* soror *et* conjux.

Nox^b erat *et* fulgēbat luna.

In praelio cita mors venit, *aut* victoria læta.

Marius *et* Sylla civile bellum gessērunt.^c

Leti vis rapuit, rapiet*que* gentes.

Non fornōsus erat, *sed*^d erat facundus Ulysses.

Sī^e divitiæ felicitatem præstant, avaritia prima virtus est.

ADVERBS.

Quoties litēras tuas lego, omnem mihi^f præteritōrum temporū memoriā in mentem revōco.

Magna debēmus suscipēre, *dum* vires suppētunt.

Cervi, *quāmdiu* cornibus carent, noctu ad pabula procedunt.

Quidam crocodilum,^g *quāmdiu* vivat,^h crescēreⁱ existimant, vivit autem^j multos annos.^k

Gloria virtutem, *tanquam* umbra, sequitur.

COMPARISON.

What are the two ways of expressing a comparison by means of the comparative degree? § 256, 1, & 2.

Canes Indici^l grandiores sunt *quā*m cetēri.^m

Nullum malum est vehementiusⁿ et importuniusⁿ *quā*m nvidia.^m

^a § 278, R. 7.

^b §§ 62, and 78, 2, & 4.

^c § 209, R. 12.

^d § 198, 9.

^e § 198, 5.

^f § 211, R. 5, (1.)

^g § 239.

^h § 266, 1.

ⁱ § 272.

^j § 279, 3, & (c.)

^k § 236.

^l § 128, 1. 2.

^m § 278.

ⁿ § 124.

Interdum ferarum animos mitiores^a invenimus quam hominum.^b

Latro feræ est similior quam homini.^c

Major est animi voluptas quam corporis.^b

In montibus aer^d purior est et tenuior quam in vallibus.

What is the rule for the *ablative* after comparatives? § 256.

Nihil est clementiâ divinius.

Aurum gravius est argento

Adamas durior est ferro; ferrum^e durius ceteris metallis

Luna terræ propior est sole.

Quid magis est durum saxo, quid mollius aquâ?

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

What is the rule for the construction of relatives? § 206.

Non omnis ager, qui seritur, fert fruges.^f

Psittacus, quem India mittit, reddit verba, quæ accipit.

Achilles, cujus res gestas Homëri carmina celebrant, ad Hellespontum sepultus est.

Myrmecides quidam quadrigam fecit ex ebore,^g quam musca alis^h integebat.

Qui bonisⁱ non rectè utitur, ei^k bona mala fiunt.^l

Beneficium reddit, qui ejus^m benè memor est.

Gruesⁿ in itineribus ducem, quem sequantur,^o eligunt

Copias suas Cæsar in proximum collem subduxit, equitatumque, qui sustineret^p hostium impetum, misit.

^a § 124.

^f § 179.

^h § 206, (3.) (a.)

^b § 211, R. 7.

^c § 94.

ⁱ § 180.

^e § 278.

^d § 71, E. 3.

^m § 213.

^g § 5.

^l § 247.

ⁿ §§ 67, E. 4, and 76, E. 3.

^o § 209, R. 4.

^p § 245, 1.

^o § 264, 5.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

What mood does *cùm* take? § 263, 5. What is the rule for *cùm* in narration? § 263, 5, R. 2.

Platea, *cùm* devorātis se *implēvit* conchis,^a testas evōmit.

Ceres frumenta^b invēnit, *cùm* antea homīnes glandīb^c *vescerentur*.

Nave^d primus^e in Græciam Danāus advēnit, *cùm* antea ratīb^f *navigarētur*.^g

Alexander, rex^h Macedoniæ, *cùm* Thebas cepisset, Pindāri vatisⁱ familiæ^j pepercit.

What is the general rule for the subjunctive after particles? § 262.

Tanta est in Indiâ ubertas soli, *ut*^k sub unâ ficu^l turmæ equitum^m *condantur*.

Ursi per hiēmⁿ tam gravi somno^o premuntur, *ut*^p ne^q vulnerīb^r quidem^s *excitentur*.

Delphīni tantâ interdum vi e mari^t exsiliunt, *ut*^u vela^v navium *transvōlent*.

In Indiâ serpentes ad tantam magnitudīnem adolescunt, *ut* intēgros *hauriant* cervos taurosque.

Fac,^w *ut* homīnes anīnum tuum pluris^x *faciant*, quā omnia, quæ illis^y tribuēre possis.^z

^a § 249, 1.

^b § 102, 4.

^c § 245, 1.

^d § § 62 and 74.

^e § 205, R. 15.

^f § 247.

^g § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^h § 204.

ⁱ § 223, R. 2.

^j § 262, R. 1.

^k § 235, (2.)

^l § 31.

^m § 236, R. 5.

ⁿ § 279, 3.

^o § 82, E. 1.

^p § 233.

^q § 162, 4.

^r § 214.

^s § 223.

^t § 266, 1.

Alexander edixit, *ne* quis ipsum^a præter Apellem pingēret.^b

Pythagorēis interdictum fuit, *ne* fabis^c vescerentur.

Ocūli palpēbris^d sunt munīti, *ne* quid incīdat.^e

Nihil ferē^f tam reconditum est, *quin*^g quærendo^h inveniri possit.ⁱ

Nunquam tam manē egredior, neque tam vespēri domum^j revertor, *quin*^k te in fundo conspicer^l fodere,^m aut arāre,ⁿ aut aliquid facere.^o

Xerxes non dubitābat, *quin*^p copiis suis Græcos facīle superatūrus esset.^q

In what mood is the verb put in dependent clauses containing an indirect question? § 265.

Quæritur, unus *ne* sit^r mundus, an plures.^s

Disputābant vetēres philosōphi, casu *ne* factus sit mundus, an mente divīnā.

Augustus cum amīcis suis consultābat, *utrū* imperium servāret, an deponēret.

Perpēram quæritur, *num* in amīci gratiam jus violārī possit.^t

Ciconiæ *quonam* e loco veniant, aut in *quas* se regiōnes conferant, incōpertum est.^u

Quis numerāre potest, *quoties* per totam vitam lacrymas fuderit?

What is the rule for the infinitive with the accusative? § 272.

Aristotēles *tradit*, in Latmo, Cariæ monte, *hospites* a scorpionibus^v non lædi, indigēnas interīmi.

^a § 207, R. 28.

^b § 258, 2, (2.)

^c § 245, 1.

^d § § 13 and 15.

^e § 258, 1, (2.)

^f § 277, R. 1.

^g § 262, R. 10, 2.

^h § 275, III. R. 4.

ⁱ § 258, 1, (1.)

^j § 237, R. 4.

^k § 272, R. 5.

^l § 258, 2, (1.)

^m § 110.

ⁿ § 209, R. 3, (5.)

^o § 248, 1.

M. Varro narrat, a cunicūlis ^a *suffossum*^b in Hsperiā *oppidum*,^c a talpis in Thessaliā; ab ranis *incōlas* urbis in Galliā *pulsos*,^b ab locustis in Africā; ex Gyāro insulā *incōlas* a muribus *fugātos*,^b in Italiā *Amyclas*^c a serpentibus *delētas* esse.

Observātum est,^a *pestilentiam* semper a meridiānis partibus ad occidentem *ire*.

Homērus *Pygmaeos*, populum ad oceānum, a gruibus *infestari* prodidit; Aristoteles *eosdem* in cavernis *vivere* narrat.

Posteri aliquando querentur nostrā culpā *mores eversos* esse.

Virgilius per testamentum^a jussērat *carmīna sua cremari*; *id*^c Augustus *fieri* vetuit.

Sertorius cervam alēbat candidam, *quam*^c Hispaniā gentes *fatidicam* esse credēbant.

Illustre est inter philosophos nomen Anaxagōræ,^a *quem* vetēres nunquam in vitā *risisse* ferunt.

PARTICIPLES.

What is the rule for the agreement of participles? § 205. By what cases are participles followed? § 274, 1. What is said of the time of the present, perfect, and future active participles? § 274, 2.

Exempla fortūnæ *variantis* sunt innumēra.

Galli diem *venientem* cantu^a nuntiant.

Cecrops urbem^a a se^a *conditam* appellābat Cecropiam.^c

^a § 248, I.

^b § 270, R. 3.

§ 230.

^d § 209, R. 3, (5.)

^e § 247, R. 4.

^f § 206, (13.)

^g § 44.

^h § 247.

ⁱ § 230.

Augustus primus^a Romæ^b tigrin^c ostendit *mansuefactam*.

Gymnosophistæ in Indiâ toto die^d *ferventibus* arēnis insistent, Solem^e *intuentes*.

Epimenīdes puer,^f æstu^g et itinēre fessus, septem et quinquaginta annos^d in specu dormivisse dicītur.

Julius Cæsar simul dictāre,ⁱ et *legentem*^j audire solēbat Leo *prostrātis*^k parcit.

Aves aduncos ungues *habentes* carne^l vescuntur, nec unquam congregantur.

Canis venaticus venatōrem *comitantem* loro^m ad ferārum lustra trahit.

Beneficium non in eoⁿ consistit, quod datur, sed in ipso *dantis*^j animo.

Struthiocamēli Afrīci altitudinem equitis equo^o *insidentis* excēdunt.

Interdum^p delphīni conspecti sunt, *defunctum* delphinum *portantes*, et quasi^p funus *agentes*.

Multa, quæ de infantibus ferārum lacte *nutritis* produntur, fabulōsa videntur.

Homo quidam, lapīde *ictus*, oblitus est litēras;^o alius, ex præalto tecto *lapsus*, matris et affinium nomina dicere non potuit.

L. Siccus Dentātus, centies vices *præliātus*, quadraginta quinque cicatrices adverso corpore^p habēbat, nullam in tergo.^p

^a § 205, R. 15.

^b § 221, I.

^c § 80, I., E. 2.

^d § 236.

^e § 224.

§ 229.

^f § 204.

^g § 247.

^h § 271.

ⁱ § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^j § 223, R. 2.

^k § 245, I.

^m § 205, R. 7, (2.)

ⁿ § 277.

^o § 216.

^p § 254, R. 3.

Leões *satiati* innoxii sunt.

Elephantes nemini ^a nocent, nisi *laccessiti*.

Elephantes annem ^b *transituri* ^c minimos præmittunt.

Pavo *laudatus* ^c *gemmatam* pandit caudam.

Gallus, ab adversario ^d *victus*, ^e occultatur * *silens*, et servitium patitur.

Leo *vulneratus* ^c percussorem intelligit, et in quantalibet multitudine appetit.

Olōres iter *facientes* colla impōnunt *præcedentibus*; ^c fessos duces ad terga recipiunt.

Testudines in mari ^f *degentes* conchyliis ^g vivunt; in terram *egressæ*, herbis. ^h

Sarnatæ, longinqua itinera *facturi*, inediâ pridie præparant equos, potum exiguum *impertientes*; atque ita longissimam viam continuo cursu conficiunt.

Elephanti, equitatu *circumventi*, infirmos aut fessos *vulneratosque* in medium agmen recipiunt.

Multos *morientes* cura sepulturæ angit.

Danāus, ex Ægypto in Græciam *advectus*, rex ^a Argivorum factus est.

Alexander, Bucephālo equo *defuncto*, duxit exequias, urbemque Bucephālon *appellatam* ejus tumulo ⁱ circumdedit.

P. Catiēnus Plotinus patrōm am a se dilexit, ut, heres omnibus ejus bonis ^j *institutus* in rogum ejus se conjiceret ^k et concremaretur. ^l

* *occultatur*, instead of *seculat*, 'hides himself. § 248, I. R. 1, (2.)

^a § 223, R. 2.

§ 224

ⁱ § 224, R. 1.

^b § 233.

^f § 87, E. 1.

^j § 211, R. 5.

^c § 274, 3.

^g § 45, II. 4.

^k § 262.

^d § 248, I.

^h § 210.

^l § 278.

Erinacei *volutāti* super poma, humi^a *acentia*, illa spinis^b *affixa* in cavas arbōres portant.

Indicum mare testudīnes tantæ magnitudīnis^c alit, ut singulæ tugurio *tegendo*^d sufficiant.^e

Leōnes, senes *facti*, appētunt homīnes, quoniam ad *persequendas*^f feras vires non suppētunt.

Struthiocamēlis^g ungulæ sunt cervīnis similes, *comprehendendis*^d lapidibus utiles, quos in fugâ contra *sequentes*^h jaculantur.

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

What is the rule for the ablative absolute? § 257.

Senescente *Lunā*,^{*} ostrea tabescēre dicuntur, *crescente* *eādem*, gliscunt. Cepe contrā, *Lunā* *deficiente*, revirescēre, *adolescente*, inarescēre dicūtur.

Geryōne^{*} *interempto*, Hercūles in Italianⁱ venit.

Sabinis^{*} *debellātis*, Tarquinius triumphans Romam^j rediit.

Jasōne^{*} *Lycio* *interfecto*, canis, quem habēbat, cibum capere noluit, inediāque confectus est.

Regis Lysimāchi canis, *domīno* accensæ pyræ^k *imposito*, in flammās se conjecit.

Nicomēde rege *interfecto*, equus ejus vitam finivit inediā.

Chilo, unus e septem sapientibus,^l *filio victōre*ⁱ Olympiæ,^m præ gaudio exspirāvit.

* What is denoted in this case by the ablative absolute?

^a § 221, 1, R. 3.

^f § 275, II., & III. R. 3. ^j § 237.

^b § 224.

^g § 226.

^k § 212, R. 2, N. 4

^c § 211, R. 6.

^h § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^l § 257, R. 7, (a.)

^d § 275, II., and III. R. 2.

ⁱ § 237, R. 5.

^m § 221, 1.

^e § 262

Apes, *aculeo amisso*, statim emōri existimantur. Eædem, *rege interfecto* aut morbo *consumpto*, fame^a luctūque moriuntur.

Pavo, *caudā amissâ*, pudibundus ac mœrens quærit latēbram.

Erinacei, ubi sensêre venantem, *contracto ore pedibusque*, convolvuntur^{*} in formam pilæ, ne quid^b comprehendi possit^c præter aculeos.

^{*} *convolvuntur*, for *se convolvunt*, roll themselves. § 248, I. R. 1, (2.)

^a § 247.

^b § 138.

^c § 262.

FABLES FROM ÆSOP.

1. ACCIPĪTER ET COLUMBÆ.

COLUMBÆ milvii metu * accipitrem rogavērunt, ut eas defendēret.^a Ille annuit. At in^b columbāre receptus, uno die^c majōrem stragem edīdit, quān milvius longo tempore^c potuisset^d edēre.

Fabūla docet, malōrum^e patrociniū^f vitandum^g esse.^h

2. MUS ET MILVIUS.

Milvius laqueisⁱ irretitus muscūlum^j exorāvit, ut eum, corrōsis plagis,^k liberāret.^l Quo^k facto, milvius liberātus murem arripuit etⁱ devorāvit.

Hæc fabūla ostendit,^m quam gratiam maliⁿ pro beneficiis reddere^o soleant.^o

3. HÆDUS ET LUPUS.

Hædus, stans in^b tecto domūs, lupo^p prætereunti^q

* Supply *ductæ*. § 247, R. 2, (b.)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| ^a § 262.
^b § 235, (2.)
^c § 253.
^d §§ 154, R. 7, and 260, II.
^e § 205, R. 7, (1.)
^f § 239. | ^g § 274, R. 8.
^h § 272.
ⁱ § 247.
^j § 231, and R. 3, (b.)
^k § 257, and R. 1.
^l § 278. | ^m § 229, R. 5.
ⁿ § 271.
^o § 265.
^p § 225.
^q § 182, and R. 3. |
|--|---|---|

maledixit. Cui^a lupus, *Non tu, inquit,^b sed tectum mihi maledixit.^c*

Sæpe locus et tempus homines timidos audaces reddit.^d

4. GRUS ET PAVO.

Pavo, coram grue pennas suas^e explicans, *Quanta est,^f inquit,^g formositas mea et tua deformitas! At grus evōlans, Et quanta est, inquit, levitas mea et tua tarditas!*

Monet hæc fabūla, ne ob aliquod bonum, quod^h nobisⁱ natūra tribuit, alios^j contemnāmus,^k quibus natūra alia^l et^m fortasse majōra dedit.

5. PAVO.

Pavo graviterⁿ conquerebatur^o apud Junōnem, dominam^p suam, quòd vocis suavitas sibi negata esset,^q dum lusciniā, avis tam parum decōra, cantu excellat.^r Cui Juno, *Et meritò, inquit; non enim^s omnia bona^t in unum conferri oportuit.^u*

6. ANSĒRES ET GRUES.

In^v eōdem quondam prato pascebantur^w ansēres et grues. Adveniente domīno^x prati, grues facīle avolābant; sed ansēres, impediti corpōris gravitatē,^y deprehensi et^z inactāti sunt.

Sic sæpe paupēres, cum potentioribus in eōdem crimine deprehensi, soli dant^{aa} pœnam, dum illi salvi evādunt.

^a § 223.

^b § 279, 6.

^c § 209, R. 12, (7.) & (a.)

^d § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^e § 208.

^f § 206.

^g § 205, R. 7, 1.)

^h § 273, 2.

ⁱ § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^j § 278.

^k § 192, II. 2.

^l § 145, II. 1.

^m § 204.

ⁿ § 266, 3.

^o § 279, 3, (a.) & (c.)

^p § 273, 4.

^q § 235, (2.)

^r § 257.

^s § 247.

^t § 145, I. 1.

7. CAPRA ET LUPUS.

Lupus capram* in altâ rupe stantem conspicâtus, *Cur non, inquit, relinquis nuda illa et sterilia loca, et huc descendis in herbidos campos, qui tibi letum pabulum offêrunt?* Cui respondit capra: *Mihi^b non est in anîmo, dulcia^c tutis^c præponere.^d*

8. VENTER ET MEMBRA.

Membra quondam dicēbant ventri: *Nosne^e te semper^f ministerio^g nostro alēmus,^h dum ipse summo otioⁱ fruēris?* *Non faciēmus.** Dum igitur ventri^j cibum subducunt, corpus debilitâtur, et membra^k serò invidiæ^l suæ poenituit.

9. CANIS ET BOVES.

Canis jacēbat^m in præsepîⁿ bovesque latrando^o a pabulo arcēbat. Cui unus boum,^p *Quanta ista^q, inquit, invidia est, quòd non patēris, ut eo cibo^r vescāmur,^s quem tu ipse capere nec velis^t nec possis!*

Hæc fabûla invidiæ indôlem declārat.

10. VULPES ET LEO.

Vulpes, quæ nunquam leonem vidērat, quum ei^u fortè occurrisset,^v ita est perterrîta, ut^w pæne morerētur^x formid-

* Supply hoc.

* § 274, 1.

^b § 226.

^c § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^d § 269.

^e § 279, 3, (a.) & (c.)

^f § 279, 15, (a.)

^g § 247.

^h § 209, R. 1, (a.) & (b.)

ⁱ § 245, I.

^j § 224, R. 2.

^k § 229, R. 6.

^l § 215, (1.)

^m § 145, II. 1.

ⁿ § 82, E. 1.

^o § 275, II. R. 4.

^p § 212.

^q § 207, R. 25.

^r § 245, I.

^s § 262.

^t § 266, 1.

^u § 224.

^v § 263, R. 2.

^w § 262, R. 1.

me.* Eundem conspicātā^b itērum, timuit quidem,^c sed nequāquam,^d ut antea.* Tertiō illi^e obviām facta, ausa^f est etiam propius[†] accedēre, eumque^g alloqui.

11. CANCRI.

Cancer dicēbat^h filio: *Miⁱ fili,^j ne^k sic oblīquis semper gressibus^l incēde, sed rectā viā^m perge.* Cui ille, *Mi pater,* respondit, *libenter tuis præceptisⁿ obsēquar, si te prius idem facientem vidēro.^o*

Docet hæc fabūla, adolescentiam^p nullā re^q magis, quā exemplis^r, instrui.^s

12. BOVES.

In eōdem prato pascebantur^t tres boves in maximā^u concordiā, et sic ab omni^v ferarum incursione tuti erant. Sed dissidio^w inter illos orto, singūli a feris^x petiti et laniati sunt.

Fabūla docet, quantum boni^y sit^z in concordiā.

13. ASINUS.

Asinus, pelle^{aa} leōnis indūtus, territābat homīnes et bestias, tanquam leo esset.^{ab} Sed fortē, dum se celerius^{ac}

* What do *nequāquam* and *antea* modify?

† What is understood after *propius*?

^a § 247.

^j § 52.

^r § 279, 7, (a.)

^b § 274, 1.

^k § 267, R. 1.

^s § 257.

^c § 279, 3, (a.) & (d.)

^l § 223, R. 2.

^t § 248, I.

^d § 277.

^m § 145, VI.

^u § 212, R. 3.

^e § 228.

ⁿ § 239.

^v § 265.

^f § 142, 2.

^o § 278.

^w § 249, I.

^g § 233.

^p § 272.

^x § 263, 2.

^h § 145, II. 1.

^q § 125, 5.

^y § 256, R. 9, (a.)

ⁱ § 139.

Ælovet, aures eminēbant; unde agnitus in pistrinum abductus est, ubi poenas petulantiae dedit.

Hæc fabula stolīdos^a notat, qui immeritis honoribus^a superbiunt.

14. MULIER ET GALLĪNA.

Mulier quædam habēbat gallinam, quæ ei quotidie ovum pariēbat aureum. Hinc suspicārī^c cœpit, illam auri massam intus celāre,^d et gallinam occīdit. Sed nihil in eā repērit, nisi quod^e in aliis gallinis reperiri^c solet. Itaque dum maioribus divitiis^f inhiābat, etiam minores^{*} perdidit.

15. VIATŌRES ET ASĪNUS.

Duo^a qui unâ iter faciēbant, asinum oberrantem in solitudine conspicāti, accurrunt læti, et uterque eum sibi vindicāre cœpit, quod eum prior^e conspexisset.^b Dum verò contendunt et rixantur, nec^c a^f verberibus abstinent, asinus aufūgit, et neuter eo^t potitur.

16. CORVUS ET LUPI.

Corvus partem prædæ petēbat a lupis,¹ quod eos totum diem^m comitātus esset.^b Cui illi, *Non tu nos, inquit, sed prædam sectātus es, idque eo animo,¹ ut ne nostris quidemⁿ corporibus^o parcēres,^p si exanimarentur.^p*

* With what noun does *minōres* agree?

^a § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^b § 247.

^c § 271.

^d § 272.

^e § 206, (4.)

^f § 224.

^g § 205, R. 15.

^h § 266, 3.

ⁱ § 198, II. 1, & (c.)

^j § 242, and R. 1.

^k § 245, 1.

^l § 231, R. 2

^m § 236.

ⁿ § 279, 3.

^o § 223, R. 2.

^p § 261, 1.

Meritò in actionibus non spectatur; quid fiat,* sed quo animo fiat.*

17. PASTORES ET LUPUS.

Pastores cæsâ ove^o convivium celebrabant. Quod^e quum lupus cernëret,* *Ego, inquit, si agnum rapuisssem,* quantus tumultus fieret!* At istiⁱ impune ovem comedunt! Tum unus illorum,* *Nos enim,* inquit, nostrâ, non aliënâ ove^e epulamur*

18. CARBONARIUS ET FULLO.

Carbonarius, qui spatiösam habebat domum, invitavit fullonem, ut ad se commigraret.ⁱ Ille respondit: *Quenam inter nos esse possit^t societas? quum tu vestes, quas ego nitidas reddidissem,ⁱ fuligine et maculis inquinaturus esses.^m*

Hæc fabula docet dissimiliaⁿ non debere^o conjungi.²

19. TUBICEN.

Tubicen ab hostibusⁱ captus, *Ne^r me, inquit, interficite; nam inermis sum, neque^e quidquam habeo præter hanc tubam.* At hostes, *Propter hoc ipsum, inquit,ⁱ te interimemus, quod, quum ipse pugnandiⁿ sis^e imperitus, alios ad pugnam incitare soles.*

Fabula docet, non solum maleficos^o esse puniendos,ⁿ sed etiam eos,* qui alios ad malè faciendumⁿ irritent.ⁱ

* § 265.

* § 257.

* § 206, (13.)

* § 263, 5.

* § 261, 1.

* § 207, R. 25.

* § 212.

* § 198, 7, & (a.)

* § 245, II. 4.

ⁱ § 273, 2.

^t § 260, II. R. 5.

ⁱ § 266, 1.

^m § 260, II. R. 7, (2.)

ⁿ § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^o § 272.

^p § 271.

^r § 248, I.

^r § 267, R. I.

^s § 198, 1, & (a.)

^t § 279, 6.

^u § 275, III. R. 1.

^v § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^w § 274, R. 8.

^x § 278.

^y § 275, III., R. 3.

20. ACCIPĪTRES ET COLUMBÆ.

Accipĭtres quondam acerrimè inter se belligerābant Hos columbæ in gratiam reducere^a conātæ effecērunt,^b ut illi pacem inter se^c facerent. Quā^d firmatâ, accipĭtres vim suam in ipsas columbas convertērunt.

Hæc fabŭla docet, potentiōrum discordias^e imbecillioribus^f sæpe prodesse.

21. MULIER ET GALLĪNA.

Mulier vidua gallinam habēbat, quæ ei quotidie unum ovum pariēbat. Illa existimābat,* si gallinam diligentius sagināret,^g fore,^h ut illa binaⁱ aut terna ova quotidie parēret. Quum autem cibo superfluo gallina pinguis esset^j facta, planè ova parere^k desiit.^l

Hæc fabŭla docet, avaritiam sæpe damnōsam^m esse.

22. VULPES ET UVA.

Vulpes uvam in vite conspicatā ad illam subsiliit omnium virium suarum contentiōne,ⁿ si eam fortè attingere posset.^o Tandem defatigatā ināni labōre discēdens dixit: *At nunc etiam acerbæ sunt, nec^p eas in viâ repertas^q tollērem.^r*

Hæc fabŭla docet, multos ea contemnere, quæ se^s assēqui posse despērent.

* What is the object of *existimabat*? § 229, R. 5.

^a § 271.

^g § 260.

^m § 278, R. 4.

^b § 273, 1, (b.)

^h § 268, R. 4, (b.)

ⁿ § 274, 3, (a.)

^c § 208.

ⁱ § 119, III

^o § 261.

^d § 257.

^j § 263, 5, & R. 2.

^p § 271, R. 3.

^e § 239

^k § 205, N. 1, & 2.

^q § 162, 7.

^f § 224.

^l § 247.

23. VULPES ET LEÆNA.

Vulpes leænæ exprobrabat, quòd nonnisi unum catulum pareret.* Huic dicitur respondisse, *Unum, sed leonem.*

Hæc fabula, non copiam sed bonitatem rerum æstimandam^b esse, docet.

24. MURES.

Mures aliquando habuerunt consilium, quomodo sibi^c a fele cavērent.^d Multis aliis^e propositis, omnibus^f placuit, ut ei^g tintinnabulum annecteretur; sic enim ipsos^h sonitu admonitos eam fugere posse.ⁱ Sed quum jam inter mures quæreretur,^j qui feli^k tintinnabulum annecteret,^l nemo repertus est.

Fabula docet, in suadendo^m plurimos esse audaces,ⁿ sed in ipso periculo timidos.^o

25. CANIS MORDAX.

Cani^p mordaci paterfamilias jussit tintinnabulum ex ære appendi,^q ut omnes eum cavere possent.^r Ille verò æris tinnitu^s gaudēbat, et, quasi^t virtutis suæ præmium^u esset,^v alios canes præ se contemnere cœpit. Cui unus senior, *O te^w stolidum, inquit, qui ignorare^x vidēris, isto tinnitu pravitatem morum tuorum indicāri!*^y

* What is the subject-nominative of *esset*?

^a § 266, 3.

^b § 274, R. 8.

^c § 223.

^d § 265.

^e § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^f § 223, R. 2.

^g § 224.

^h § 208, (4.)

ⁱ § 270, R. 2.

^j § 263, 5, R. 2.

^k § 275, III. R. 4.

^l § 205, N. 1.

^m § 278.

ⁿ § 273, 2.

^o § 262.

^p § 247, 1, (2.)

^q § 263, 2.

^r § 210.

^s § 238, 2.

^t § 271.

^u § 272.

Hæc fabŭla scripta est in^a eos, qui sibi^b insignibus flagi
dōrum suōrum placent.

26. CANIS ET LUPUS.

Lupus canem videns benè saginātum, *Quanta est*,
inquit, *felicitas tua!* Tu, ut videtur, lautè vivis, at ego
fame enēcor. Tum canis, *Licet*, inquit, *mecum^c in urbem*
venias,^d et eādē felicitatē^e fruāris. Lupus conditionem
accēpit. Dum unā eunt, animadvertit lupus in collo canis
attritos^f pilos. *Quid hoc est?** inquit.† *Num jugum*
sustines? cervix enim tua tota est glabra. Nihil est,
canis respondit. *Sed interdū me alligant, ut noctu sim*
vigilantior; atque hæc sunt vestigia collāris, quod cervicē^g
circumdāri solet. Tum lupus, *Vale*, inquit, *amice!^h*
nihilⁱ moror felicitatem servitute emptam!

Hæc fabŭla docet, libēris^j nullum commōdum tanti^k
esse, quod servitūtis calamitatem compensāre possit.^l

27. LUPUS ET GRUS.

In faucibus lupi os inhæsērat. Mercēde igitur condūcit
gruem, qui illud extrāhat.^m Hocⁿ grus longitudine colli
facilē effēcit. Quum autem mercēdem postulāret, subri-
dens lupus et dentibus infrendens, *Num tibi*, inquit, *parva*
merces^o videtur,† quōd caput incolūme ex lupi faucibus
extraxisti?

* What is the predicate-nominative of *est*?

† What is the object of *inquit*?

‡ What is the subject of *videtur*? § 202, III. R. 3.

^a § 235, (2.)

^f § 270, R. 3.

^k § 214.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^c § 224, R. 1.

^l § 264, 1.

^e § 133, 4.

^h § 240.

^m § 264, 5.

^d § 262, R. 4.

^g § 214, R. 2, N. 2.

ⁿ § 206, (13.) (a.)

^o § 245, 1.

^j § 211, R. 5.

^o § 210.

28. AGRICŌLA ET ANGUIS.

Agricōla anguem repēit frigōre pæne extinctum. Misericordiā^a motus eum fovit sinu,^b et subter alas^c recondidit. Mox anguis recreātus vires^d recēpit, et agricōlæ^e pro beneficio letāle vulnus inflixit.

Hæc fabūla docet, qualem mercēdem malī pro beneficiis reddere soleant.^f

29. ASINUS ET EQUUS.

Asinus equum beātum^g prædicābat, qui tam copiōsè pascerētur,^h quum sibi post molestissimos labōres ne paleæ quidem satis præberentur.ⁱ Fortè autem bello^j exorto equus in prælium agitur, et circumventus^k ab hostibus, post incredibiles labōres tandem, multis vulneribus confossus, collabitur. Hæc omnia asinus conspicātus, *O me stolūdam*, inquit, *qui beatitudinem ex^m præsentis temporis fortunā æstimavērim!*^l

30. AGRICŌLA ET FILII.

Agricōla senex, quum mortem sibi^m appropinquāre sentiret, filios convocāvit, quos, ut fieri solet,ⁿ interdum discordāre^o novērat, et fascem virgulārum afferri^p jubet. Quibus^q allātis, filios hortātur, ut hunc fascem frangerent.^r Quod^s quum facere non possent, distribuit singūlas virgas,

* What is here denoted by the ablative absolute? § 257.

^a § 247, R. 2, (b.) ^g § 230

^m § 195, R. 2.

^b § 254, R. 2. ^h § 264, 8, (1.)

ⁿ § 209, R. 3, (6.)

^c § 235, (4.) ⁱ § 279, 3.

^o § 272.

^d § 85. ^j § 263, 5.

^p § 273, 2

^e § 224. ^k § 257.

^r § 206, (13.)

^f § 265. ^l §§ 248, 1., and 274, 1.

iisque celeriter fractis, docuit * illos, quàm firma res † esset concordia, quàmque imbecillis discordia.

31. EQUUS ET ASINUS.

Asinus onustus sarcinis equum rogavit, ut aliquâ parte oneris se levaret,^a si se vivum videre vellet.^c Sed ille asini preces repudiavit. Paulò post igitur asinus labore consumptus in viâ corruit, et efflavit animam. Tum agitator omnes sarcinas, quas asinus portaverat, atque insuper etiam pellem asino^f detractam in equum imposuit. Ibi ille serò priorem superbiam deplorans, *O me miserum, inquit, qui parvulum onus in me recipere noluerim,^h quum nunc cogar tantas sarcinas ferre, unâ cum pelle comitis mei, cujus preces tam superbe contempseram.*

32. MULIER ET ANCILLÆ.

Mulier vidua, quæ texendoⁱ vitam sustentabat, solēbat ancillas suas de nocte excitare ad opus, quum primum galli cantum audivisset. At illæ diuturno labore fatigatæ statuērunt gallum interficere.^j Quo^k facto, deteriore conditione^l quàm prius[†] esse cœperunt. Nam domīna, de horâ noctis incerta,^m nunc famulas sæpe jam primâ nocte excitabat.

* What is the accusative of the "thing" after *docuit*? § 231, R. 3, (b.)

† What is the subject-nominative of *esset*?

‡ Supply *fuērant*

^a § 251

^c § 224, R. 2.

^f § 271, and R. 3.

^b § 265.

^e § 238, 2.

^h § 206, (13.) (a.)

^c § 208, (1.)

^f § 264, 8, (1.)

ⁱ § 211, R. 6, (3.)

^d § 273, 2.

^j § 275, III. R. 4.

^m § 213, R. 4, and (4.)

^e § 263, 1.

33. TESTŪDO ET AQUILA.

Testudo aquilam magnopere orābat, ut sese^a volāre doceret.^b Aquila ei ostendēbat quidem, eam^c rem^d petere natūræ^e suæ contrariam; sed illa nihilo^f minùs instābat, et obsecrābat aquilam,^g ut se^h volūcrem facere vellet.ⁱ Itaque ungūlis arreptam^{*} aquila sustulit in sublime, et demisit illam, ut per aërem ferrētur. Tum in saxa incidens comminūta interiit.

Hæc fabūla docet, multos cupiditatibus suis^j occæcātos consilia prudentiōrum respuere, et in exitium ruere stultitiæ^k suæ.

34. LUSCINIA ET ACCIPĪTER.

Accipiter esuriens rapuit lusciniā. Quæ, quum intelligeret sibi^l mortem^m impendēre, ad preces conversa orat accipitrem,ⁿ *ne se perdat sine causā. Se enim^o avidissimum ventrem illius non posse^p explere, et suadere adeo, ut grandiores aliquas volūcres venētur.^q* Cui accipiter, *Inanūrem,^r inquit, si partam prædam amittere, et incerta^s pro certis^t sectari vellem.^u*

35. SENEX ET MORS.

Senex in silvâ ligna cecidērat,^v iisque^w sublātis domum

* With what does *arreptam* agree?

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ^a §§ 133, R. 2, and 208, (1.) | ^h § 208, (1.) | ⁿ § 270, R. 2, (b.) |
| ^b § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.) | ⁱ § 273, 2. | ^o § 261, 1. |
| ^c § 239. | ^j § 208. | ^p § 205, R. 7, (2.) |
| ^d § 229. | ^k § 247. | ^q § 145, V. |
| ^e § 222, 3. | ^l § 224. | ^r § 257. |
| ^f § 256, R. 16. | ^m § 198, 7. | ^s § 237, R. 4. |
| ^g § 231, R. 3, (b.) | | |

redire cœpit. Quum aliquantum^a viæ^b progressus esset, et^c onēre et viā defatigātus fascem deposuit, et secum^d ætātis et inopiæ mala^e contemplātus Mortem clarā voce invocāvit, quæ ipsum ab omnibus his malis^f liberāret.^g Tum Mors senis precibus auditis^h subitō adstītit,^{*} et, quid vellet,ⁱ percunctātur.^j At Senex, quem^j jam votōrum^k suōrum pœnitēbat,^l *Nihil*,† inquit, *sed requīro, qui^m onus paulūlūm allēvet,ⁿ dum ego rursus subeo.* ‡

36. INIMICI.

In eādē navi vehebantur duo,ⁿ qui inter se^o capitalia odia exercēbant. Unus eōrum^p in prorā, alter in puppi residēbat. Ortā tempestāte ingenti, quum omnes de vitā desperārent, interrōgat || is, qui in puppi sedēbat, gubernatōrem, *Utram partem navis^p prius submersum iri existimāret.*ⁱ Cui gubernātor, *Proram*,¶ respondit. Tum ille, *Jam mors mihi non molesta est, quum inimici mei mortem adspectūrus sim.*^o

37. HINNULEUS ET CERVUS.

Hinnuleus quondam patrem suum his verbis interrogasse^o dicitur: *Miⁱ pater, quum multo^u sis major canibus^o*

^{*} Supply *seni*.

† Supply *volo*.

‡ Supply *id*.

|| What is the accusative of the "thing" after *interrōgat*? § 231, R. 3

¶ To what does *prora* correspond? § 204, R. 11.

^a § 236.

^b § 265.

^p § 212.

^c § 212, R. 3.

^j § 229, R. 6.

^e § 258, R. 1, (a.)

^d § 278, R. 7.

^k § 215, (1.)

^f § 260, R. 7, (2.)

^e § 133, R. 4

^h § 209, R. 3, (4.)

^g § 162, 7.

^g § 274, 1.

^m § 206, (4.)

ⁱ § 139.

^j § 251, R. 1

ⁿ § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^o § 256, R. 16.

^o § 264, 5.

^o § 235, R. 2.

^o § 256.

^k § 257.

et tam ardua cornua habeas, quibus a te vim ꝑ ropulsāre possis,^b quā fit,* ut canes tantopere metuas? Ibi cervus ridens, Mi nate, inquit, vera memōras; mihi^c tamen, nescio quo pacto, semper accūdit,* ut audūtā canum^d voce, in fugam statim convertar.*

Hæc fabūla docet, natūrā^e formidolōsos nullis rationīb^fus fortes^g reddi posse.

38. HÆDUS ET LUPUS.

Quum hædus evasisset lupum, et confugisset in caulam ovium,^h *Quidⁱ tu, stulte, inquit ille,† hīc te salvum futūrum^j speras, ubi quotidie pecūdes rapi et diis mactārī videas? Non curo, inquit hædus; nam si moriendum^k sit, quanto^l præclarius^m mihiⁿ erit, meo cruōre aspergi aras^o deōrum immortalium, quā^pm irrigārī siccas lupi fauces.*

Hæc fabūla docet, bonos mortem, quæ^q omnīb^rus^s imminet, non timēre,^t si cum honestāte et laude conjuncta sit.^u

39. CORVUS ET VULPES.

Corvus alicunde caseum rapuērat, et cum illo in altam arbōrem subvolārat.^v Vulpecūla illum caseum appētens corvum blandis verbis adoritur; quumque primū^w fornā^x

* What is the subject of this verb?

† To what does *ille* relate? § 207, R. 23.

^a § 278.

^b § 266, 1.

^c § 223.

^d § 83, II. 2, E.

^e § 249, II.

^f § 210, R. 1.

^g § 83, II. 2.

^h § 231, R. 5, (a.)

ⁱ § 270, R. 3.

^j § 266, 1.

^k § 225, III., R. 1.

^l § 256, R. 16.

^m § 205, R. 8.

ⁿ § 222, 3.

^o § 239.

^p § 206.

^q § 224.

^r § 272.

^s § 260.

^t § 162, 7.

ejus^a pennarumque nitōrem laudāset, *Poi*, inquit, *te avium^b regem esse dicērem,^c si cantus pulchritudinē^d tuā responderet.^e* Tum ille laudibus vulpis inflātus etiam cantu se valēre demonstrāre voluit. Ita verō^f e rostro aperto caseus delapsus est, quem vulpes arreptum devorāvit.

Hæc fabūla docet, vitandas^g esse adulatōrum voces, qui blanditiis suis nobis^h insidiantur.

40. LEO.

Societātem junxērunt leo, juvenca, capra, ovis. Prædā^a autem, quam cepērunt, in quatuor partes æquāles divisā, leo, *Prima*, ait, *mea est; * debētur* enim hæc præstantiæ meæ. Tollam et secundam, quam merētur robur meum. Tertiam vindicat sibi^b egregius labor meus. Quartam qui sibi arrogāre voluerit,^c is^d sciāt,^e se habitūrum^f me inimicum sibi.^g Quid facērent^h imbecilles bestiæ, aut quæⁱ sibi leōnem infestum habēre vellet?^j*

41. MUS ET RUSTICUS.

Mus a rustico^a in^b caricarum acervo prehensus tam acri morsu ejus digitos vulnerāvit, ut^c ille eum dimittēret, dicens: *Nihil, mehercūle, tam pusillum est, quod de salutē desperāre debeat,^d modò^e se defendere et vim depulsare velit.*

* What is the subject of this verb?

† Supply *bestia*.

^a § 208, (6.) (a.)

^b § 83, II. 2.

^c § 261, 1.

^d § 223.

^e § 279, 3, (a.) & (c.)

^f § 274, R. 8.

§ 224

^a § 257.

^b § 208.

^c § 266, 1.

^d § 206, (3.) (a.)

^e § 260, R. 6.

^f § 270, R. 3.

^g § 222, 3.

§ 260.

^h § 248, 1.

ⁱ § 279, 10.

^j § 262, R. 1

^k § 264, 1.

^l § 263, 2.

42. VULTUR ET AVICŪLÆ.

Vultur aliquando avicūlas invitāvit^a ad convivium, q. cū illis datūrus esset^b die^c natāli suo. Quæ quum ad tempus adessent, eas carpere et occidere, epulasque sibi de invitātis instruere cœpit.

43. RANÆ.

Ranæ lætabantur, quum nuntiātum esset Solem uxōrem duxisse.^d Sed una cetēris^e prudentior, *O vos' stolidos*, inquit; *nonne meministis,*^f *quantopere nos sæpe unius Solis æstus exurciat?*^h *Quid igitur fiet, quum liberos etiam procreaverit?*ⁱ

44. RANÆ ET JUPITER.

Ranæ aliquando regem sibi a Jove^j petivisse dicuntur. Quarum ille precibus exorātus trabem ingentem in lacum dejecit. Ranæ sonitu perterritæ primū refugere,^k deinde verò trabem in aquā natantem conspicatæ magno cum contemptu^l in eā consederunt, aliumque sibi novis clamoribus regem expetivērunt. Tum Jupiter eārum stultitiam punitūrus^m hydram illis misit, a quoⁿ quum plurimæ captæ perirent, serò eas stolidarum precum poenituit.

45. LUPI ET PASTŌRES.

Quum Philippus, rex Macedoniæ, cum Atheniensibus fœdus initūrus esset eā conditione,^o ut oratōres suos

^a § 145, IV.^j § 238, 2.^k § 209, R. 5.^b § 266, 3.^e § 183, 3, N. 3.^l § 247, 2.^c § 253.^f § 265.^m § 274, R. 6.^d § 272.^h § 145, VI.ⁿ § 248, I.^e § 256.ⁱ § 85.^o § 249 II.

ipsi^a tradērent, Demosthēnes popūlo narrāvit fabūlam, quā iis^b callidum regis consilium ante oculos ponēret.^c Dixit enim lupos quondam cum pastoribus pactos esse,^d se nunquam in postērum^e greges esse impugnatūros, si canes ipsis dederentur. Placuisse stultis pastoribus condiōnem; sed quum lupi caulas excubiis^f nudātas vidissent, eos^g impētū facto^h omnem gregem dilaniāsse.

46. PUER MENDAX.

Puer oves pascens crebrò per lusum magnis clamoribus opem rusticorum imploravērat, lupos gregem suum aggressos esse fingens. Sæpe autem frustrātus eos, qui auxiliumⁱ latūri^j advenērant, tandē lupo revērâ irruente, multis cum lacrymis^k vicinos orāre cœpit, *ut sibi^l et gregi^m subvenirent.* At illi eum pariter ut antea ludereⁿ existimantes^o preces ejus et lacrymas nēglexērunt, ita ut lupo libērē in oves grassarētur, plurimasque eārum^p dilaniāret.

47. CORVUS.

Corvus, qui caseum fortē^q reperērat, gaudium altâ voce^r significāvit. Quo^s sono^t allekti plures corvi famelici advolavērunt,^{*} impetūque in illum facto, opimam ei^u dapem eripuērunt.

* Supply *ad eum*.

^a § 223.

^b § 211, R. 5, (1.)

^c § 264, 5.

^d § 272

^e § 206, R. 7, (1.)

^f § 251.

^g § 273

^h § 257.

ⁱ § 274, 1.

^j § 274, 6.

^k § 247, 2.

^l § 208, (1.)

^m § 224.

ⁿ § 268.

^o § 274, 2.

^p § 212.

^q § 192, I. 3.

^r § 247.

^s § 208, (17.)

^t § 224, R. 2.

48. CORNIX ET COLUMBA.

Cornix Columbæ gratulabātur^a fœcunditātem, q̄d isngūlis mensibus pullos excluderet.^b At illa, *Ne mei*, inquit, *dolōris causam commemorēs.*^c Nam quos^d pullos edūco, eos dominus raptos aut ipse comēdit, aut aliis comedendos^e vendit. Ita mihi mea fœcunditas novum semper luctum parit.

49. LEO, ASINUS, ET VULPES.

Vulpes, asinus, et leo venātum^f ivērant.^g Amplā prædā factā, leo asinum illam partiri jubet.^h Qui quum singūlis singūlas partes ponēret æquāles, leo eum correptum dilaniāvit, et vulpeculæ partiendiⁱ negotium tribuit. Illa astutior leōni^j partem maxīmam apposuit, sibi vix minimam reservans particulam. Tum leo subridens ejus prudentiam laudāre, et unde hoc didicērit^k interrogāre, cœpit. Et vulpes, *Hujus me*, inquit, *calamitas docuit.*^{*} *quid minōres potentioribus debeant.*^l

50. MUSCÆ.

Effūsa mellis copia est : Muscæ advolant : †

Pascuntur. At mox impeditis cruribus

Revolāre^m nequeunt.ⁿ *Heu miseram*, inquiunt, *vicem!*^o

* What is the accusative of the "thing" after *docuit*?

† Supply *ad mel*.

^a § 223, and (1.)

^f § 276, II.

^g § 265.

^b § 266, 3.

^h § 209, R. 12.

ⁱ § 271.

^c § 260, R. 6.

^j § 273, 2.

^m § 182, R. 3, N

^d § 206, (3.)

^k § 275, III., R. 1.

ⁿ § 238, 2.

^e § 274, R. 7, (a.)

^l § 224.

*Cibus iste blandus, qui pellexit suaviter,
Nunc fraudulentus quàm crudeliter necat!*
Perfida voluptas fabulâ hac depingitur.

51. CANCER.

Mare cancer olim deseruit, in litore
Pascendi^a cupidus. Vulpes hunc simul adspicit
Jejuna, simul accurrit,* et prædam capit.
Næ, dixit ille, *jure plector, qui, salo^b*
Quum fuërim natus, voluërim^c solo ingredi!
Suus unicuique^d præfinitus est locus,
Quem præterire sine periculo non licet.^e

52. CULEX ET TAURUS.

In cornu tauri parvulus quondam culex
Consedit; seque^f dixit, mole si suâ
Eum^g gravâret, avolatûrum^h illico.
At ille:ⁱ *Nec te considentem sensëram.*

53. DE VITIIS HOMINUM.

Peras imposuit Jupiter nobis duas:
Propriis replëtam† vitiis post tergum dedit,
Aliënis ante pectus suspendit gravem.†
Hac re vidëre nostra mala non possûmus;
Alii simul delinquant, censôres sumus.

^a Supply *ad eum*.† Supply *peram*.^a § 275, III., R. 1.^b § 279, 14.^c § 208, (6.) (a.)^d § 254, R. 3.^e § 273, 4, (a.)^f § 270, R. 3.^g § 264 6, (1.)^h § 272ⁱ § 229, R. 3.

MYTHOLOGY.

1. CADMUS, Agenōris filius,^a quod dracōnem, Martii filium, fontis cujusdam in Bœotiâ custōdem,^e occidērat, omnem suam prolem interemptam vidit, et ipse cum Harmoniâ,^b uxōre suâ, in Illyriam fugit, ubi ambo^c in dracōnes conversi sunt.

2. Amŷcus, Neptūni filius, rex Bebryciæ, omnes, qui in ejus regna venissent,^e cogēbat cæstibus secum contendere, et victos occidēbat. Hic quum Argonautas ad certāmen provocāset,^d Pollux cum eo contendit, et eum interfecit.

3. Otos et Ephialtes, Aloëi filii,^e mirâ magnitudīne^f fuisse^g dictuntur. Nam singulis mensibus^h novem digitisⁱ crescēbant. Itaque quum essent^j annōrum novem,^j in cœlum ascendere sunt conāti. Huc sibi aditum sic faciēbant,^j ut montem Ossam super Pelion ponērent, aliosque præterea montes extruērent. Sed Apollinis sagittis interempti sunt.

4. Dædālus, Euphēmi filius, artifex peritissimus, ob

^a § 204.

^b § 249, III.

^c § 264, 12.

^d § 263, 5, R. 2.

^e § 204, R. 5.

^f § 211, R. 6.

^g § 211, R. 8, (2.)

^h § 253.

ⁱ § 236.

^j § 145, II.

^k § 205, R. 2, (1.)

cædem Athēnis^a commissam in Cretam^b abiit ad regem Minōem. Ibi labyrinthum exstruxit. A Minōe^c aliquando in custodiam conjectus, sibi et Icāro filio alas cerā^d aptāvit, et cum eo^e avolāvit. Dum Icārus altiūs^f evolābat, cerā solis calōre calefactā, in mare decīdit, quod ex eo Icarium pelāgus^g est appellātum. Dædālus autem in Sicilian pervēnit.

5. Æsculapius, Apollīnis filius, medicus præstantissimus, Hippolyto, Thesei filio, vitam reddidisse dicītur. Ob id facinus Jupiter eum fulmīne percussit. Tum Apollo, quod filii mortem in Jove ulcisci non potērat, Cyclōpes, qui fulmīna fecērant, interēmit. Ob hoc factum, Apollinem Jupiter Admēto, regi Thessaliæ, in servitūtem dedit.

6. Alcestim,^h Pelīæ filiam, quum multi in matrimonium petērent, Pelias promisit, seⁱ filiam ei esse datūrum, qui feras curruī junxisset.^j Admētus, qui eam perditē amābat, Apollinem rogāvit, ut se in hoc negotio adjuvāret. Is quum ab Admēto, dum ei^k serviēbat, liberaliter esset tractātus, aprum ei et leōnem curruī junxit,^l quibus ille Alcestim avexit. Idem gravi morbo implicītus, munus ab Apolline accēpit, ut præsens pericūlum effugēret, si quis sponte pro eo morerētur.^m Jam quum neque pater, neque mater Admēti pro eo mori voluissent,ⁿ uxor se Alcestis inorti obtūlit, quam Hercūles fortē adveniēns Orci manibus^o eripuit et Admēto reddidit.

7. Cassiōpe filīæ suæ Andromēdæ formam Nereīdum

^a § 254.

^b § 237, R. 5.

^c § 248, I.

^d § 247.

^e § 249, III.

^f § 256, R. 9, & (a.)

^g § 210.

^h § 80, I., E. 2.

ⁱ § 256, 2.

^j § 256, 2, R. 4.

^k § 223, R. 2.

^l § 227.

^m § 260, II.

ⁿ § 219, R. 12.

^o § 224, R. 2.

formæ anteposuit.* Ob hoc crinen illæ a Neptūno^b postulavērunt,* ut Andromēda ceto immāni, qui oras populabātur, objiceretur.^c Quæ quum ad saxum alligāta esset, Perseus ex Libyā, ubi Medūsam occidērat, advolāvit, et, belluā^d devictā et interemptā, Andromēdam liberāvit.

8. Quam quum abducere vellet victor, Agēnor, cui antea desponsāta fuērat, Perseo insidias struxit, ut eum interficeret, sponsamque eriperet. Ille, re^e cognitā, caput Medusæ insidiantibus ostendit, quo viso,† omnes in saxa mutāti sunt. Perseus autem cum Andromēdā^f in patriam rediit.

9. Ceyx, Hespēri filius, quum in naufragio perisset, Alcyōne, conjūgis morte auditā, se in mare præcipitāvit. Tum deōrum misericordiā ambo in aves sunt mutāti, quæ Alcyōnes appellantur. Hæ aves pariunt hiberno tempore. Per illos dies^g mare tranquillum esse dicitur; unde nautæ tranquillos et serēnos dies Alcyonēos appellāre solent.

10. Tantālus, Jovis filius, tam carus fuit diis,^h ut Jupiter ei consilia sua concederet,ⁱ eumque ad epūlas deōrum admittēret. At ille, quæ^j apud Jovem audivērat, cum mortalibus communicābat. Ob id crimen dicitur^k apud infēros in aquā collocātus esse, semperque sitire. Nam, quoties haustum aquæ sumptūrus^l est, aqua recēdit. Tum etiam poma ei^m super caput pendent; sed, quoties ea decerpere conātur, rami vento moti recēdunt. Alii

* What is the accusative of the "thing"? § 231, R. 3, (b.)

† What does this ablative absolute denote? § 257.

* § 224.

^f § 249, III.

^j § 206, (4.)

^b § 231, R. 2.

^e § 236, R. 5.

^k § 271, R. 2.

^c § 273, 2.

^a § 53.

^l § 274, R. 6.

^d § 257.

ⁱ § 145, I. 1.

^m § 211, R. 5, (1.)

^e § 257, R. 5.

saxum ejus capiti^a impendēre dicunt, cujus ruinam timens perpetuo metu cruciātur.

11. In nuptiis Pelei et Thetidis omnes dii invitati erant præter Discordiam. Hæc irâ commōta malum misit in medium, cui^a inscripta erant verba: *Pulcherrima me habeto*. Tum Juno, Venus et Minerva illud simul appetēbant; magnāque inter eas discordiā exortā, Jupiter Mercurio^b impērat, ut deas ad Paridem, Priami filium, ducēret,^c qui in monte Idā greges pascēbat; hunc earum litem dirempturum esse.^d Huic^e Juno, si se pulcherrimam judicasset,^f omnium terrarum regnum est pollicita; Minerva ei splendīdam inter homīnes famam promisit; Venus autem^g Helēnam,^h Lædæ et Jovis filiam, seⁱ ei in conjugium dare^j spondit. Paris, hoc dono^k prioribus^l anteposito, Venērem pulcherrimam esse judicavit. Postea Venēris hortātu Lacedæmōnem^m profectus, Helēnam conjūgiⁿ suo^o Menelāo eripuit. Hinc bellum Trojānum originem cepit, ad quod tota ferè Græcia, duce^p Agamemnone, Menelāi fratre, profecta est.

12. Thetis, Pelei conjux, quum sciret Achillem filium suum citò peritūrum esse, si Græcorum exercitum ad Trojam sequeretur,^q eum misit in insulam Scyron, regiūque Lycomēdi commendāvit. Ille eum muliēbri habitu^r inter filias suas servābat. Græci autem quum audivissent eum ibi occultari,^s unus eorum^t Ulysses, rex Ithacæ, in regio^u vestibulo munera fēminea^v in calathiscis posuit, simulque

^a § 224.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^c § 273, 2.

^d § 270, R. 2, (a.) & (b.)^h § 257.

^e § 223.

^f § 266, 2, R. 4.

^g § 279, 3, (a.) & (c.)

^h § 229.

ⁱ § 239.

^j § 272.

^k § 257.

^l § 237.

^m § 234, R. 2.

ⁿ § 208, (7.)

^o § 257, R. 7.

^p § 247.

^q § 268.

^r § 212.

^s § 211, R. 4, (a.)

^t § 260, II.

clypeum et hastam, mulieresque advocâri jussit.* Quæ dum omnia contemplabantur, subitò tubicem cecinit; quo sono audito, Achilles arma arripuit. Unde eum^b virum^c esse intellectum est.

13. Quum totus^d Græcōrum exercitus Aulide^e convenisset, adversa tempestas eos ob iram Diânæ retinebat. Agamemnon enim,^f dux illius expeditiōnis, cervam deæ^g sacram^h vulneraverat, superbiusqueⁱ in Diānam locūtus erat. Is quum haruspices convocâset, responderunt,^j iram^k deæ expiārī^l non posse, nisi filiam suam Iphigeniam ei immolâset. Hanc ob causam Ulysses Argos profectus mentitur Agamemnōnem filiam Achilli in matrimonium promisisse. Sic eam Aulidem^m abduxit. Ubi quum pater eam immolâre vellet, Diāna virgīnem miserâta cervam eiⁿ supposuit. Iphigeniam ipsam per nubes in terram Tauricam detulit, ibique templi sui sacerdotem^o fecit.

14. Trojâ eversa, quum Græci domum^p redire vellent, ex Achillis tumulo vox dicitur fuisse audita, quæ Græcos monēbat, ne fortissimum virum sine honore relinquerent.^q Quare Græci Polyxēnam, Priāmi filiam, quæ virgo fuit formosissima, ad sepulcrum ejus immolavērunt.

15. Promētheus, Iapēti filius, primus^r homīnes ex luto finxit, iisque^s ignem e cœlo in ferulâ attulit, monstravitque quomodo cinēre obrūtum servārent.^t Ob hanc rem Vulcānus eum in monte Caucāso Jovis jussu clavis ferreis

* § 273, 2.

^b § 269.

^c § 210.

^d § 279, 7, (a.)

^e § 254.

^f § 279, 3 (a.) & (c.)

^g § 222, 3.

^h § 256, R. 9, & (a.)

ⁱ § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.).

^j § 266, 2.

^k § 271.

^l § 237.

^m § 224.

ⁿ § 230.

^o § 237, R. 4.

^p § 262.

^q § 205, R. 15.

^r § 265.

alligāvit ad saxum, et aquilam ei^a ap̄posuit, quæ cor exedēret.^b Quantum verò interdiu exedērat, tantum nocte crescēbat. Hanc aquilam insequenti tempore Hercūles transfixit sagittis, Prometheumque liberāvit.

16. Pluto, inferōrum deus, a Jove fratre petēbat,^c ut sibi Proserpinam, Jovis et Cerēris filiam, in matrimonium daret. Jupiter negāvit quidem Cerērem^d passuram esse, ut filia in tenēbris Tartāri morarētur;^e sed fratri permisit, ut eam, si posset, rupēret.^f Quare Proserpinam, in nemōre Ennæ in Siciliâ flores legentem, Pluto quadrigis ex terræ hiātu proveniens rapuit.

17. Ceres quum nesciret ubi filia esset,^g eam per totum orbem terrarum quæsivit. In quo itinere ad Celeum venit, regem Eleusiniōrum, cujus uxor Metanira puērum Triptolēmum pepererat, rogavitque ut se tanquam nutricem in domum recipērent.^h Quo facto, quum Ceres alumnum suum immortalē reddere vellet, eum interdiu lacte divīno alēbat, noctu clam igne obruēbat. Itaque mirum in modum crescēbat. Quod quum mirarentur parentes, eam observavērunt. Qui quum vidērent Cerērem puērum in ignem mittere,ⁱ pater exclamāvit. Tum dea Celeum exanimāvit; Triptolēmo autem currum draconibus^j junctum tribuit, frugesque mandāvit, quas per orbem terrarum vectus dissemināret.^k

18. Althæa, Thestii filia, ex Œneō pepērit Meleāgrum. Ei Parcæ ardentem titiōnem dedērunt, præfantes^l Meleāgrum tam diu victūrum,^m quā diu is titio foretⁿ incolūmis

^a § 224.

^b § 264, 5.

^c § 145, II, 1.

^d § 239.

^e § 273, 4.

^f § 265.

^g § 273, 2.

^h § 272. R. 5.

ⁱ § 223.

^j § 274, 2.

^k § 270, R. 3.

^l § 266, 2.

Hunc* itaque Althæa diligenter in arcâ clausum servavit. Intërim Diâna Cëneo^a irâta quia ei sacra annua non fecerat, aprum mirâ magnitudîne^b misit, qui agrum Calydonium vastaret.^c Quem Meleâger cum juvenibus^d ex omni Græciâ delectis interfecit, pellemque ejus Atalantæ donavit. Cui^e quum Althææ fratres eam eripere vellent, illa Meleâgri auxilium imploravit, qui avuncûlos occidit. Tum Althæa, gravi irâ^f in filium commota, titiõnem illum^g fatalem in ignem conjecit. Sic Meleâger periit. At sorores ejus, dum fratrem insolabiliter lugent, in aves mutatæ sunt.

19. Eurôpam, Agenôris filiam, Sidoniam, Jupîter in taurum mutatus Sidône^h Cretam transvexit, et ex eâ procreavit Minôem, Sarpedonem, et Rhadamanthum. Hanc ut reducèrent Agënor filios suos misit, conditione additâ, ut nec ipsi redirent,† nisi sororem invenissent.ⁱ Horum unus, Cadmus nomine,^j quum erraret, Delphos^k venit, ibique responsum accëpit, bovem præcedentem sequeretur;^l ubi ille decubisset,^m ibi urbem condëret.‡ Quod quum faceret,ⁿ in Bœotiam venit. Ibi aquam^o quærens ad fontem Castalium draconem invënit, Martis filium, qui aquam custodiëbat.^p Hunc Cadmus interfecit, dentesque ejus sparsit et aravit. Unde Sparti enati sunt. Pugnâ inter illos exortâ, quinque superfuërunt, ex quibus quinque nobiles Thebanorum stirpes originem duxerunt.

* Supply *titiõnem*.

† On what proposition does this subjunctive depend? § 257, R. 1.

‡ Connected to *sequeretur* by *et* understood. § 278, R. 6.

^a § 222, 3.

^f § 247, R. 2.

^h § 237.

^b § 211, R. 6.

^g § 207, R. 24.

ⁱ § 262, R. 4.

^c § 264, 5.

^k § 255.

^m § 145, II.

^d § 249, III.

^l § 266, 1.

ⁿ § 274, 1.

^e § 224, R. 2.

^j § 250.

20. Quum Bacchus, Jovis ex Semēle filiū, exercitum in Indiam ducēret, Silēnus ab agminē aberrāvit. Quem^a Midas, rex Mygdoniæ, hospitio^b liberaliter accēpit, eique ducem dedit, qui eum ad Bacchum reducēret.* Ob hoc beneficium Bacchus Midæ optiōnem dedit, ut quicquid vellet^c a se petēret.* Ille petiit, ut quidquid tetigisset^d aurum fiēret.^d Quod quum impetrāset,* quidquid tetigērat aurum fiēbat. Primò gāvīsus est hāc virtūte^e suā; mox intellexit nihil^f ipsi hoc munere^f perniciosius esse. Nam etiam cibus et potio in aurum mutabātur.^g Quum jam fame cruciarētur, petit a Baccho, ut donum suum revocāret.^h Quemⁱ Bacchus jussit in flumīne Pactōlo se abluere, quumque aquam tetigisset, factaⁱ est colōreⁱ aureo.

21. Schœneus Atalantam filiam fornosissimam dicītur habuisse, quæ cursu viros superālat.^m Hæc quum a pluribusⁿ in conjugium peterētur, pater ejus conditionem proposuit, ut, qui eam ducere vellet,^o prius cursu cum eā contendēret;^d si victus esset,^e occiderētur.^d Multos quum superāset et interfecisset, tandem ab Hippomēne victa est. Hic enim a Venēre tria mala aurea accepērat. Dum currēbant, horum unum post alterum projēcit, iisque^b Atalantæ cursum tardāvit. Nam dum mala colligit, Hippomēnes ad metam pervēnit. Huic itaque Schœneus filiam uxorem dedit. Quam quum in patriam ducēret, oblītus Venēris beneficio se vicisse,^o grates ei non egit. Hanc

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive ?

^a § 206, (17.)

^f § 272.

^k § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)

^b § 247.

^g § 256, 2.

ⁱ § 211, R. 6.

^c § 266, 1.

^h § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^m § 145, II. 1.

^d § 262.

ⁱ § 258, I. 2, R. 1.

ⁿ § 248, I.

^e § 247, 1, (2.)

^j § 273, 2.

^o § 268, 2.

ob^a causam Hippomēnes mutātus est in leōnem, Atalanta in leānam.

22. Nisus, rex Megarensium, in capite crinem purpureum habuisse dicitur, eique prae dictum^b fuit, tam diu eum regnatūrum,^c quā diu eum crinem custodisset.^d Hunc Minos, rex Cretensium, bello^e aggressus est. Qui quum urbem Megaram oppugnāret, Scylla, Nisi filia, amore ejus correpta est, et, ut ei victoriam parāret,^f patri^g dormienti fatalem crinem praecidit. Ita Nisus a Minōe victus et occisus est. Quum autem Minos in Cretam rediret,^h Scylla eum rogavit, ut eam secum avehēret.ⁱ Sed ille negavit Cretam tantum scelus^{*} esse recepturam. Tum illa se in mare praecipitat, navemque persequitur. Nisus in aquilam marinam conversus est, Scylla in piscem, quem Cirim vocant.^j Hodiēque, siquando illa avis hunc piscem conspexerit,^k mittit se in aquam, raptumque unguibus dilaniat.

23. Amphion, Jovis et Antiōpes filius, qui Thebas muris cinxit, Niōben, Tantāli filiam, in matrimonium duxit. Ex quā procreavit filios septem totidemque filias. Quem partum Niōbe Latōnæ libēris anteposuit, superbiusque^l locūta est in Apollinem et Diānam. Ob id Apollo filios ejus venantes sagittis interfecit, Diāna autem filias.^m Niōbe libērisⁿ orbata in saxum mutata esse dicitur, ejusque lacrynae hodiēque manāre narrantur. Amphion autem, quum templum Apollinis expugnare vellet, ab Apolline sagittis est interfectus.

* The crime for the criminal. § 324, 2.

^a § 279, 10, (a.)

^f § 258, 2.

^j § 260.

^b § 205, R. 8, (a.)

^g § 224.

^k § 256, R. 9, & (a.)

^c § 270, R. 3.

^h § 145, II. 4.

ⁱ § 229, R. 3, 1.

^d § 266, 1.

^l § 230.

^m § 251.

^e § 247.

24. Phineus,* Agenōris filius, ab Apollīne futurārum rerum scientiam accepērat. Quum verò hominīlus deōrum consilia enuntiāret,* Jupīter eum excācāvit, et immisit ei^c Harpyias,^d quæ Jovis canes esse dicuntur, ut cibum ab ore ei^c auferrent. Ad quem quum Argonautæ venissent, ut eum iter^f rogārent,^e dixit se^a illis iter demonstratūrum esse,^h si eum poenāⁱ liberārent. Tum Zetes et Calais, Aquilōnis filii, qui pennas in capite et in pedibus habuisse^g dicuntur, Harpyias fugavērunt in insūlas Strophādas, et Phineum poenāⁱ liberārunt.

* What does this imperfect tense denote?

• § 293, N.

• § 224, R. 2.

^a § 266, 2.

• § 168, 19.

^f § 231.

^h § 268, 2.

• § 294.

• § 258, 2, and (3.)

ⁱ § 251.

^c § 9, 1.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS

1. THALES interrogātus* an facta homīnum deos^a latē
rent,^b respondit, ne^c cogitāta † quidem.

2. Solon, qui Atheniensibus leges scripsit, dicēbat nem-
inem,^d dum vivēret,^e beātum habēri posse, quòd om-
nes ad ultimum usque diem ancipiti fortunæ obnoxii
essent.^f

3. Pythagoræ philosophi tanta fuit apud discipulos
suos auctoritas, ut, quæ ab eo audivissent,^g ea in dubi-
tationem adducere non auderent. Rogāti autem^h ut
causam redderentⁱ eorum, quæ dixissent,^j respondēbant,
Ipsū dixisse.^k *Ipse autem erat Pythagoras.*

4. Bias unus ex septem Sapientibus,^l quum patriam
Priēnen ab hostibus expugnātam et eversam fugeret,
interrogātus, cur nihil ex bonis^m suis secum ferret,ⁿ *Ego*
verò,^o respondit, *bona mea mecum porto omnia.*

5. Democritus, cui pater ingentes divitias reliquerat,
omne ferè patrimonium^p suum civibus donāvit, ne^q

* What is the accusative after *interrogātus*? § 234, 1.

† Supply *latent*.

^a § 232, (2.)

^b § 265.

^c § 279, 3, & (d.)

^d § 239.

^e § 266, 2.

^f § 266, 1.

^g § 273, 2.

^h § 268, 2.

ⁱ § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^j § 100, 6.

^k § 262.

^l § 266, 3.

domesticarum rerum curâ a philosophiâ studio avocaretur.

6. Etiam Crates Thebanus bona sua inter Thebanos divisit, nihil sibi servans præter peram et baculum. Hæc enim Cynicorum instrumenta erant. A quo consilio quum amici et propinqui eum avocare studerent, eos correpto baculo^a fugavit, nihil pulchrius esse arbitrat^{us}, quàm ab omnibus curis^b vacuum^c uni philosophiæ operam dare.^d

7. Anaxagoras, quum a longinquâ peregrinatione scientiæ^d augendæ causâ susceptâ in patriam rediisset, agrosque suos neglectos et desertos videret, *Non essem,*^e inquit, *salvus, nisi ista^f periissent.*^g

8. Carneades usque ad extrêmam senectam nunquam cessavit a philosophiâ studio. Sæpe ei accidit,[†] ut, quum cibi^d capiendi causâ accubisset, cogitationibus^e inhærens manum ad cibos appositos porrigere oblivisceretur.^h

9. Idem adversus Zenonem Stoicum scripturus caput hellebore purgabat,ⁱ ne corrupti humores sollertiam et acumen mentis impedirent.^j

10. Anaxagoras philosophus, morte^a filii auditâ, vultu nihil^k immutato dixit: *Sciēbam me mortālem genuisse.*

11. Archytas Tarentinus, quum ab itinere reversus agros suos villici socordiâ neglectos videret, *Graviter te castigārem,*^e inquit, *nisi irātus essem.*^g

12. Plato quoque, quum in servum vehementiùs[†] exar-

^a Supply *hominem* or *se*. § 269, R. 1.

[†] What is the subject of *accidit*?

[†] What peculiar meaning has this comparative? § 256, R. 9, (a.)

^a § 257.

^c § 261, 1.

^d § 145, II. 1.

^b § 213, R. 4, (4)

^f § 207, R. 25.

^g § 262.

^e § 278.

^h § 224.

ⁱ § 234, II.

^k § 275, III., R. 1.

^h § 262, R. 3.

sisset, veritus ne^a vindictæ modum excederet, Speus ppo^d adstanti mandavit, ut de illius poenâ statuëret.^e

13. Idem discendi^f cupiditate^g ductus Ægyptum peragravit, et a sacerdotibus illius regionis geometriam et astronomiam didicit. Idem in Italiam trajecit, ut ibi Pythagoræ philosophiam et instituta disceret.

14. Athenienses Socratem damnaverunt, quod novos deos introducere videbatur. Protagoram quoque^h philosophum, qui aususⁱ fuerat scribere, se ignorare an dii essent,^j Athenienses ex urbe pepulerunt.

15. Xanthippe, Socratis uxor, morosa admōdum fuisse fertur. Quam ejus indolem quum perspexisset Alcibiades, Socratem interrogavit, quid esset,^k quod mulierem tam acerbam et jurgiōsam non exigēret^l domo.^m Tum ille, *Quoniam, inquit, dum illam domiⁿ perpetior, insuesco, ut ceterorum quoque foris petulantiam et injurias facilius feram.*

16. Xenocrates philosophus, quum maledicōrum quorundam sermōniⁿ interesset, neque quidquam ipse loqueretur,^o interrogātus, cur solus tacēret,^p respondit: *Quia dixisse^q me^r aliquando pœnituit, tacuisse^s nunquam.*

17. Hegesias philosophus in disputationibus suis mala et cruciātus vitæ tam vividis coloribus repræsentabat, ut multi, qui eum audiverant,^t sponte se occiderent. Quare a Ptolemæo^u rege ulterius his de rebus disserere est prohibitus.

^a § 262, R. 7.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^c § 273, 2.

^d § 275, III., R. 1.

^e § 247, R. 2, (b.)

^f § 279, 3, & (d.)

^g § 142, 2.

^h § 265.

ⁱ § 264, 7, N. 3.

^j § 255, R. 1.

^k § 221, R. 3.

^l § 224.

^m § 278.

ⁿ § 215, and R

^o § 229, R. 6.

^p § 145, V.

^q § 248, I.

18. Gorgiæ Leontino,* qui eloquentiâ^b et eruditîone omnes^c suæ ætâtis homines superâre existimabâtur, universa Græcia in templo Apollinis Delphici statuam auream collocâvit.

19. Idem, quum annum centesimum septimum ageret, interrogâtus, quapropter tam diu vellet^d in vitâ remanere, respondit: *Quia nihil habeo, quod senectutem meam accûsem.*^e

20. Illustrissimi sæpe viri humîli loco^f nati fuêrunt. Socrâtes, quem oraculum Apollinis sapientissimum omnium hominum^g judicâvit, obstetricis filius fuit. Euripides, poëta tragicus, matrem habuit, quæ olêra venditâbat; et Demosthënis, oratôris eloquentissimi, patrem cultellos vendidisse^h narrant.

21. Homêrus, princeps poëtârûm Græcôrûm, dolore absumptus esse creditur, quòd quæstiônem a piscatoribus ipsi propositam solvère non posset.ⁱ

22. Simonides, poëta præstantissimus, gloriâtur in quodam poëmâte, se^j octoginta annos^k natum in certâmen musicum descendisse et victoriam inde retulisse. Idem aliquandiu vixit apud Hipparchum, Pisistrâti filium, Athenârûm tyrannum. Inde Syracûsas se contulit ad Hierônem regem, cum quo familiariter vixisse dicitur. Primus^l carmina statuto pretio^m scripsit; quare eum Musam venâlem reddidisse dicunt.

23. Quum Æschylus Atheniensis, qui parensⁿ tragiæ dicitur, in Sicilia versaretur, ibique in loco apriço

* § 223.

^b § 250.

^c § 279, 7, (a.)

^d § 265

^e § 264 7, N. 3.

^f § 246.

^g § 212.

^h § 279, 11.

ⁱ § 266, 3.

^j § 272.

^k § 236.

^l § 205, R. 15.

^m § 252.

ⁿ § 210.

sedēret, aquila testudinem glabro ejus capiti^a immisit quod pro saxo habuit. Quo ictu ille exstinctus est.

24. Euripides, qui et ipse magnum inter poētas tragicæ nomen habet, a cœnâ domum rediens a canibus laceratus est.

25. Athenienses quondam ab Euripide postulabant, ut ex tragœdiâ sententiam quandam^b tolleret. Ille autem in scenam progressus dixit, se fabūlas componere solere, ut populum doceret, non ut a populo disceret.

26. Philippides, comœdiarum scriptor, quum in poētârum certamine præter spem vicisset,^c et illâ victoriâ impensè gauderet, eo ipso gaudio repente exstinctus est.

27. Pindarus, poëta Thebanus, Apollini gratissimus fuisse dicitur. Quare sæpe a sacerdotibus in templum Delphicum ad cœnam vocabatur, parsque ei tribuebatur donorum,^d quæ sacrificantes^e deo obtulerant. Ferunt etiam Pana^f Pindari hymnis^g tantopere fuisse lætatum, ut eos in montibus et silvis caneret. Quum Alexander, rex Macedoniæ, Thebas diriperet, unius Pindari domo^h et familiæ pepercit.

28. Diogenes Cynicus Myndum profectus, quum videret magnificas portas et urbem exiguam, Myndios monuit, ut portas clauderent,ⁱ ne urbs egrederetur.

29. Demosthenes Atheniensis incredibili studio et labore eò pervenit, ut, quum^j multi eum ingenio^k parum valere existimarent, omnes ætatis suæ oratores superaret eloquentiâ. Nunquam tamen ex tempore dicebat, neque in concione volēbat assurgere, nisi rem, de quâ ageretur,^l

^a § 224.

^b § 207, R. 33, (a.)

^c § 263, 5.

^d § 212.

^e § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^f § 80, 1.

^g § 247, 1, (2.)

^h § 223, R. 2

ⁱ § 218, R. 2.

^j § 263, 5, R. 1.

^k § 250.

^l § 261, 1.

accuratè antea meditatus esset.* Unde plerique eum timidum esse existimabant. Sed in hac re Periclis consuetudinem imitabatur, qui non facillè de quâque re dicere, nec existimationem suam fortunæ committere solēbat.

30. Pericles in concionem iturus, quum animo perpenderet, quantum periculi^b inconsideratè dicta^c hominibus afferrent, solēbat precari a diis,^d ne quod ipsi^e verbum imprudenti excideret, quod reipublicæ officere posset.^f

31. Minos, Cretensium rex, sæpe se in speluncam quandam conferēbat, ibique se cum Jove collōqui legesque ab eo accipere dicēbat. Etiam Lycurgus Lacedæmoniū^g persuāsit, se leges suas ab Apolline didicisse.

32. Quum Lycurgus, Lacedæmoniōrum legislātor, Delphis^h in templum Apollinis intrasset, ut a deoⁱ oraculum peteret, Pythia eum his verbis allocūta est: *Nescio utrū^j deus an homo appellandus sis; sed deus^k potiùs vidēris esse.*

33. Leonidas, rex Lacedæmoniōrum, quum Persæ dicebantur sagittarum multitudīne solem obscuratūri, respondisse fertur: *Meliùs itaque in umbrā pugnabimus.*

34. Cyrus omnium suōrum militum nomina memoriā tenēbat. Mithridates autem, rex Ponti, duarum et viginti gentium, quæ sub regno ejus erant, linguas ita didicerat, ut cum omnibus, quibus imperābat, sine interprete loqui posset.

35. Themistocles interroganti,^l utrū^m Achilles esse mallet, an Homērus,ⁿ respondit: *Tu verò malleſne te in Olympico certamine victōrem renuntiāri,^o an praco esse, qui victōrum nomina proclāmat?*

* § 260, II.

^c § 224, R. 1.

ⁱ § 265, R. 2.

^b § 212, R. 3.

^f § 266, 1.

^j § 210.

^e § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^g § 223, R. 2.

^k § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^d § 231, R. 2, & 3, (b.)

^h § 254.

^l § 271.

36. Epaminondas, Thebanorum imperator, in bello adversus Lacedæmonios, animos suorum religione excitandos^a ratus, arma in templis affixa nocte detraxit, persuasitque militibus, quum illa abesse^b viderent, deos iter suum sequi,^b ut ipsis^c proeliantibus adessent.

37. Idem in pugna ad Mantinæam graviter vulneratus est. Quum animam recepisset, interrogavit circumstantes amicos, an clypeus salvus esset;^d deinde, an hostes fusi essent. Illi utrumque affirmaverunt. Tum demum hastam e corpore educi jussit. Quo facto^e statim exspiravit.

38. Epaminondas tantâ fuit abstinentiâ^f et integritate, ut post plurima bella, quibus Thebanorum potentiam incredibiliter^g auxerat, nihil in suppellectili haberet præter ahenum et veru.

39. Lysander, dux Lacedæmoniorum, militem quendam viâ^h egressum castigabat. Cui dicenti, ad nullus rei rapinam se ab agmine recessisse, respondit: *Neⁱ speciem quidem rapturi^j præbeas^k volo.*

40. Iphicrâtes, dux Atheniensium, quum præsidio tenêret Corinthum, et sub adventum hostium ipse vigilias circumîret, vigilem, quem dormientem invenerat, hastâ transfixit. Quod factum^l quibusdam^m eiⁿ ut sævum exprobrantibus, *Qualemⁿ invēni, inquit, talem reliqui.*

41. Quum quidam Thrasybûlo, qui civitatem Atheniensium a tyrannorum dominatione liberâvit, dixisset. *Quantas tibi gratias Athênæ debent!* ille respondit: *Dii*

^a § 270, R. 3.

^b § 272.

^c § 224.

^d § 265.

^e § 257.

^f § 211, R. 6.

^g § 192, II. 2.

^h § 242.

ⁱ § 279, 3.

^j § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^k § 273, 4, (a.)

^l § 274, 1.

^m §§ 223 and 274.

ⁿ § 206, (16.)

faciant, ut quantas^b ipse patriæ debeo gratias, tantas ei videar^c retulisse.*

42. Philippus, rex Macedonum, monentibus eum quibusdam, ut Pythiam quendam cavēret,^d fortem militem, sed ipsi^e alienātum, quòd tres filias ægrè alēret,^f nec a rege adjuvarētur, dixisse fertur: *Quid? si partem corporis habērem^g ægram, abscindērem potius, an curārem?* Deinde Pythiam ad se vocātum, acceptā difficultate rei domesticæ, pecuniā^h instruxit. Quo facto nullum rex militem Pythiāⁱ fideliōrem habuit.

43. Mulier quædam ab eōdem Philippo, quum a convivio temulentus^j recedēret, damnāta, *A Philippo*, inquit, *temulento ad Philipppum sobrium provoco.*

44. Philippus, rex Macedoniæ, prædicāre^k solēbat, se oratoribus Atheniensium maximam gratiam habere.^l *Nam^m conviciis suis*, inquit, *efficiunt, ut quotidie meliorⁿ evādam, dum eos dictis^o factisque mendacii^p arguere conor.*

45. Ejusdem regis epistōla fertur scripta ad Aristotēlem philosophum, quā filium sibi^q natum esse nuntiāvit. Erat illa epistōla verbis concepta ferè his: *Filium mihi^r gentium esse scito.^s Quod^t equidem diis habeo gratiam: non tam quòd natus est, quàm quòd ei contigit nasci temporibus vitæ tuæ. Spero enim fore,^u ut a te educātus et eruditus dignus evādat et nobis^v et rebus, quas ipsi relictūri sumus.*

* § 260, II. R. 6.

^b § 206, (16.)

^c § 273, 1.

^d § 273, 2.

^e § 224, R. 2.

^f § 266, 3.

^g § 229, R. 3, 2.

^h § 261, 1.

ⁱ § 249.

^j § 256, 2.

^k § 128, 4.

^l § 271.

^m § 272.

ⁿ § 210, R. 1.

^o § 247.

^p § 217.

^q § 223.

^r § 162, 4.

^s § 206, (14.)

^t § 268, R. 4, (b.)

^u § 244.

46. Alexander Macēdo, Philippi filius, quum puer a præceptōre suo audivisset innumerabiles mundos esse, *Heu me^e miserum*, inquit, *qui ne uno^b quidem adhuc positus sum!*

47. Quum Alexander quondam Macedōnum quorundam benevolentiam largitionibus sibi conciliāre conātus esset, Philippus eum his verbis increpuit: *Sperasne eos tibi^c fideles esse futuros, quos pecuniā tibi conciliaveris?*^d *Scito amorem non auro emi sed virtutibus.*

48. Alexandro^e Macedōni, Asiā^f debellatā, Corinthii per legātos^g gratulāti sunt, regemque civitatē^h suā donaverunt. Quod officii genus quum Alexander risisset, unus ex legātis, *Nulli unquam*, inquit, *civitatem dedimus alii quā tibiⁱ et Herculi.* Quo audito, Alexander honorem sibi delatum lubentissimē accēpit.

49. Quum Alexander Græciæ popūlis^j imperāssēt, ut divinos ipsi honores decernerent,^k Lacedæmonii his verbis utebantur: *Quoniam Alexander deus esse voluit, esto^l deus*; Laconicā brevitate regis notantes vecordiam.

50. Lysimāchus, rex Thraciæ, Theodōrum Cyrenæum, virum libertātis^m amantissimum et regiæ dominationiⁿ infestum, cruci affigi jussit. Cui ille, *Hujus modi minis*, inquit, *purpuratos tuos terreas.*^o *Meā^p quidem nihil^q interest, humine^r an sublimē putrescam.*

51. Mausōlus, rex Cariæ, Artemisiam habuit conjūgem. Hæc, Mausōlo defuncto, ossa cineremque mariti

* § 238, 2.

^b § 245, 1.

^c § 222, 3.

^d § 266, 2.

^e § 223, R. 2.

^f § 257.

^g § 247, R. 4.

^h § 249, 1.

ⁱ § 278.

^j § 273, 2.

^k § 267.

^l § 213.

^m § 260, R. 6.

ⁿ § 219, R. 1.

^o § 219, R. 5.

^p § 221, 1., R. 3

contūsa et odoribus^a mixta cum aquā potābat. Extruxit quoque, ad conservandam ejus memoriam, sepulcrum illud nobilissimum, ab ejus nomine appellātum, quod inter septem orbis terrārum miracūla numerātur. Quod quum Mausōli manibus dicāret, certāmen instituit, præmiis amplissimis ei propositis, qui defunctum regem optimè laudāset.^b

52. Dionysius, qui a patre Syracusārum et pæne totius Siciliæ tyrannidem acceperat, senex patriā^c pulsus Corinthi^d puēros littēras docuit.^e

53. Mithridātes, rex Ponti, sæpe venēnum hausērat, ut sibi a clandestinis cavēret insidiis. Hinc factum est, ut quum a Pompeio superātus mortem sibi consciscere vellet, ne velocissima quidem venēna ei nocērent.^f

54. Quum Gyges, rex Lydiæ ditissimus, oracūlum Apollinis interrogāret, an quisquam mortalium^g se esset^{*} felicior, deus, Aglaūm quendam Psophidium feliciorem, prædicāvit. Is autem erat Arcādum pauperrimus, parvūli agelli possessor, cujus terminos quāmvīs senex nunquam excessērat, fructibus^h et voluptatibus angusti ruris contentus.

55. Pyrrhus, rex Epīri, quum in Italiā esset, audivit, Tarentinos quosdam juvēnes in convivio parum honorificè de se locūtos esse. Eos igitur ad se arcessitos percunctātus est, an dixissent^{*} ea, quæ ad aures suas pervenissent.ⁱ Tum unus ex his,^j *Nisi*, inquit, *vinum nobis defecisset, multo^k etiā plura et graviōra in te locutūri erāmus.*^l Hæc criminis excusatio iram regis in risum convertit.

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive ?

^a § 245, II. 2.

^c § 231.

^f § 266, 1

^b § 266, 3.

^e § 262, R. 3.

^j § 212, N. 4.

^d § 251.

^g § 212.

^k § 256, R. 16.

^e § 221, 1

^h § 244.

^l § 274, R. 6.

56. Marsyas, frater Antigōni, regis Macedoniæ, quum causam habēret cum privāto quodam, fratrem rogā it, ut de eâ domi cognoscēret. At ille, *In foro potiùs,** inquit. *Nam si culpā^a vacas, innocentia tua ibi meliùs apparēbit; sin damnandus es, nostra justitia.**

57. Clara sunt apud Catanenses nomīna fratrum Anāpi^b et Amphiñōmi,^b qui patrem et matrem humēris per medios^c ignes Ætnæ portârunt, eosque cum vitæ suæ periculō e flammis eripuērunt.

58. Spartānus quidam quum rideretur, quòd claudus in pugnam iret,^d *At mihi,** inquit, *pugnāre,^f non fugēre est propositum.*

59. Spartānus quidam in magistrātûs petitiōne ab æmūlis victus, maximæ sibi lætitiæ esse,^e dixit, quòd patria sua^h seⁱ meliōres cives habēret.^d

60. Quum homo quidam, qui diu in uno pede stare didicērat, Lacedæmonio cuidam dixisset, se non arbitrāri Lacedæmoniōrum^f quemquam tamdiu idem facēre posse, ille respondit: *At mseres te * diutiùs.*

61. Diagōras Rhodius, quum tres ejus filii in ludis Olympicis victōres renuntiāti essent, tanto affectus est gaudio,^g ut in ipso stadio, inspectante popūlo, in filiōrum manibus anīmam redderet.

62. Scipio Africānus nunquam ad negotia publica accēdēbat, antequā in templo Jovis precātus esset.ⁱ

63. Scipio dicere solēbat, hosti non solūm dandam^m

* What is to be supplied?

^a § 250.

^f § 269.

^j § 212.

^b § 204, R. 10.

^e § 227.

^k § 249, I.

^c § 205, R. 17.

^h § 208, (1.)

^l § 263, 3.

^d § 266, 3.

ⁱ § 256, 2.

^m § 274, R. 8.

^g § 224.

esse viam fugiendi, sed etiam muniendam. Similiter Pyrrhus, rex Epīri, fugienti hosti^a pertinaciter instandum esse^b negābat; non solūm, ne fortiū ex necessitate resistēret,* sed ut postea quoque faciliū acie^c cedēret, ratus victōres fugientibus non usque ad^d perniciem instatūros esse.

64. Metellus Pius, in Hispaniā bellum gerens interrogātus, quid postēro die factūrus esset? * *Tunicam meam*, inquit, *si id elōqui posset*,^d *comburērem*.^d

65. L. Mummius, qui, Corintho captā, totam Italiam tabulis^e statuisque exornāvit, ex tantis manubiis^f nihil in suum usum convertit, ita ut, eo defuncto, non esset* unde ejus filia dotem accipēret.^g Quare senātus ei ex publico dotem decrevit.

66. Scipio Africānus major Ennii poētæ imaginem in sepulcro gentis Corneliae collocāri jussit, quod † Scipiōnum res gestas carminibus suis illustravērat.

67. M. Cato, Catōnis Censorii filius, in acie cadente equo prolapsus, quum se recollegisset,* animadvertissetque gladium excidisse^h vaginā,ⁱ rediit^j in hostem: acceptisque aliquot vulneribus, recuperāto demum gladio ad suos reversus est.

68. Q. Metellus Macedonicus in Hispaniā quinque cohortes, quæ hostibus^k cessērant, testamentum facere jussas ad locum^l recuperandum misit; minātus eos nonnisi post victoriam receptum iri.

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive?

† Is the writer answerable for the validity of this reason? § 266, 3

^a § 224.

^b § 249, I.

^c § 242.

^d § 239, R. 3.

^e § 212, N. 4.

^f § 182, R. 3'

^g § 255, R. 3, (a.) & (b.)

^h § 264, 6, & R. 3.

ⁱ § 223

^j § 261, 1.

^k § 268, 2.

^l § 275, III. R. 3.

69. Publius Decius consul,* quum in bello contra Latinos Romanorum aciem cedentem vidēret, capite pro reipublicæ salutē devoto, in medium hostium agmen irruit, et magnā strage editā plurimis telis obrūtus cecidit. Hæc ejus mors Romanorum aciem restituit, iisque victoriam paravit.

70. L. Junius Brutus, qui Romam a regibus liberavit, filios suos, qui Tarquinius regem expulsum restituere conati erant, ipse capitis^b damnavit, eosque virgis cæsos securi^c percūti jussit.^d

71. Q. Marcius Rex consul, quum filium unicum, juvenem summæ pietatis^e et magnæ spei, morte amisisset, dolorem suum ita coercuit, ut a rogo adolescentis protenus curiam peteret, ibique munus sui negotia strenuè obiret.

72. In bello Romanorum cum Perseo, ultimo Macedoniae rege, accidit,^f ut serenâ nocte subito luna deficeret. Hæc res ingentem apud milites terrorem excitavit, qui existimabant hoc omne futuram cladem portendi.* Tum verò Sulpicius Gallus, qui erat in eo exercitu, in concione militum causam hujus rei tam disertè exposuit, ut postero die omnes intrepido animo pugnam committerent.

73. L. Siccus Dentatus ob insignem fortitudinem appellatus est Achilles Romanus. Pugnassee is dicitur centum et viginti proeliis;^g cicatricem aversam nullam, adversas quinque et quadraginta tulisse; coronis^h esse donatus aureis duodeviginti, obsidionali unâ, muralibus tribus, civis quatuordecim, torquibus tribus et octoginta, armillis plus centum sexaginta, hastis duodeviginti. Phal-

* What time is denoted by this verb? § 268.

^a § 279, 9, (a.)

^d § 273, 2.

^e § 254, R. 3.

^b § 217, R. 3, (a.)

^c § 211, R. 6.

^h § 249, I.

^f § 79, 2, and 82, E. 2.

^g § 262, R. 3.

ēris idem donātus est quinquies vicesque. Triumphāvit cum imperatoribus suis triumphos^a novem.

74. Hannibālem in Italiam proficiscentem tria millia^b Carpetanōrum reliquērunt. Quorum exemplum ne cetēri quoque barbāri sequerentur, edixit eos a se esse dimissos, et insūper in fidem ejus rei alios etiam, quorum fides ipsi^c suspecta erat, domum remisit.

75. Hannibal quum ēlephantos compellēre non posset, ut præaltum flumen transirent, neque rates habēret, quibus eos trajicēret,^d jussit ferocissimum elephantōrum sub aure vulnerāri, et eum, qui vulnerāset,^e se in flumen conjicere illudque tranāre. Tum elephāntus exasperātus ad persequendum dolōris sui auctōrem tranāvit amnem,^f et reliqui quoque eum secūti sunt.

^a § 232, (1.)

^b § 118, 6, & (a.)

^c § 222, 3.

^d § 264, 5.

^e § 266, 2.

^f § 233.

AN EPITOME OF ROMAN HISTORY

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO
THE EMPERORS.

LIBER PRIMUS.

1. ANTIQUISSIMIS temporibus Saturnus in Italiam venisse dicitur. Ibi haud procul a Janicūlo arcem condidit, eamque Saturniam appellavit. Hic Itālos primus^a agriculturam docuit.^b

2. Postea Lātīnus in illis regionibus imperavit. Sub hoc rege Troja in Asiā eversa est. Hinc Ænēas, Anchīsæ filius, cum multis Trojānis,^c quibus^d ferrum Græcōrum pepercerat, aufūgit, et in Italiam pervēnit. Ibi Lātīnus rex ei benignè recepto filiam Laviniam in matrimonium dedit. Ænēas urbem condidit, quam in honōrem conjūgis Lavinium^e appellavit.

3. Post Ænēæ mortem Ascanius, Ænēæ filius, regnum accēpit. Hic sedem regni in alium locum transtulit, urbemque condidit in monte Albāno, eamque Albam^e Longam nuncupavit. Eum secūtus est Silvius, qui post Ænēæ mortem a Lavinia genitus erat. Ejus

^a § 205, R. 15.

^b § 231.

^c § 249, III.

^d § 223, R. 2.

§ 230.

postēri omnes usque ad Romam conditam^a Albæ^b regnāvērunt.

4. Unus horum regum, Romūlus Silvius, se Jove^c majōrem esse dicēbat,^d et, quum tonāret, militūbus imperāvit, ut clypeos hastis percutērent, dicebatque hunc tonum multò clariōrem esse quàm tonitru. Fulmīne ictus,^e et in Albānum lacum præcipitātus est.

5. Silvius Procas, rex Albanōrum, duos filios reliquit Numitōrem^f et Amulium.^g Horum minor^h natu,^a Amulius, fratri optiōnem dedit, utrū regnum habēre vellet,ⁱ an bona, quæ pater reliquisset.^j Numitor paterna bona prætulit; Amulius regnum obtinuit.

6. Amulius, ut regnum firmissimè possidēret, Numitōris filium per insidias interēnit, et filiam fratris Rheam Silviam Vestālem virgīnem fecit. Nam his Vestæ sacerdotibū non licet viro^k nubēre. Sed hæc a Marte geminos filios Romūlum et Remum pepērit. Hoc^l quum Amulius comperisset, matrem in vincūla conjēcit, puēros autem in Tibērim abjici jussit.

7. Fortè Tibēris aqua ultra ripam se effudērat, et, quum puēri in vado essent positi, aqua refluens eos in sicco^m reliquit. Ad eōrum vagitum lupa accurrit, eosque uberibus suis aluit. Quodⁿ videns Faustūlus quidam, pastor illius regiōnis, puēros sustulit, et uxōri Accæ Laurentiæ nutriendos^o dedit.

8. Sic Romūlus et Remus pueritiam inter pastōres

* Supply *loco*.

^a § 274, R. 5.

^b § 221.

^c § 256, 2.

^d § 145, II. 1.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^f § 204, R. 10.

^g § 212.

^h § 250, 1.

ⁱ § 265.

^j § 266, 1.

^k § 223, R. 2.

^l § 206, (13.)

^m § 274, 2, 3 7.

transegerunt. Quum adolevissent, et fortè comperissent, quis ipsorum avus, quæ mater fuisset,^a Amulium inter

Ante fecerunt, et Numitori avo regnum restituērunt.
Christum Tum urbem condidērunt in monte Aventino,
 754. quam Romulus a suo nomine Romam vocavit.

Hæc quum mœnibus circumdarētur, Remus occisus est, dum fratrem irridens mœnia^b transiliēbat.

9. Romulus, ut civium numerum augeret, asylum patefecit, ad quod multi ex civitatibus suis pulsī accurrērunt. Sed novæ urbis civibus^c conjuges dēerant. Festum itaque Neptūni et ludos instituit. Ad hos quum multi ex finitimis populis cum mulieribus et liberis venissent,^d Romani inter ipsos ludos spectantes virgines rapuerunt.

10. Populi illi, quorum virgines raptæ erant, bellum adversus raptōres suscepērunt. Quum Romæ appropinquarent, fortè in Tarpēiam virginem incidērunt, quæ in arce sacra procurābat. Hanc rogābant, ut viam in arcem monstrāret,^e ei que permisērunt, ut munus sibi posceret.^f Illa petiit, ut sibi^g darent,^h quod in sinistris manibus gererent,ⁱ annulos aureos et armillas significans. At hostes in arcem^j ab eâ perducti scutis Tarpēiam obruerunt; nam et ea in sinistris manibus gerēbant.

11. Tum Romulus cum hoste, qui montem Tarpēium tenēbat, pugnam conseruit in eo loco, ubi nunc forum Romanum est. In mediâ^j cæde raptæ^{*} processērunt, et hinc patres hinc conjuges et socēros complectebantur, et rogābant, ut cædis finem facerent. Utrique his precibus

* Supply *mulieres*.

^a § 265.

^b § 233.

^c § 224, R. 1.

^d § 258, 2, (2.)

^e § 273, 2.

^f § 273, 4.

^g § 208, (1.)

^h § 266, 1.

ⁱ § 225, IV.

^j § 205, R. 17.

commōti sunt. Romūlus fœdus icit, et Sabīnos in urbem recēpit.

12. Postea civitātem descripsit. Centum senatōres legit, eosque cūm^a ob ætātem tum ob reverentiam iis^b debītā patres appellāvit. Plebem in triginta curias distribuit, easque raptārum nominibus nuncupāvit. Anno regni tricesīmo septīmo, quum exercitum lustrāret, inter tempestātem ortam^c repentē oculis^d homīnum subductus est. Hinc alii eum a senatoribus interfectum, alii ad deos sublātum esse existimavērunt.

A. U. C.
37.

13. Post Romūli mortem unius anni interregnum fuit. Quo elapso, Numa Pompilius Curibus,^e urbe in agro Sabīnorum, natus rex creātus est. Hic vir bellum quidem^f nullum gessit; nec minū tamen civitāti profuit. Nam et leges dedit, et sacra plurīma instituit, ut popūli barbāri et bellicōsi mores molliret. Omnia autem, quæ faciēbat,^g se nymphæ Egeriæ, conjūgis suæ, jussu facere dicēbat.^h Morbo decessit, quadagesīmo tertio imperii anno.

14. Numæⁱ successit Tullus Hostilius, cujus avus se in bello adversus Sabīnos fortem et strenuum virum^k præstitērat. Rex creātus bellum Albānis indixit, idque trigeminorum Horatiōrum et Curiatiōrum certamine finivit. Albam propter perfidiam Meti Suffetii diruit. Quum triginta duobus annis regnāset, fulmine ictus cum domo^l suā arsit.

A. U.
81.

15. Post hunc Ancus Marcius, Numæ ex filiā nepos, suscepit imperium. Hic vir æquitāte^m et religiōne avoⁿ similis, Latīnos bello domuit, urbem

A. U.
114.

^a § 278, R. 7.

^b § 274, 1.

^c § 274, 3, (a.)

^d § 224.

^e § 254.

^f § 279, 3, (a.) & (d.)

^g § 145, II. 1.

^h § 230, R. 2.

ⁱ § 249, III.

^j § 250.

^k § 222, 3.

ampliāvit, et nova ei mœnia circumdēdit. Carcēre n̄ primus ædificāvit. Ad Tibēris ostia urbem condidit, Ostiamque vocāvit. Vicesīmo quarto anno imperii morbo obiit.

16. Deinde regnum Lucius Tarquinius Priscus A. U. accēpit, Demarāti filius, qui tyrannos patriæ Corinthi fugiens in Etruriam venērat. Ipse Tarquinius, qui nomen ab urbe Tarquiniis accēpit, aliquando Romam profectus erat. Advenienti* aquila pileum abstulit,* et, postquam altē evolavērat, reposuit. Hinc Tanāquil conjux, mulier auguriōrum† perita, regnum ei portendi intellexit.

17. Quin Romæ commoraretur, Anci regis familiaritatem consecutus est, qui eum filiōrum suōrum tutōrem reliquit. Sed is pupillis† regnum intercēpit. Senatoribus, quos Romulus creaverat, centum alios addidit, qui minōrum gentium‡ sunt appellāti.† Plura bella feliciter gessit, nec paucos agros hostibus* adeptos urbis territorio adjunxit. Primus triumphans urbem intrāvit. Cloācas fecit; Capitolium inchoāvit. Tricesīmo octāvo imperii anno per Anci filios,* quibus* regnum eripuērat, occisus est.

18. Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex nobili semina,⁹ captivā tamen et famulā. Quum in domo Tarquini Prisci educaretur, flamma in ejus capite visa est. Hoc prodigio Tanāquil ei summam dignitatem portendi intellexit, et conjūgi⁹ persuāsit, ut eum sicuti liberos suos educāret. Quum adolevisset, rex ei filiam in matrimonium dedit.

* Supply *et*.

† Supply *Senatores*.

⁹ § 224, R. 2.

⁹ § 211, R. 6.

⁹ § 246, R. 2.

⁹ § 213.

⁹ § 247, R. 4.

⁹ § 223, R. 2.

⁹ § 224.

19. Quum Priscus Tarquinius occisus esset, Tanăquil de superiøre parte domûs populum^a allocûta est, dicens; *regem grave quidem sed non letâle vulnus accepisse; eum petere, ut populus, dum convaluisset,^b Servio Tullio obediret.* Sic Servius regnâre cœpit, sed benè imperium administrâvit. Montes tres urbi adjunxit. Primus omnium censum ordinâvit. Sub eo Roma habuit capitum octoginta tria millia civium Romanorum cum his, qui in agris erant.

20. Hic rex interfectus est scelère filiæ Tulliæ et Tarquinii Superbi, filii ejus regis, cui^c Servius
A. U. 220.
successerat. Nam ab ipso Tarquinio de gradibus curiæ dejectus, quum domum^d fugeret, interfectus est. Tullia in forum properâvit, et prima conjugem regem^e salutâvit. Quum domum rediret, aurigam super patris corpus in viâ jacens carpentum agere jussit.

21. Tarquinius Superbus cognomen moribus meruit. Bello tamen strenuus plures finitimorum populorum^f vicit. Templum Jovis in Capitolio ædificâvit. Postea, dum Ardeam oppugnâbat, urbem Latii, imperium perdidit. Nam quum filius ejus Lucretiæ, nobilissimæ seminæ, conjugi^g Tarquinii Collatini, vim fecisset, hæc se ipsam^h occidit in conspectu mariti, patris, et amicorum, postquam eos obtestata fuërat, ut hanc injuriam ulciscerentur.

22. Hanc ob causam L. Brutus, Collatinus, aliique nonnulli in exitiumⁱ regis conjurârunt, populoque^j persuaserunt, ut ei portas urbis clauderet. Exercitus quoque, qui civitatem Ardeam cum rege oppugnâbat, eum reliquit. Fugit itaque cum uxore et liberis

^a § 233.^d § 237, R. 4.^e § 135, R. 1.^b § 263, 4. (1.)^c § 230, R. 2.^f § 235, (2.)^g § 224.^h § 212.ⁱ § 223, R. 2.

suis. Ita Romæ^a regnātum^b est per septem reges annos ducentos quadraginta tres.

23. Hinc consules cœpere pro uno rege duo creā-i, ut, si unus malus esset,^c alter eum coërceret. Annum iis imperium tribūtum est, ne per diuturnitatem potestatis insolentiōres redderentur. Fuērunt igitur anno primo, expulsis regibus,^d consules L. Junius Brutus, acerrimus libertatis vindex, et Tarquinius Collatinus, maritus Lucretiæ. Sed Collatino^e paulò pòst dignitas sublāta est. Placuērat enim, ne quis ex Tarquiniōrum familiā Romæ manēret.^f Ergo cum omni patrimonio suo ex urbe migrāvit, et in ejus locum Valerius Publicōla consul factus est.

24. Commōvit bellum urbi rex Tarquinius. In primā pugnā Brutus consul, et Aruns, Tarquiniū filius, sese invicem occidērunt. Romāni tamen ex eā pugnā victōres recessērunt. Brutum Romānæ matrōnæ quasi commūnem patrem per annum luxērunt. Valerius Publicōla Sp Lucretium, Lucretiæ patrem, collēgam sibi fecit; qui quum morbo exstinctus esset, Horatium Pulvillum sibi collēgam sumpsit. Ita primus annus quinque consules habuit.

25. Secundo quoque anno itērū Tarquinius
A. U. bellum Romānis intūlit, Porsēnā,^d rege Etruscōrum,
245. auxilium ei ferente. In illo bello Horatius Cocles solus pontem ligneum defendit, et hostes cohibuit, donec pons a tergo ruptus esset.^e Tum se cum armis in Tibērim conjēcit, et ad suos transnāvit.

26. Dum Porsēna urbem obsidēbat, Qu. Mucius Scævōla, juvēnis fortis animi,^h in castraⁱ hostis se contūlit eo

^a § 221, I.

^b § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^c § 260.

^d § 257.

^e § 224, R. 2.

^f § 262.

^g § 263, 4.

^h § 211, R. 6.

§ 225, IV.

consilio,* ut regem occidēret. At ibi scribam[†] regis pro ipso rege interfecit. Tum a regiis[‡] satellitibus comprehensus et ad regem deductus, quum Porsēna eum ignibus allātis terrēret, dextram[§] aræ[¶] accensæ imposuit, donec flammis consumpta esset.[¶] Hoc facinus rex mirātus juvenem dimisit incolūmem. Tum hic quasi beneficium refērens ait, trecentos alios juvenes in eum conjurasse.[¶] Hac re territus Porsēna pacem cum Romānis fecit, Tarquinius autem Tuscūlum se contūlit, ibique privātus cum uxōre consenuit.

27. Sexto decimo anno post reges exactos,[¶] populus Romæ[†] seditiōnem fecit, questus quod tribūtis et militiā a senātu exhaustirētur.[¶] Magna pars plebis urbem reliquit, et in montem trans Aniēnem amnem secessit. Tum patres turbāti Menenium Agrippam misērunt ad plebem, qui eam senatui conciliāret.[¶] Hic iis inter alia fabulā narrāvit de ventre et membris humani corpōris; quā populus commōtus est, ut in urbem rediret. Tum primū tribūni plebis creati sunt, qui plebem adversū nobilitātis superbiam defendērent.[¶]

28. Octavo decimo anno post exactos reges, Qu. Marcius, Coriolānus[†] dictus ab urbe Volscōrum Coriōlis,[¶] quam[¶] bello cepērat, plebi invīsus fieri cōepit. Quare urbe[¶] expulsus ad Volscos, acerrimos Romanōrum hostes, contendit, et ab iis dux[‡] exercītus factus Romānos sæpe vicit. Jam usque ad quintum miliarium urbis accessērat, nec ullis civium suōrum legati-

* § 249, II.

† § 162, 7.

‡ § 274, 1, and 210.

‡ § 211, R. 4.

§ § 274, R. 5.

‡ § 204.

¶ § 207, R. 36, (a.) & (c.)[¶] § 221, 1.

¶ § 206, (9.)

§ § 224.

‡ § 266, 3.

¶ § 242.

¶ § 263, 4.

‡ § 264, 5.

onibus flecti potērat, ut patriæ parcēret. Denique Veturia mater et Volumnia uxor ex urbe ad eum venērunt; quarum fletu et precibus commōtus est, ut exercitum remōvērēt. Quo facto a Volscis ut proditor^a occisus esse dicitur.

29. Romāni quum adversum Veientes bellum gerērent, familia Fabiōrum sola hoc bellum suscipit. Profecti sunt trecenti sex nobilissimi homines, duce^b Fabio consule. Quum sæpe hostes vicissent, apud Cremēram fluvium castra posuerunt. Ibi Veientes dolo^c usi eos in insidias pellexērunt. In prœlio ibi exorto^d omnes perierunt. Unus superfuit ex tantâ familiâ, qui propter ætatem puerilem duci non potuerat ad pugnam. Hic genus propagavit ad Qu. Fabium Maximum illum,^e qui Hannibalem prudenti cunctatione debilitavit.

30. Anno trecentesimo et altero^f ab urbe condita decemviri creati sunt, qui civitati leges scriberent.^g Hi primo anno benè egērunt; secundo autem dominationem exercere cœperunt. Sed quum unus eorum Appius Claudius virginem ingenuam, Virginiam, Virginii centurionis filiam, corrumpere vellet, pater eam occidit. Tum ad milites profūgit, eosque ad seditionem commovit. Sublata est decemviris^h potestas, ipsique omnes aut morte aut exilio puniti sunt.

31 In bello contra Veientanos Furius Camillus urbem Falerios obsidebat. In quâ obsidione quum ludi literarii magister principum filios ex urbe in castra hostium duxisset, Camillus hoc donum non accēpit, sed scelestum hominem, manibus post tergum vinctis,

^a § 278, R. 1.

^b § 257, R. 7.

^c § 245.

^d § 274, 3.

^e § 207, R. 24.

^f § 120, 1.

^g § 264, 5.

^h § 224, R. 2.

puëris Falerios^a reducendum^b tradidit; virgasque iis dedit, quibus proditorem in urbem agerent.^c

32. Hac tantâ animi nobilitate commoti Falisci urbem Românis tradiderunt. Camillo autem apud Românos crimini datum^d est, quod albis equis triumphasset,^e et prædam iniquè divisisset; damnatusque^f ob eam causam, et civitate expulsus est. Paulò post Galli A. U.
364. Senones ad urbem venērunt, Românos apud flumen Alliam vicērunt, et urbem etiam occupârunt.^g Jam nihil præter Capitolium defendi potuit. Et jam præsidium fame laborabat, et in eo^h erant,ⁱ ut pacem a Gallis auro emērent, quum Camillus cum manu militum superveniens hostes magno prælio superāret.

LIBER SECUNDUS.

1. Anno trecentesimo^j nonagesimo quarto post urbem conditam Galli iterum ad urbem accesserant, et quarto milliariorum^k trans Anienem fluvium considerant. Contra eos missus est T. Quinctius. Ibi Gallus quidam eximiâ corporis magnitudine^l fortissimum Romanorum ad certamen singulare provocavit. T. Manlius, nobilissimus juvenis, provocatiōnem accēpit, Gallum occidit, eumque torque^m aureo spoliavit, quoⁿ ornatus erat. Hinc et ipse et posteri ejus Torquati appellati sunt. Galli fugam capessiverunt.

^a § 237.^b § 274, R. 7.^c § 264, 5^d § 227.

§ 266, 3

^f § 209, R. 4.^g § 162, 7.^h § 207, R. 22.ⁱ § 209, R. 11, (1.)^j § 120, 2.^k § 254, R. 3.^l § 211, R. 6.^m § 251.ⁿ § 249, 1.

2. Novo bello cum Gallis exorto, anno urbis
 A. U. 406. quadringentesimo sexto, itērum Gallus processit
 robōre^a atque armis insignis, et provocāvit unum ex
 Romānis, ut secum armis decernēret. Tum se M. Vale-
 rius, tribūnus militū, obtūlit; et, quum processisset ar-
 mātus, corvus ei^b supra dextrum brachium sedit. Mox,
 commissâ pugnâ, hic corvus alis et unguibus Galli oculos
 verberāvit. Ita factum est, ut Gallus nullo negotio^c a Va-
 lerio interficeretur,^d qui hinc Corvini nomen accēpit.

3. Postea Romāni bellum gessērunt cum Sam-
 A. U. 430. nitibus, ad quod^e L. Papirius Cursor cum honore
 dictatōris profectus est. Qui quum negotii cujus-
 dam causâ Romani ivisset, præcepit Q. Fabio^f Rulliano,
 magistro equitum, quem apud exercitum reliquit, ne pug-
 nam cum hoste committeret. Sed ille occasionem nactus
 felicissimè dimicāvit, et Samnites delēvit. Ob hanc rem a
 dictatōre^g capitis^h damnatus est. At ille in urbem con-
 fugit, et ingenti favōre militum et populi liberatus est; in
 Papirium autem tanta exorta est seditio, ut pæne ipse
 interficeretur.

4. Duobus annis postⁱ T. Veturius et Spurius Postumi-
 us consules bellum adversum Samnites gerēbant. Hi a
 Pontio Thelesino, duce hostium, in insidias inducti sunt.

Nam ad Furculas Caudinas Romānos pellexit in
 A. U. 433. angustias, unde sese expedire non poterant. Ibi

Pontius patrem suum Herennium rogāvit, quid^j fa-
 ciendum^k putāret.^l Ille respondit, aut omnes occidendos^m

^a § 250.

^b § 211, R. 5, 1.

^c § 247.

^d § 262, R. 3.

^e § 225, IV.

^f § 223, R. 2.

^g § 248, 1.

^h § 217, R. 3.

ⁱ § 235, R. 10.

^j § 272.

^k § 270, R. 3.

^l § 265.

^m § 274, R. 8.

esse, ut Romanōrum vires frangerentur, aut omnes dimit-
tendos, ut beneficio obligarentur. Pontius utrumque con-
siliū improbāvit, omnesque sub jugum misit. Samnites
denique post bellum undequinquaginta annōrum superātī
sunt.

5. Devictis Samnitibus, Tarentinis^a bellum in-
dictum est, quia legātis Romanōrum injuriam fecis-
sent. Hi Pyrrhum, Epīri regem, contra Romānos
auxiliū^b poposcērunt. Is mox in Italiam venit, tumque
primūm Romāni cum transmarino hoste pugnāvērunt.
Missus est contra eum consul P. Valerius Lævīnus. Hic,
quum exploratōres Pyrrhi cepisset, jussit eos per castra
duci, tumque dimitti, ut renuntiārent Pyrrho, quaecunque
a Romānis agerentur.^c

A. U.
472.

6. Pugnā commissā, Pyrrhus auxilio elephantōrum vi-
cit. Nox praelio finem dedit. Lævīnus tamen per noctem
fugit. Pyrrhus Romānos mille^d octingentos cepit, eosque
summo honōre tractāvit. Quum eos, qui in praelio inter-
fecti fuērāt, omnes adversis vulneribus et truci vultu etiam
mortuos jacere vidēret, tulisse ad cælum manus dicitur
cum hac voce: *Ego cum talibus viris brevi orbem terrā-
rum subigērem.*^e

7. Postea Pyrrhus Romam perrexit; omnia ferro ignē-
que vastāvit; Campaniam depopulātus est, atque ad Præ-
neste venit milliario ab urbe octāvo decimo. Mox terrōre
exercitūs, qui cum consule sequebātur, in Campaniam se
recēpit. Legātī ad Pyrrhum de captivis redimendis^f
missi honorificē ab eo suscepti sunt; captivos sine pretio
reddidit. Unum ex legātis, Fabricium, sic admirātus est,

^a § 224.

^c § 266, 1.

^e § 261, 1 and 2, R. 4.

^b § 231.

^d § 120, 2.

^f § 275, III., R. 4.

ut ei quartam partem regni sui promitteret, si ad se transiret;^a sed a Fabricio contemptus est.

8. Quum jam Pyrrhus ingenti Romanorum admiratione teneretur, legatum misit Cineam, praestantissimum virum, qui pacem peteret * eâ conditione,^b ut Pyrrhus eam partem Italiae, quam armis occupaverat, obtineret. Romani responderunt, eum^c cum Romanis pacem habere non posse, nisi ex Italia recessisset. Cineas quum rediisset, Pyrrho eum interroganti, qualis ipsi Roma visa esset; * respondit, se regum patriam vidisse.

9. In altero^d proelio cum rege Epiri commisso Pyrrhus vulneratus est, elephantis interfecti, viginti millia hostium caesa sunt. Pyrrhus Tarentum fugit. Interjecto anno, Fabricius contra eum missus est. Ad hunc medicus Pyrrhi nocte venit promittens, se Pyrrhum veneno occisurum,^e si munus sibi daretur. Hunc Fabricius vinctum reduci iussit ad domum. Tunc rex admiratus illum dixisse fertur; *Ille † est Fabricius, qui difficilius ab honestate, quam sol a cursu suo averti potest.* Paulò post

A. U. 481. Pyrrhus tertio etiam proelio fusus a Tarento recessit, et, quum in Graeciam rediisset, apud Argos, Peloponnēsi urbem, interfectus est.

A. U. 490. 10. Anno quadringentesimo nonagesimo post urbem conditam Romanorum exercitus primum in Siciliam^f trajecerunt, regemque Syracusarum Hieronem, Pœnosque, qui multas civitates in eâ insula occupaverant, superaverunt. Quinto anno hujus belli, quod contra Pœnos gerebatur, primum Ro-

* Why is this subjunctive used?

† *Ille* is the predicate, "the man," or "one."

^a § 266, 1.

^c § 266, 2.

^e § 270, R. 3.

^b § 249, II.

^d § 120, 1.

^f § 225, IV.

māni, C. Duillio^a et Cn. Cornelio Asinā consulibus, in mari^b dimicavērunt. Duillius Carthaginienses vicit, triginta naues occupāvit, quatuordēcim mersit, septem millia hostium^c cepit, tria millia occidit. Nulla victoria Romānis gravior fuit. Duillio concessum est, ut, quum a coenā rediret, puēri funalia gestantes et tibicen eum comitarentur.

11. Paucis annis interjectis, bellum in Africam translātum est. Hamilcar, Carthaginiensium dux, A. U.
499 pugnā navāli superātur; nam perditis sexaginta quatuor navibus se recēpit; Romāni viginti duas amisērunt. Quum in Africam venissent, Pœnos in pluribus prœliis vicērunt, magnam vim hominum cepērunt, septuaginta quatuor civitatēs in fidem accepērunt. Tum victi Carthaginienses pacem a Romānis^d petiērunt. Quam quum M. Atilius Regūlus, Romanōrum dux, dare nollet nisi durissimis conditionibus, Carthaginienses auxilium petiērunt a Lacedæmoniis. Hi Xanthippum misērunt, qui Romānum exercitum magno prœlio vicit. Regūlus ipse captus et in vincūla conjectus est.

12. Non tamen ubique fortūna Carthaginiensibus^e favit. Quum aliquot prœliis victi essent, Regūlum rogavērunt, ut Romam proficisceretur, et pacem captivorumque permutatiōnem a Romānis obtineret. Ille quum Romam venisset, inductus in senātum dixit, se desiisse Romānum esse ex illā die, quā^f in potestatem Pœnōrum venisset.^g Tum Romānis^h suasit, ne pacem cum Carthaginiensibus facerent:ⁱ illos^j enim tot casibus fractos rem nullam nisi in pace habere: tanti^k non esse, ut

^a § 257, R. 7.^b § 82, E. 1.^c § 212.^d § 231, R. 4.^e § 223, R. 2.^f § 253.^g § 266, 2.^h § 273, 2.ⁱ § 270, R. 2.^j § 214.

tot millia captivōrum propter se unum et paucos, quæ ex Romānis capti essent, redderentur. Hæc sententia obtinuit. Regressus igitur in Africam crudelissimis suppliciis extinctus est.

13. Tandem, C. Lutatio Catūlo, A. Postumio consulibus, anno belli Punici vicesimo tertio magnum prælium navale commissum est contra Lilybæum, promontorium Siciliæ. In eo prælio septuaginta tres Carthaginiensium naves captæ, centum viginti quinque demersæ, triginta duo millia hostium capta, tredécim millia occisa sunt. Statim Carthaginienses pacem petierunt, eisque pax tributa est. Captivi Romanorum,* qui tenebantur a Carthaginiensibus redditi sunt. Pœni Siciliâ,^b Sardiniâ, et ceteris insulis, quæ inter Italiam Africamque jacent, decesserunt, omnemque Hispaniam, quæ citra Ibërum est, Romānis permisērunt.

LIBER TERTIUS.

1. ANNO quingentesimo undetricesimo ingentes A. U. Gallōrum copię Alpes transiērunt. Sed pro Ro-
229. mānis tota Italia consensit: traditumque est, octingenta millia hominum^c ad id bellum parata fuisse.^d Res prospère gesta est apud Clusium: quadraginta millia hominum interfecta sunt. Aliquot annis^e post pugnatum est^f contra Gallos in agro Insūbrum, finitumque est bellum M. Claudio Marcello, Cn. Cornelio Scipione consulibus. Tum Marcellus regem Gallōrum, Viridom-

* § 212.

^c § 269.

^e § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^b § 242.

^d § 236.

arum, manu suâ occidit, et triumphans spolia Galli stipiti imposita humeris suis vexit.

2. Paulò pòst Punicum bellum renovatum est per Hannibalem,* Carthaginensium ducem, quem pater Hamilcar novem annos^b natum aris admoverat, ut odium perenne in Romanos juraret. Hic annum agens vicesimum ætatis Saguntum, Hispaniæ civitatem, Romanis amicam, oppugnare^c aggressus est. Huic Romani per legatos denuntiaverunt, ut bello abstineret.^d Qui quum legatos admittere nollet, Romani Carthaginem miserunt, ut mandaretur Hannibali,^e ne bellum contra socios populi Romani gereret. Dura responsa a Carthaginensibus reddita. Saguntinis interea fame victis, Romani Carthaginensibus bellum indixerunt.

A. U.
536.

3. Hannibal, fratre Hasdrubale in Hispaniâ relicto, Pyrenæum^f et Alpes transiit. Traditur* in Italiam octoginta millia peditum, et viginti millia equitum, septem et triginta elephantos abduxisse. Interea multi Ligures et Galli Hannibali^g se conjunxerunt. Primus ei occurrit P. Cornelius Scipio, qui, prælio ad Ticinum commisso, superatus est, et, vulnere accepto, in castra rediit. Tum Sempronius Gracchus conflixit ad Trebiam amnem. Is quoque vincitur. Multi populi se Hannibali dederunt. Inde in Tusciam progressus Flaminium consulem ad Trasimenum lacum superat. Ipse Flaminius interemptus. Romanorum viginti quinque millia cæsa sunt.

4. Quingentesimo et quadragesimo anno post urbem conditam L. Æmilius Paullus et P. Terentius Varro contra Hannibalem mittuntur. Quamquam

A. U.
540.

* Is *traditur* used personally or impersonally? § 271, R. 2.

^a § 247, R. 1.

^d § 273, 2.

^f § 233, (3.)

^b § 236.

^e § 223, R. 2.

^g § 224.

^c § 271.

intellectum erat, Hannibālem non alīter vinci posse^a quān morā, Varro tamen moræ^b impatiens apud vicum, qui Cannæ^c appellātur, in Apuliā pugnāvit; ambo consules victi, Paullus interemptus est. In eā pugnā consulāres aut prætorii viginti, senatōres triginta capti aut occisi; milītum quadraginta millia; equitum tria millia et quingenti periērunt. In his tantis malis nemo tamen pacis mentiōnem facere dignātus est. Servi, quod^d nunquam antē factum, manumissi et milītes facti sunt.

5. Post eam pugnam multæ Italiæ civitatēs, quæ Romānis^e paruerant, se ad Hannibālem transtulērunt. Hannibal Romānis obtulit,^f ut captivos redimērent; responsumque est a senātu, eos cives non esse necessarios, qui armāti capi potuissent. Hōs omnes ille postea variis suppliciis interfēcit, et tres modios aureōrum annulōrum Carthaginem misit, quos manibus^g equitum Romanōrum, senatōrum, et milītum detraxerat. Interea in Hispaniā frater Hannibālis, Hasdrūbal, qui ibi remanserat cum magno exercitū, a duobus Scipionibus vincitur, perditque in pugnā triginta quinque millia hominū.

6. Anno quarto postquā Hannibal in Italiam venērat, M. Claudius Marcellus consul apud Nolam, civitatē Campaniæ, contra Hannibālem benè pugnāvit. Illo tempore Philippus, Demetrii filius, rex Macedoniæ, ad Hannibālem legātos mittit, eique auxilia contra Romānos pollicētur. Qui legāti quum a Romānis capti essent, M. Valerius Lævinus cum navibus missus est, qui regem impediret,^h quò minūs copias in Italiam trajiceret.ⁱ Idem in Macedoniam penētrans regem Philipum vicit.

^a § 272.^d § 206, (13.)^e § 224, R. 2.^b § 213.^c § 223, R. 2.^f § 264, 5.^e § 210, R. 2.^g § 229, R. 5.^h § 262.

7. In Siciliâ quoque res prospère gesta est. Marcellus magnam hujus insulæ^a partem cepit, quam Pœni occupaverant; Syracûsas, nobilissimam urbem, expugnâvit, et ingentem inde prædani Romam misit. Lævînus in Macedoniâ cum Philippo et multis Græciæ populis amicitiam fecit; et in Siciliam profectus Hannônem, Pœnorum ducem, apud Agrigentum cepit; quadraginta civitates in deditiōnem accēpit, viginti sex expugnâvit. Ita omni Siciliâ receptâ, cum ingenti gloriâ Romam regressus est.

8. Interea^b in Hispaniam,^c ubi duo Scipiōnes ab Hasdrubāle interfecti erant, missus est P. Cornelius Scipio, vir Romanōrum omnium ferè primus. Hic, puer^d duodeviginti annōrum, in pugnâ ad Ticīnum, patrem singulâri virtute^e servâvit. Deinde post cladem Cannensem^f multos^g nobilissimōrum juvēnum Italiam deserere^h cupientium, auctoritate suâ ab hoc consilio deterruit. Viginti quatuor annōrum juvēnis in Hispaniam missus, die, quâ venit, Carthagīnem Novam cepit, in quâ omne aurum et argentum et belli apparātum Pœni habēbant, nobilissimos quoque obsīdes, quos ab Hispānis acceperant. Hos obsīdes parentibus suisⁱ reddidit. Quare omnes ferè Hispaniæ civitates ad eum uno animo transiērunt.

9. Ab eo inde tempore res Romanōrum in dies lætiōres factæ sunt. Hasdrūbal a fratre ex^j Hispaniâ in Italiam evocātus, apud Senam, Picēni civitatem, in insidias incīdit, et strenuè pugnans occīsus est. Plurimæ autem civitates, quæ in Brutiis ab Hannibāle tenebantur, Romānis se tradidērunt.

^a § 212.^b § 23.^c § 20.^d § 204.^e § 279, 10.^f § 128, 6, (a.) & (b.)^g § 205, R. 12.^h § 271.ⁱ § 208, (7.)^j § 242, R. 1.

10. Anno decimo quarto postquam in Italiam
 A. U. Hannibal venērat, Scipio consul creātus, et in Afrī-
 550. cam missus est. Ibi contra Hannōnem, ducem
 Carthaginiensium, prospere pugnāt, totumque ejus exerci-
 tum delet. Secundo praelio undecim millia hominum oc-
 cidit, et castra cepit cum quatuor millibus et quingentis
 militibus. Syphacem, Numidiæ regem, qui se cum Pœnis
 conjunxerat, cepit, eumque cum nobilissimis Numidis et
 infinitis spoliis Romam misit. Quâ re auditâ, omnis ferè
 Italia Hannibalem desērit. Ipse a Carthaginien-
 A. U. sibus in Africam redire jubetur. Ita anno decimo
 553. septimo Italia ab Hannibale liberata est.

11. Post plures pugnas et pacem plus^a semel frustra
 tentatam, pugna ad Zamam committitur, in quâ peritissimi
 duces copias suas ad bellum educēbant. Scipio victor
 recedit; Hannibal cum paucis equitibus evadit. Post hoc
 praelium pax cum Carthaginiensibus facta est. Scipio,
 quum Romam rediisset, ingenti gloriâ triumphavit, atque
 Africanus appellatus est. Sic finem accēpit secundum
 Punicum bellum post^b annum undevicesimum quàm
 cœperat.

LIBER QUARTUS.

1. FINITO Punico bello, secutum est Mace-
 A. U. donicum^c contra Philippum regem. Superatus est
 556. rex a T. Quinctio Flaminio apud Cynoscephalas,
 paxque ei data est his legibus:^d *ne Græciæ civitatibus,*
quas Romani contra eum defenderant, bellum inferret;^e

^a § 256, R. 6.

^c § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)

^e § 262.

^b § 253, R. 1.

^d § 249, II.

ut captivos et transfugas redderet; quinquaginta solum naves haberet; reliquas Romānis daret; mille talenta praeſtaret, et obsidem^a daret filium Demetrium. T Quinctius etiam Lacedæmoniis intulit bellum, et ducem eorum Nabidem^b vicit.

2. Finīto bello Macedonico, secūtum est bel- A. U.
563.
lum Syriacum contra Antiōchum regem, cum quo Hannibal se junxerat. Missus est contra eum L. Cornelius Scipio^c consul, cui frater ejus Scipio Africānus legātus est additus. Hannibal navāli praelio victus,^d Antiōchus autem ad Magnesiam, Asiæ civitatem, a Cornelio Scipione consule ingenti praelio fusus est. Tum rex Antiōchus pacem petit. Data est ei hāc lege, *ut ex Eurōpā et Asiā recederet, atque intra Taurum se contineret, decem millia talentorum et viginti obsides praeberet, Hannibalem, concitorem belli, dederet.* Scipio Romam rediit, et ingenti gloriā triumphavit. Nomen et ipse, ad imitationem fratris, Asiatici accēpit.

3. Philippo, rege Macedoniae, mortuo, filius ejus Perseus rebellavit, ingentibus copiis paratis. Dux Romanorum, P. Licinius consul, contra eum missus, gravi praelio a rege victus est. Rex tamen pacem petebat. Cui Romani eam praestare noluērunt, nisi his conditionibus, ut se et suos Romānis dederet. Mox Æmilius Paullus consul regem ad Pydnam superavit, et viginti millia pedītum^e ejus occidit. Equitatus cum rege fugit. A. U.
586.
Urbes Macedoniae omnes, quas rex tenuerat, Romānis se dediderunt. Ipse Perseus ab amicis desertus in Paulli potestatem venit. Hic, multis etiam aliis rebus gestis, cum ingenti pompā^f Romam rediit in nave Persei,

^a § 230, R. 2.^c § 279, 9.^e § 212.^b § 204.^d § 209, R. 4.^f § 247 2.

inusitatæ magnitudinis;* nam sedecim remōrum ordines habuisse dicitur. Triumphāvit magnificentissimè in curru aureo, duōbus filiis utrōque latēre^b adstantibus. Ante currum inter captivos duo regis filii et ipse Perseus ducti sunt.

4. Tertium deinde bellum contra Carthaginem A. U. 602. susceptum est sexcentesimo et altēro^c anno ab urbe conditā,^d anno quinquagesimo primo postquam secundum bellum Punicum transactum erat. L. Manlius Censorinus et M. Manlius consules in Africam trajecerunt,^e et oppugnavērunt Carthaginem. Multa ibi præclārè gesta sunt per Scipiōnem, Scipiōnis Africāni nepōtem, qui tribūnus in Africā militābat. Hujus apud omnes ingens metus et reverentia erat, neque quidquam magis Carthaginensium duces vitābant, quā contra eum prælium committēre.

5. Quum jam magnum esset Scipiōnis nomen, tertio anno postquam Romāni in Africam trajecerant, consul est creātus, et contra Carthaginem missus. Is hanc A. U. 608. urbem a civibus acerrimè defensam^f cepit ac diruit. Ingens ibi præda facta, plurimæque inventa sunt, quæ multarum civitatum excidiis Carthāgo collegērat. Hæc omnia Scipio civitatibus Italiæ, Siciliæ, Africæ reddidit, quæ sua recognoscēbant. Ita Carthāgo septingentesimo anno, postquam condita erat, delēta est. Scipio nomen Africāni juniōris accēpit.

6. Intērim in Macedoniā quidam Pseudophilippus arma movit, et P. Juvencium, Romanōrum ducem, ad interneciōnem vicit. Post eum Q. Cæcilius Metellus dux a Romānis contra Pseudophilippum missus est, et, viginti

* § 211, R. 6.

^b § 254, R. 3.

^c § 120, 1.

^d § 274, R. 5, (a.)

^e § 229, R. 4, 1.

^f § 274. 3.

quinque millibus ex militibus ejus occisis, Macedoniam recēpit; ipsum etiam Pseudophilippum in potestatem suam redēgit. Corinthiis quoque bellum indictum est, nobilissimæ Græciæ civitatī,* propter injuriam Romānis legātis illātam. Hanc Mummius consul cepit ac diruit.

Tres igitur Romæ simul celeberrimi triumphi fuerunt; Scipiōnis* ex Africā, ante cujus currum ductus est Hasdrūbal; Metelli* ex Macedoniā, cujus currum præcessit Andriscus, qui et Pseudophilippus dicitur, Mummi* ex Corintho, ante quem signa ænea et pictæ tabulæ et alia urbis clarissimæ ornamenta prælata sunt.

A. U.
608.

7. Anno sexcentesimo decimo post urbem conditam Viriāthus in Lusitaniā bellum contra Romānos excitāvit. Pastor primò fuit, mox latrōnum dux; postrēnò tantos ad bellum populos concitāvit, ut vindex libertatis Hispaniæ existimarētur. Denique a suis^b interfectus est. Quum interfectōres ejus præmium a Cæpiōne consule petērent, responsum est, nunquam Romānis placuisse,† imperatōrem a militibus suis interfici.

A. U.
610.

8. Deinde bellum exortum est cum Numantinis, civitate Hispaniæ. Victus ab his Qu. Pompēius, et post eum C. Hostilius Mancinus consul, qui pacem cum iis fecit infāmem, quam populus et senātus jussit infringi, atque ipsum Mancinum hostibus tradi. Tum P. Scipio Africānus in Hispaniam missus est. Is primū militem ignāvum et corruptum correxit; tum multas Hispaniæ civitates partim bello cepit, partim in deditiōnem accēpit. Postrēmò ipsam Numantiam fame ad deditiōnem coēgit, urbemque evertit; reliquam provinciam in fidem accēpit.

A. U.
621.

* What is understood?

† What is the subject of *placuisse*? § 269.

* § 204, R. 3.

^b § 205, R. 7, (1.) N. 1.

9. P. Scipiōne Nasicâ et L. Calpurnio Bestiâ consulibus, Jugurthæ, Numidârum regi, bellum illâtum est, quod Adherbâlem et Hiempsâlem, Micipsæ filios, patruêles suos, interemisset.^a Missus adversus eum consul Calpurnius Bestia corruptus regis pecuniâ pacem cum eo flagitiosissimam fecit, quæ a senâtu improbâta est. Denique Qu. Cæcilius Metellus consul Jugurtham variis proeliis vicit, elephantos ejus occidit vel cepit, multas civitatés ipsius in deditiōnem accēpit. Ei successit C. Marius, qui bello ærminum posuit, ipsumque Jugurtham cepit. Ante
 A. U. 648. currum triumphantis Marii Jugurtha cum duobus filiis ductus est vinctus, et mox jussu consulis in carcère strangulâtus.

 LIBER QUINTUS.

1. Dum bellum in Numidiâ contra Jugurtham geritur, Cimbri et Teutōnes aliæque Germanōrum et Gallōrum gentes Italiæ^b minabantur, aliæque Romanōrum exercitus fuderunt. Ingens fuit Romæ^c timor, ne^d itērum Galli urbem occuparent. Ergo Marius consul^e creâtus, eique bellum contra Cimbros et Teutōnes decrētum est; bellōque protracto, tertius ei et quartus consulâtus delâtus est. In duobus proeliis cum Cimbris ducenta millia hostium cecidit, octoginta millia cepit, eorumque regem Theutobōchum; propter quod meritum absens quintò Consul creâtus est. Interea Cimbri et Teutōnes, quorum
 A. U. 653. copia adhuc infinîta erat, in Italiam transiērunt. Itērum a C. Mario et Qu. Catūlo contra eos

^a § 266, 3.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^c § 221, I.

^d § 262, R. 7.

^e § 210.

dimicātum est^a ad Verōnam. Centum et quadraginta millia aut in pugnâ aut in fugâ cæsa sunt; sexaginta millia capta. Tria et triginta Cimbris^b signa sublāta sunt.

2. Sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono anno ab urbe conditâ in Italiâ gravissimum bellum exarsit. A. U. 659. Nam Picentes, Marsi, Pelignique, qui multos annos populo Romāno obediērant, æqua cum illis jura sibi dari postulābant. Perniciōsum admōdum hoc bellum fuit. P. Rutilius consul in eo occisus est; plures exercitus fusi fugatique. Tandem L. Cornelius Sulla cū^c alia egregie gessit, tum Cluentium, hostium ducem, cum magnis copiis,^d fudit. Per quadriennium cum gravi utriusque partis calamitāte hoc bellum tractum est. Quinto demum anno L. Cornelius Sulla ei imposuit finem. Romāni tamen, id^e quod prius negavērant, jus civitātis, bello finitō, sociis tribuērunt.

3. Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo sexagesimo sexto primum Romæ bellum civile exortum A. U. 666. est; eōdem anno etiam Mithridaticum. Causam bello civili C. Marius dedit. Nam quum Sullæ bellum adversus Mithridatē regem Ponti decrētum esset, Marius ei^b hunc honōrem eripēre conātus est. Sed Sulla, qui adhuc cum legionibus suis in Italiâ morabātur, cum exercitū Romam venit, et adversarios cū interfēcit, tum fugāvit. Tum rebus Romæ utcunque compositis, in Asiam profectus est, pluribusque proeliis Mithridatē ccēgit, ut pacem a Romānis petēret,^f et Asiā, quam invasērat, relictā, regni sui finibus contentus esset.

4. Sed dum Sulla in Græciā et Asiā Mithridatē vincit, Marius, qui fugātus fuērat, et Cornelius Cinna, unus

^a § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^b § 224, R. 2.

9

^c § 278, R. 7.

^d § 249, III.

^e § 206, (13.):

^f § 273, 2.

ex consulibus, bellum in Italiâ reparârunt, et ingressi Romam nobilissimos ex senatu^a et consulâres viros interfecerunt; multos proscripsêrunt; ipsius Sullæ domo eversâ, filios et uxorem ad fugam compulêrunt. Universus reliquus senâtus ex urbe fugiens ad Sullam in Græciam venit, orans ut patriæ subveniret. Sulla in Italiam trajecit, hostium exercitus vicit, mox etiam urbem ingressus est, quam cæde^b et sanguine civium replêvit. Quatuor millia inermium, qui se dedidêrant, interfici jussit; duo milia equitum et senatorum proscripsit. Tum de Mithridâte triumphâvit. Duo hæc bella funestissima, Italicum, quod et sociâle dictum est, et civîle, consumpsêrunt ultra centum et quinquaginta millia hominum, viros consulâres viginti quatuor, prætorios septem, ædilitios sexaginta, senâtores ferè ducentos.

LIBER SEXTUS.

1. ANNO urbis conditæ^c sexcentesimo^d septuagesimo sexto, L. Licinio Lucullo^e et M. Aurelio Cottâ consulibus, mortuus est Nicomêdes, rex Bithyniæ, et testamento populum Românum fecit heredem.^f Mithridâtes, pace ruptâ,^g Asiam rursus voluit invadere. Adversus eum ambo consules missi variam habuere fortunam. Cotta apud Chalcedonem victus prælio, a rege etiam intra oppidum obsessus est. Sed quum se inde Mithridâtes Cyzicum^h transtulisset, ut, hac urbe captâ,

^a § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^b § 249, I.

^c § 274, R. 5, (a.)

^d § 120, 2.

^e § 279, 9.

^f § 230.

^g § 257, R. 5.

^h § 237.

totam Asiam invadēret, Lucullus ei,^a alter consul, occurrīt, ac dum Mithridātes in obsidiōne Cyzīci commorātur, ipse eum a tergo obsēdit, famēque consumptum multis praeliis vicit. Postrēmò Byzantium^b fugāvit; navāli quoque praelio ejus duces oppressit. Ita unā hiēmē^c et æstāte a Lucullo centum ferē millia militum regis extincta sunt.

2. Anno urbis sexcentesimo septuagesimo octāvo novum in Italiā bellum commōtum est. Sep- A. U.
678. tuaginta enim quatuor gladiatōres, ducibus^d Spartāco, Crixo, et Œnomaο, e ludo gladiatorio, qui Capuæ^e erat, effugērunt, et per Italian vagantes pæne non levius bellum, quā Hannibal,^f movērunt. Nam contraxērunt exercitum ferē sexaginta millium armatorum, multosque duces et duos Romānos consules vicērunt. Ipsi victi sunt in Apuliā a M. Licinio Crasso proconsule, et, post multas calamitatē Italiæ,^g tertio anno huic bello finis est impositus.

3. Intērim L. Lucullus bellum Mithridaticum persecūtus regnum Mithridātis invāsīt, ipsumque regem apud Cabīra civitatē, quò ingentes copias ex omni regno adduxerat Mithridātes, ingenti praelio superātum fugāvit, et castra ejus diripuit. Armenia quoque Minor, quam tenēbat, eidem[†] erepta est. Susceptus est Mithridātes a Tigrāne, Armeniæ rege, qui tum ingenti gloriā imperābat; sed hujus quoque regnum Lucullus est ingressus. Tigranocerta, nobilissimam Armeniæ civitatē, cepit; ipsum regem, cum magno exercitu venientem, ita vicit, ut rēbur

* Is this genitive *subjective* or *objective*? § 211, R. 2.

† i. e. *Mithridāti*.

^a § 224.

^c § 253.

^e § 221, 1.

^b § 237.

^d § 257, R. 7.

^f § 278.

militum Armeniōrum delēret. Sed quum Lucullus finem bello impōnere parāret, successor ei^a missus est.

4. Per illa tempōra piratæ omnia maria infestābant ita, ut^b Romānis, toto orbe^c terrārum victoribus, sola navigatio tuta non esset. Quare id bellum Cn. Pompēio decrētum^d

est, quod intra paucos menses incredibīli felicitate et celeritate confēcit. Mox ei delātum bellum

contra regem Mithridātem et Tigrānem. Quo suscepto, Mithridātem in Armeniā Minōre nocturno prœlio vicit, castra diripuit, et quadraginta millibus ejus occisis, viginti tantum de exercitu suo perdidit et duos centuriōnes. Mithridātes fugit cum uxōre et duobus comitibus, neque multō pōst, Pharnācis filii sui seditiōne coactus, venenum hausit. Hunc vitæ finem habuit Mithridātes, vir ingentis industriæ^d atque consilii. Regnāvit annis^e sexaginta, vixit septuaginta duobus: contra Romānos bellum habuit annis quadraginta.

5. Tigrāni deinde Pompēius bellum intūlit. Ille^f se^g ei^a dedidit, et in castra Pompēii venit, ac diadēma suum^h in ejus^a manibus collocāvit, quod ei Pompēiusⁱ reposuit. Parte^j regni eum multāvit et grandi pecuniā. Tum alios etiam reges et popūlos superāvit. Armeniam Minōrem Deiotāro, Galatiæ regi, donāvit, quia auxilium contra Mithridātem tulērat. Seleuciam, vicinam Antiochiæ civitatem, libertate^k donāvit, quod regem Tigrānem non recepisset.^l Inde in Judæam transgressus, Hierosolymam, caput gentis, tertio mense cepit, duodēcim millibus Judæorum occisis, cetēris in fidem receptis. His gestis finem

^a § 211, R. 5.

^b § 262, R. 1.

^c § 254, R. 3.

^d § 211, R. 6.

^e § 236.

^f § 207, R. 23.

^g § 208.

^h § 208, (6.)

ⁱ § 9, 1.

^j § 251.

^k § 249, 1.

^l § 266, 3.

antiquissimo bello imposuit. Ante triumphantis* curram ducti sunt filii Mithridātis, filius Tigrānis, et Aristobūlus, rex Judæōrum. Prælāta ingens pecunia, auri atque argenti infinitum.† Hoc tempore nullum per orbem terrarum grave bellum erat.

6. M. Tullio Cicerōne oratōre et C. Antonio consulibus, anno ab urbe conditā sexcentesimo undenonagesimo L. Sergius Catilina, nobilissimi generis vir, sed ingenii pravissimi, ad delendam patriam conjuravit cum quibusdam claris quidem^a sed audacibus viris. A Cicerōne urbe^b expulsus est, socii ejus deprehensi et in carcere strangulati sunt. Ab Antonio, altēro consule, Catilina ipse proelio victus est et interfectus.

A. U.
689.

7. Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo nonagesimo tertio C. Julius Cæsar cum L. Bibulo consul est factus. Quum ei Gallia decreta esset, semper vincendo^c usque ad Oceānum Britannicum processit. Domuit autem annis^d novem ferè omnem Galliam, quæ inter Alpes, flumen Rhodānum, Rhenum et Oceānum est. Britannis mox bellum intulit, quibus ante eum ne nomen quidem Romanorum cognitum erat; Germānos quoque trans Rhenum aggressus, ingentibus proeliis vicit.

A. U.
693.

8. Circa eādem tempora M. Licinius Crassus contra Parthos missus est. Et quum circa Carras contra omnia et auspicia proelium commisisset, a Surēnā, Orōdis regis duce, victus et interfectus est cum filio, clarissimo et præstantissimo juvène. Reliquiæ exercitūs per C. Cassium quæstōrem servatæ sunt.

A. U.
700.

* Supply *Pompeii*.

† Supply *pondus*.

^a § 279, 3, (a.) & (d.)

^b § 242.

^c § 275, R. 4.

^d § 253.

9. Hinc jam bellum civile successit, quo Romanâni nominis fortuna mutata est. Cæsar enim victor e Galliâ rediens, absens cœpit poscere alterum consulatum; quem quum aliqui sine dubitatione dederent,^a contradictum est^b a Pompæio et aliis, jussusque est, dimissis exercitibus, in urbem redire. Propter hanc injuriam ab Ariminò, ubi milites congregatos habebat, infesto exercitu Romam contendit. Consules cum Pompæio, senatusque omnis atque universa nobilitas ex urbe fugit, et in Græciam transiit; et, dum senatus bellum contra Cæsarem parabat, hic vacuum urbem ingressus dictator se fecit.

10. Inde Hispanias petit, ibique Pompæii legiones superavit; tum in Græciâ adversum Pompæium ipsum dimicavit. Primo prælio victus est et fugatus; evasit tamen, quia nocte interveniente Pompæius sequi noluit; dixitque Cæsar, nec^c Pompæium scire vincere, et illo tantum die se potuisse superari. Deinde in Thessaliâ apud Pharsalum ingentibus utrinque copiis commissis dimicaverunt. Nunquam adhuc Romanæ copiae majores neque melioribus ducibus^d conveniant. Pugnatum est^e ingenti contentione, victusque ad postrimum Pompæius, et castra ejus direpta sunt. Ipse fugatus Alexandriam petiit, ut a rege Ægypti, cui tutor a senatu datus fuerat, acciperet auxilia. At hic fortunam magis quam amicitiam secutus, occidit Pompæium, caput ejus et annulum Cæsari misit. Quo conspecto, Cæsar lacrymas fudisse dicitur, tanti viri intuens caput, et generi^{*} quondam sui.

* Pompey married Julia, the daughter of Cæsar; but she was now dead.

^a § 145, II 4.

^c § 278, R. 7.

^e § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^b § 184, 2.

^d § 249, III., & R.

11. Quum ad Alexandriam venisset Cæsar, Ptolemæus ei insidias parare voluit, quâ de causâ regi bellum illatum est. Rex victus in Nilo periit, inventumque est corpus ejus cum lorica aureâ. Cæsar, Alexandriâ potitus, regnum Cleopatræ dedit. Tum inde profectus Pompeianarum partium reliquias est persecutus, bellisque civilibus toto terrarum orbe compositus, Romam rediit. Ubi quum insolentius agere cœpisset, conjuratum^a est in eum a sexaginta vel amplius senatoribus, equitibusque Romanis. Præcipui fuerunt inter conjuratos Bruti duo ex genere illius Bruti, qui, regibus expulsis, primus Romæ consul fuerat, C. Cassius et Servilius Casca. Ergo Cæsar, quum in curiam venisset, viginti tribus A. U. 709. vulneribus confossus est.

12. Interfecto Cæsare, anno urbis septingentesimo nono bella civilia reparata sunt. Senatus favēbat Cæsaris percussoribus,^b Antonius consul a Cæsaris partibus stabat. Ergo turbata republica, Antonius, multis sceleribus commissis, a senatu hostis judicatus est. Fusus fugatusque Antonius, amisso exercitu, confugit ad Lepidum, qui Cæsari^c magister equitum fuerat, et tum grandes copias militum habebat; a quo susceptus est. Mox Octavianus cum Antonio pacem fecit, et quasi vindicaturus^d patris* sui mortem, a quo per testamentum fuerat adoptatus, Romam cum exercitu profectus extorsit, ut sibi juveni viginti annorum^e consulatus darētur. Tum junctus cum Antonio et Lepido rempublicam armis tenere cœpit, senatumque proscripsit. Per hos etiam Cicero orator occisus est, multique alii nobiles.

* i. e. *Julii Cæsaris*.

^a § 184, 2.

^b § 223 R. 2.

^c § 211, R. 5, (1.)

^d § 274, R. 6.

^e § 211, R. 6.

13. Interea Brutus et Cassius, interfectōres Cæsaris ingens bellum movērunt. Profecti contra eos Cæsar Octaviānus, qui postea Augustus est appellātus, et M. Antonius, apud Philippos, Macedoniae urbem, contra eos pugnavērunt. Primo proelio victi sunt Antonius et Cæsar; perit tamen dux nobilitātis Cassius; secundo Brutum et infinitam nobilitatem, quæ cum illis bellum suscepērat, victam^a interfecērunt. Tum victōres rempublicam ita inter se divisērunt, ut Octaviānus Cæsar Hispanias, Gallias, Italiam tenēret; Antonius Orientem, Lepidus Africam accipēret.

14. Paulò post Antonius, repudiātâ sorore Cæsaris Octaviāni, Cleopātram, reginam Ægypti, uxorem duxit. Ab hac incitātus ingens bellum commōvit, dum Cleopātra cupiditate muliēbri optat Romæ regnāre. Victus est ab Augusto navāli pugnâ clarâ et illustri apud Actium, qui locus in Epiro est. Hinc fugit in Ægyptum, et, desperātis rebus, quum omnes ad Augustum transīrent, se ipse^b interēmit. Cleopātra quoque aspīdem sibi admisit, et venēno ejus exstincta est. Ita bellis toto orbe confectis, Octaviānus Augustus Romam rediit anno duodecimo^{*} quā consul fuērat. Ex eo inde tempore rempublicam per quadraginta et quatuor annos solus obtinuit. Antè enim duodēcim annis cum Antonio et Lepido tenuerat.† Ita ab initio principātus ejus usque ad finem quinquaginta sex anni fuēre.

^a Supply *post*. § 253, R. 1.

† What is understood?

^{*} § 205, R. 2, E.

^b § 207, R. 28.

OF THE GEOGRAPHY AND THE NATIONS OF ANTIQUITY. .

1. UNIVERSUS terrarum orbis in tres partes dividitur, Eurōpam,* Asiam, Africam. Eurōpa ab Africā sejungitur freto Gaditāno, in cujus utrāque parte montes sunt altissīmi, Abŷla in Africā, in Eurōpā Calpe, qui montes Hercūlis columnæ appellantur. Per idem fretum mare internum, quod littoribus Eurōpæ, Asiæ, et Africæ includitur, jungitur cum Oceāno.

2. Eurōpa terminos^b habet ab oriente Tanaim fluvium, pontum Euxinum, et paludem Mæotida; ^c a meridie, mare internum; ab occidente, mare Atlanticum sive Oceānum; a septentrione, mare Britannicum. Mare internum tres maximos sinus habet. Quorum is, qui Asiam a Græciā sejungit, Ægæum mare vocatur; secundus, qui est inter Græciam et Italiam, Ionium; tertius denique, qui occidentales Italiæ oras alluit, a Romānis Tuscum, a Græcis Tyrhenum mare appellatur.

3. In eā Eurōpæ parte, quæ ad occāsum vergit, prima terrarum est Hispania, quæ a tribus lateribus mari circumdata per Pyrenæos montes cum Galliā cohæret. Quum

* § 204, R. 10.

^b § 230, R. 2.

^c § 80, I.

universa Hispania dives sit^a et fœcunda, ea tamen regio, quæ a flumine Bæti^b Bætica vocâtur, cetêras fertilitate^c antecellit. Ibi Gades sitæ, insûla cum urbe a Tyriis conditâ, quæ freto Gaditâno nomen dedit. Tota illa regie viris,^d equis, ferro, plumbo, ære, argento, aurôque abundat, et ubi penuriâ aquarum minùs est fertilis, linum tamen aut spartum alit. Marmoris quoque lapicidinas habet. In Bætica minium reperitur.

4. Gallia posita est inter Pyrenæos montes et Rhenum; orientalem oram Tuscanum mare alluit, occidentalem Oceanus. Ejus pars illa, quæ Italiæ^e est opposita, et Narbonensis vocâtur, omnium^{*} est lætissima. In eâ orâ sita est Massilia, urbs a Phocæis condita, qui, patriâ a Persis devictâ, quum servitutem ferre non possent, Asiâ relictâ, novas in Europâ sedes quæsiverant. Ibîdem est campus lapideus, ubi Hercûles dicitur contra Neptûni liberos dimicasse. Quum tela defecissent, Jupiter filium imbre lapidum adjuvit. Credas^f pluisse; † adeo multi passim jacent.

5. Rhodanus fluvius, haud longè a Rheni fontibus ortus, lacu Lemano excipitur, servatque impetum, ita ut per medium lacum intèger fluat, tantusque, quantus venit, egrediatur. Inde ad occasum versus, Gallias aliquandiu dirimit; donec, cursu in meridiem flexo, aliorum amnium accessu auctus in mare effunditur.

6. Ea pars Galliæ, quæ ad Rhenum porrigitur, frumenti^g pabulique feracissima est, cœlum salubre; noxia animalium genêra pauca alit. Incolæ superbi et superstitioni, ita ut deos humanis victimis^h gaudere existiment.

* Supply *partium*.

† Supply *illos*, i. e. *lapides*.

^a § 263, 5, R. 1.

^d § 250, 2, (2.)

^e § 213.

^b § 82, E. 2, (b.)

^c § 224.

^h § 247, 1, (2.)

^f § 250.

^g § 261, R. 4.

Magistri religiōnum et sapientiæ sunt Druīdæ, qui, quæ^a se scire profitentur, in antris abditisque silvis docent. Anīmas æternas esse credunt, vitamque altēram post mortem incipēre. Hanc ob causam cum defunctis arma cremant aut defodiunt, eamque doctrīnam homīnes ad bellum^b alacriōres facere existimant.

7. Universa Gallia divisa est inter tres magnos populos, qui fluviis terminantur. A Pyrenæo monte usque ad Garumnam Aquitāni habitant; inde ad Sequānam Celtæ; Belgæ denique usque ad Rhenum pertinent.

8. Garumna amnis, ex Pyrenæo monte delapsus, diu vadōsus est et vix navigabilis. Quanto^c magis procēdit, tanto fit latior; ad postrēmum magni freti^d similis, non solum majōra navigia tolērat, verum etiam more maris exsurgit, navigantesque^e atrociter jactat.

9. Sequāna ex Alpibus ortus in septentrionem pergit. Postquā se haud procul Lutetiā^f cum Matrōnā conjunxit, Oceāno^g infunditur. Hæc flumina opportunissima sunt mercibus^h permutandis et ex mariⁱ interno in Oceānum transvehendis.

10. Rhenus itidem ex Alpibus ortus haud procul ab origine lacum efficit Venetum, qui etiam Brigantinus appellatur. Deinde longo spatio^j per fines Helvetiorum, Mediomatricorum, et Trevirorum continuo alveo fertur, aut modicas insulas^k circumfluens; in agro Batavo autem, ubi Oceāno appropinquavit, in plures amnes dividitur; nec jam amnis, sed ripis longè recedentibus, ingens lacus,

^a § 206, (4.)

^b § 213, R. 4, (2.)

^c § 256, R. 16, & (2.)

^d § 222, R. 2.

^e § 205, R. 7, (1.) N. 1.

^f § 241, R. 2.

^g § 224.

^h § 275, R. 2.

ⁱ § 82, E. 1.

^j § 236.

^k § 233.

Flevo appellatur, ejusdemque nominis insulam amplexus, fit iterum arctior et fluvius iterum in mare emittitur.

11. Trans Rhenum Germani habitant usque ad Vistulam, quæ finis est Germaniæ ad orientem. Ad meridiem terminatur Alpibus, ad septentrionem mari Britannico et Baltico. Incolæ corporum proceritate excellunt. Animos bellando^a corpora laboribus exercent. Hanc ob causam crebrò bella gerunt cum finitimis, non tam finium prolatandorum^b causâ, aut imperii cupiditate, sed ob belli amorem. Mites tamen sunt erga supplices^c et boni hospitibus. Urbes mœnibus cinctas aut fossis aggeribusque munitas non habent. Ipsas domos ad breve tempus struunt non lapidibus aut lateribus coctis sed lignis, quæ frondibus tegunt. Nam diu eodem in loco morari^d periculosum arbitrantur libertati.

12. Agriculturæ^e Germani non admòdum student, nec quisquam agri modum certum aut fines proprios habet. Lacte vescuntur et caseo et carne. Ubi fons, campus, nemusve iis placuerit,^f ibi domos figunt, mox aliò transituri cum conjugibus et libëris. Interdum etiam hiemem in subterraneis specubus dicuntur transigere.

13. Germania altis montibus, silvis, paludibusque in via redditur. Inter silvas^g maxima est Hercynia, cujus latitudinem Cæsar novem dierum iter^h patere narrat. Insequenti tempore magna pars ejus excisa est. Flumina sunt in Germaniâ multa et magna. Inter hæc clarissimum nomen Rheni, de quo supra diximus, et Danubii. Claroque amnes, Mœnus, Visurgis, Albiⁱ Danubius om-

^a § 275, III., R. 4.

^d § 269, R. 1.

^e § 275, III., R. 1.

^b § 275, III., R. 1.

^c § 223.

^f § 223.

^c § 222, R. 4, (3.)

^h § 223, R. 2.

nium Eurōpæ fluminum maximus, apud Rhētos oritur, flexōque ad ortum solis cursu, receptisque sexaginta annib^s, in Pontum Euxinum sex vastis ostiis effunditur.

14. Britanniam insulam Phœnicibus innotuisse, eosque stannum inde et plumbum pellesque petivisse, probabile est. Romānis eam Julius Cæsar primus aperuit; neque tamen prius cognita esse cœpit quàm Claudio^a imperante. Hadriānus eam, muro at^q oceāno Germanico ad Hibernicum mare ducto, in duas partes divisit, ut inferiorem insulæ partem, quæ Romānis parēbat, a barbarōrum populōrum, qui in Scotiā habitābant, incursionibus tueretur.

15. Maxima insulæ pars campestris, collibus passim silvisque distincta. Incolæ Gallos proceritate^b corpōrum vincunt, cetērum ingenio^b Gallis similes, simpliciōres tamen illis^c magisque barbāri. Nemōra habitant pro urbibus. Ibi tuguria exstruunt et stabula pecōri, sed plerūque ad breve tempus. Humanitate cetēris præstant ii, qui Cantium incolunt. Tota hæc regio est maritima. Qui in teriorem insulæ partem habitant, frumenta non serunt; lacte^d et carne vivunt. Pro vestibus induti sunt pellibus.^e

16. Italia ab Alpibus usque ad fretum Siculum porrigitur inter mare Tuscum et Adriaticum. Multo^f longior est quàm latior.^g In medio se attollit Apenninus mons, qui, postquàm continenti jugo progressus est usque ad Apuliam, in duos quasi ramos dividitur. Nobilissima regio ob fertilitatem soli cœlique salubritatem. Quum longè in mare procurrat, plurimos habet portus populōrum inter se^h patentes commercio.ⁱ Neque ulla facile^j est regio.

^a § 257.^b § 249.^b § 208, (5.)^b § 257.^c § 256, R. 16, & (2.)^c § 223.^c § 256, 2.^c § 256, R. 12.^c § 277, R. 7.^d § 245, 1. 4.

quæ tot tamque pulchras urbes habeat,* inter quas Roma et magnitudine et nominis famâ eminet.

17. Hæc urbs, orbis terrarum caput, septem montes complectitur. Initio quatuor portas habebat; Augusti ævo triginta septem. Urbis magnificentiam augēbant fora, templa, porticus, aquæductus, theātra, arcus triumphāles, horti denique, et id genus^b alia, ad quæ vel lecta animus stupet. Quare rectè de eâ prædicāre videntur, qui nullius urbis in toto orbe terrarum magnificentiam ei^c comparāri posse dixerunt.

18. Felicissima in Italiâ regio est Campania. Multi ibi vitifēri colles, ubi nobilissima vina gignuntur, Setinum, Cæcūbum, Falernum, Massicum. Calidi ibidem fontes^d saluberrimi. Nusquam generosior olea. Conchylio^e quoque et pisce nobili maria vicina scatent.

19. Clarissimi amnes Italiæ sunt Padus et Tibēris. Et Padus quidem in superioriōre parte, quæ Gallia Cisalpina vocatur, ab imis radicibus Vesūli montis^f exoritur; primum exilis, deinde aliis amnibus ita alitur, ut se per septem ostia in mare effundat. Tibēris, qui antiquissimis temporibus Albūlæ nomen habebat, ex Apennino oritur; deinde duobus et quadraginta fluminibus auctus fit navigabilis. Plurimas in utrâque ripâ villas adspicit, præcipuè autem urbis Romænæ magnificentiam. Placidissimus amnium rarò ripas egreditur.

20. In inferioriōre parte Italiæ clara quondam urbs Tarentum, quæ maris sinui, cui adjacet, nomen dedit. Soli fertilitas cœlique jucunda temperies in causâ fuisse videtur, ut incolæ luxuriâ et deliciis enervarentur. Quumque^g

* § 264, 7.

‡ 231, R. 5, & 6.

^c § 224.

^d § 209, R. 4.

^e § 250, 2, (2.)

^f § 263, 5, R. 1.

aliquandiu potentiâ* florērent, copiasque haud contemnendas alērent, peregrinis tamen plerūmque ducītus in bellis utebantur, ut Pyrrho, rege Epīri, quo superāto, urbs in Romanōrum potestātem venit.

21. Proximā Italiæ est Sicilia, insula omnium* maris interni maxīma. Antiquissimis temporibus eam cum Italiâ cohæsisse, marisque impētu, aut terræ motu inde divulsam esse, verisimile est. Forma triangulāris, ita ut littēræ, quam Græci Delta vocant, imaginem refērat. A tribus promontoriis vocātur Trinacria. Nobilissimus ibi mons Ætnæ, qui urbi Catānæ immīnet, tum ob altitudinem, tum etiam ob ignes, quos effundit; quare Cyclōpum in illo monte officinam esse poētæ dicunt. Cinēres e crateribus egesti agrum circumjacentem fœcundum et ferācem red-dere existimantur. Sunt ibi Piōrum campi, qui nomen habent a duōbus juvenibus Catanensibus, qui, flammis quondam repentē ingruentibus, parentes senectūte confectos, humēris sublātos, flammæ^b eripuisse feruntur. Nomina fratrum Amphinōmus et Anāpus fuērunt.

22. Inter urbes Siciliæ nulla est illustrior Syracūsis, Corinthiōrum coloniā, ex quinque urbibus conflātā. Ab Atheniensibus bello petita, maxīmas hostium copias delēvit: Carthaginienses etiam magnis interdum cladibus affēcit. Secundo bello Punico per triennium oppugnāta, Archimēdis potissimū ingenio et arte defensa, a M. Marcello capta est. Vicinus huic urbi fons Arethūsæ Nymphæ^c sacer, ad quam Alphēus^d amnis ex Peloponnēso per mare Ionium lapsus† commissāri‡ dicītur. Nam si quid ad Olympiam in illum amnem jactum fuērit, id in Arethūsæ

* Supply *insulārum*.

† Supply *esse*.

‡ Infinitive denoting a purpose after *lapsus esse*. § 271, N. 3.

^a § 250

^b § 224, R. 2.

^c § 222, 3.

^d § 293. N.

fonte reddi.* De illâ fabulâ quid statuendum sit,* sponte apparet.

23. In mari Ligustico insula est Corsica, quam Græci Cynum vocant. Terra aspera multisque locis^b invia, cœlam grave, mare circa^c importunum. Incolæ latrociniis dediti feri sunt et horridi. Mella quoque illius insulæ amara esse dicuntur corporibusque^d nocere. Proxima ei est Sardinia, quæ a Græcis mercatoribus Ichnusa vocatur, quia formam humani vestigii habet. Solam^e quàm cœlum melius. Illud fertile, hoc grave ac noxium. Noxia quoque animalia herbasque venenatas gignit. Multum inde frumenti^f Romam mittitur; unde hæc insula et Sicilia nutritrices urbis vocantur.

24. Græcia nominis celebritate^g omnes ferè alias orbis terrarum regiones superavit. Nulla enim magnorum ingeniorum^h fuit feracior; neque ulla belli pacisque artes majore studio excoluit. Plurimas eadem colonias in omnes terræ partes deduxit. Multum itaque terrâ marique valuit, et gravissima bella magnâ cum gloriâ gessit.

25. Græcia inter Ionium et Ægæum mare porrigitur. In plurimas regiones divisa est, quarum amplissimæ sunt Macedonia et Epirus — quamquam hæc a nonnullis a Græciâ sejunguntur — tum Thessalia. Macedoniam Philippi et Alexandri regnum illustravit; quorum illeⁱ Græciam subegit, hic^j Asiam latissimè domuit, ereptumque Persis^k imperium in Macedones transtulit. Centum ejus regionis et quinquaginta urbes numerantur; quarum septuaginta

* Supply dictur.

^a § 265.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^g § 213.

^b § 254, R. 3.

^f § 212, R. 3.

^h § 207, R. 23.

^c § 235, R. 10.

ⁱ § 250.

^j § 224, R. 2.

^d § 223 R. 2.

quas, Perseo, ultimo Macedoniae rege, superato, Paullus Æmilius diripuit.

26. Epirus, quæ ab Acrocerauniis incipit montibus, desinit in Acheloo flumine. Plures eam populi incolunt. Illustris ibi Dodona in Molossorum finibus, vetustissimo Jovis oraculo inclita. Columbæ ibi ex arboribus oracula dedisse narrantur; quercusque ipsas et lebêtes æneos inde suspensos deorum voluntatem tinnitu significasse^a fama est.

27. Acheloi fluvii ostiis insulæ aliquot objacent, quarum maxima est Cephallenia. Multæ præterea insulæ littori Epiri adjacent, interque eas Corcyra, quam Homerus Scheriam appellasse existimatur. In hac Phæacas posuit ille et hortos Alcinoi. Coloniam huc deduxerunt Corinthii, quo^b tempore Numa Pompilius Romæ^c regnavit. Vicina ei Ithaca, Ulyssis patria, aspera montibus, sed Homeri carminibus adeo nobilitata, ut^d ne fertilissimis quidem regionibus cedat.

28. Thessalia latè patet inter Macedoniam et Epirum, fecunda regio, generosis præcipuè equis^e excellens, unde Thessalorum equitatus celeberrimus. Montes ibi memorabiles Olympus, in quo deorum sedes esse existimatur, Pelion et Ossa, per quos^f gigantes cælum petivisse dicuntur; Cæta denique, in cujus vertice Hercules, rogo consenso, se ipsum^g cremavit. Inter Ossam^h et Olympum Penæus, limpidissimus amnis, delabitur, vallem amoenissimam, Tempe vocatam, irrigans.

29. Inter reliquas Græciæ regiones nominis claritate aminet Attica, quæ etiam Atthis vocatur. Ibi Athênæ,

^a § 272.

^b § 206, (3.)

^c § 221, 1

^d § 262, R. 1.

^e § 250.

^f § 247, R. 4.

^g § 207, R. 28.

^h § 235, R. 2.

de quâ urbe deos inter se certâsse fama est. Certius æst,^a nullam unquam urbem tot poëtas tulisse, tot oratōres, tot philosophos, totque in omni virtutis genēre claros viros. Res autem bello eas gessit, ut huic soli^b gloriæ^c studēre viderētur; pacisque artes ita excoluit, ut hac laude magis etiā quā belli gloriā splendēret. Arx ibi sive Acropōlis^d urbi immīnens, unde latus in mare prospectus patet. Per propylæa ad eam adscenditur,^e splendīdum Periclis opus. Cum ipsâ urbe per longos muros conjunctus est portus Piræeus, post bellum Persicum secundum a The mistōcle munitus. Tutissīma ibi statio navium.

30. Atticam attingit Bœotia, fertilissīma regio. Incōlæ magis corporibus^f valent quā ingeniiis. Urbs celeberrīma Thebæ,^g quas Amphion musices ope mœnibus cinxisse dicītur. Illustrāvit eam Pindāri poëtæ ingenium, Epaminondæ virtus. Mons^d ibi Helicon,^h Musarum sedes, et Cithæron plurimis poëtarum fabulis celebrātus.

31. Bœotiæⁱ Phocis finitīma, ubi Delphi urbs clarissīma. In quâ urbe oracūlum Apollinis quantam apud omnes gentes auctoritatem habuērit,^j quot quāmq̃ue præclāra munēra ex omni ferē terrarum orbe Delphos^k missa fuērīnt, nemo ignōrat. Immīnet urbi Parnassus mons, in cujus verticibus Musæ habitāre dicuntur, unde aqua fontis Castalii poëtarum ingenia inflammāre existimātur.

32. Cum eā parte Græciæ, quam hactenus descripsimus, cohæret ingens peninsūla, quæ Peloponnēsus vocātur, platāni folio simillīma. Angustus ille trames inter

* What is the predicate of this proposition ?

^a § 269.

^d § 209, R. 4.

^e § 265.

^b § 107.

^e § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^k § 237.

^c § 223

^f § 250.

Ægæum mare et Ionium, per quem cum *Megar* de cohæret, *Isthmus* appellatur. In eo templum *Neptūni* est, ad quod ludi celebrantur *Isthmici*. Ibidem in ipso *Peloponnēsi* aditu, *Corinthus* sita est, urbs antiquissima, ex cujus summâ^a arce, (*Acrocorinthon*^b appellant,*) utrumque mare conspicitur. Quum opibus floreret, maritimisque valeret copiis, gravia bella gessit. In bello *Achaïco*, quod *Romani* cum *Græcis* gesserunt, pulcherrima urbs, quam *Cicero* *Græciæ* lumen appellat, a *L. Mummi*o expugnata funditusque delēta est. Restituit eam *Julius Cæsar*, colonosque^c eò milites veteranos misit.

33. Nobilis est in *Peloponnēso* urbs *Olympia*, templo *Jovis Olympii* ac statuâ illustris. Statua ex ebore facta, *Phidiæ* summi artificis opus præstantissimum. Prope illud templum ad *Alphēi* fluminis ripas ludi celebrantur *Olympici*, ad quos videndos^d ex totâ *Græciâ* concurritur.^e Ab his ludis *Græca* gens res gestas suas numerat.

34. Nec *Sparta* prætereunda est, urbs nobilissima, quam *Lycurgi* leges, civiumque virtus et patientia illustravit.^f Nulla ferè gens bellicâ laude^g magis floruit, pluresque viros fortes constantesque genuit. Urbi imminet mons *Taygētus*, qui usque ad *Arcadiam* procurrit. Proximè urbem^h *Eurōtas* fluvius delabitur, ad cujus ripas *Spartani* se exercere solēbant. In Sinum *Laconicum* effunditur. Haud procul inde abest promontorium *Tænarum*, ubi altissimi specus, per quos *Orpheum* ad infēros descendisse narrant.ⁱ

35. Mare *Ægæum*, inter *Græciam* *Asiamque* patens,

* Supply *quam*. § 230.

^a § 205, R. 17.

^b § 275, III., R. 3.

^c § 250.

^d § 54.

^e § 184, 2.

^f § 235, (5.), R. 11.

^g § 230, R. 2.

^h § 209, R. 12, (3.)

ⁱ § 209, R. 2, (2.)

plurimis insulis distinguuntur. Illustres inter eas sunt Cyclades, sic appellatae, quia in orbem jacent. Media earum^a est Delus, quae repente e mari enata esse dicitur. In ea insula Latona Apollinem et Dianam peperit, quae numina ibi una cum matre summâ religione coluntur. Urbi imminet Cynthus, mons excelsus et arduus. Inopus amnis pariter cum Nilo decrescere et augeri dicitur. Mercatus in Delo celeberrimus, quod ob portus commoditatem templique religionem mercatores ex toto orbe terrarum eo confluebant. Eandem ob causam civitates Graeciae, post secundum Persicum bellum, tributa ad belli usum in eam insulam, tanquam in commune totius Graeciae aerarium, conferbant; quam pecuniam insequenti tempore Athenienses in suam urbem transtulerunt.

36. Euboea insula littori^b Boeotiae et Atticae praetenditur, angusto freto a continenti distans. Terrae motu a Boeotia avulsa esse creditur; saepius eam concussam esse^c constat. Fretum, quo a Graecia sejungitur, vocatur Euripus, saevum et aestuosum mare, quod continuo motu agitur. Nonnulli dicunt septies quovis die statis temporibus fluctus alterno motu agitari; alii hoc negant, dicentes, mare temere in venti modum huc illuc moveri. Sunt, qui narrent,^d Aristotelem philosophum, quia hujus miraculi causas investigare non posset,^e ægritudine confectum esse.

37. Jam ad Boreales regiones pergamus.^f Supra Macedoniam Thracia porrigitur a Ponto Euxino usque ad Illyriam. Regio frigida et in iis tantum partibus foecundior, quae propiores sunt mari. Poniſeræ arbores raræ; frequentiores vites; sed uvæ non maturescunt, nisi frigus

^a § 212.^b § 224.^c § 269.^d § 264, 6.^e § 266, 2.^f § 260, R. 6.

studiōsè arcētur. Sola Thasus, insūla littōri Thraciæ adjācens, vino excellit. Amnes sunt celeberrīmī Hebrus, ad quem Orpheus a Mænadibus discerptus esse dicītur; Nestus et Strymon. Montes altissīmī, Hæmus, ex cujus vertice Pontus et Adria conspiciūtur; Rhodōpe et Orbēlus.

38. Plures Thraciam gentes incōlunt nominibus divēsæ et moribus. Inter has Getæ omnium sunt ferocissīmī et ad mortem paratissīmī.^a Anīmas enim post mortem reditūras existīmant. Recens nati apud eos deflentur; funēra autem cantu lusūque celebrantur. Plures singūli uxōes habent. Hæ omnes, viro defuncto, mactārī simulque cum eo sepelīri cupiunt, magnōque id certamīne a judicibus^b contendunt. Virgīnes non a parentibus traduntur viris, sed aut publicè ducendæ locantur, aut veniunt. Formōsæ in pretio sunt; cetēræ marītos mercēde datā inveniunt.

39. Inter urbes Thraciæ memorabile est Byzantium, ad Bospōrum Thracium, urbs natūrā munita et arte, quæ cūm^c ob soli fertilitatem, tum ob vicinitatem maris omnium rerum, quas vita requirit, copiā^d abundat. Nec Sestos prætereunda est silentio, urbs ad Hellespōntum posita, quam amor Herūs et Leandri memorabilem reddidit; nec Cynosēma, tumulus Hecūbæ, ubi illa, post Trojam dirūtā, in canem mutāta et sepulta esse dicītur. Nomen etiam habet in iisdem regionibus urbs Ænos, ab Ænēa e patriā profūgo condita; Zone, ubi nemōra Orpheum canentem secūta esse narrantur; Abdēra denique, ubi Diomēdes rex advēnas equis suis devorandos objiciēbat, donec ipse ab Hercule iisdem objectus est. Quæ urbs quum ranārum muriumque multitudīne infestarētur, incōlæ, relicto patriæ

^a § 222, R. 4. ^b § 231, R. 2. ^c § 278, R. 7. ^d § 250, (2.)

solo, novas sedes quæsiuerunt. Hos Cassander, rex Macedoniæ, in societatem accepisse, agrosque in extrêmâ Macedoniâ assignasse dicitur.

40. Jam de Scythiis pauca dicenda sunt. Terminatur Scythia ab uno latere Ponto Euxino, ab altero montibus Rhipæis, a tergo Asiâ et Phaside flumine. Vasta regio nullis ferè intus finibus dividitur. Scythæ enim nec agrum exercent, nec certas sedes habent, sed armenta et pecora pascentes per incultas solitudines errare solent. Uxores liberosque secum in plaustis vehunt. Lacte et melle vescuntur; aurum et argentum, cujus nullus apud eos usus est, aspernantur. Corpore pellibus^b vestiunt.

41. Diversæ sunt Scythiarum gentes, diversique mores. Sunt, qui funera parentum festis sacrificiis celebrant,^c eorumque capitibus affabre expolitis aurorque vinctis pro poculis utantur. Agathyrsi ora et corpore pingunt, idque^{*} tanto^d magis, quanto quis^e illustrioribus gaudet maioribus.^f Ii, qui Tauricam Chersonesum incolunt, antiquissimis temporibus advenas Dianæ mactabant. Interius habitantes ceteris^g rudiore sunt. Bella amant, et quò quis^e plures hostes interemerit, eò^d majore existimatione apud suos^a habetur. Ne foedera quidem incruenta sunt. Sauciant se qui paciscuntur, sanguinemque permistum degustant. Id fidei pignus certissimum esse putant.

42. Maxima fluminum Scythicorum sunt Ister, qui et Danubius vocatur, et Borysthènes. De Istro suprâ dictum est.ⁱ Borysthènes, ex ignotis fontibus ortus, liquidissimas

* Supply *faciunt*.

^a § 205, R. 17.

^d § 256, R. 16.

^e § 256, 2.

^b § 249, 1.

^c § 137, 1, R. (3.)

^a § 205, R. 7, (1.) N. 1.

^c § 264, 6.

^f § 247, 1, (2.)

§ 225, III., R. 1.

aquas trahit et potātu^a jucundas. Placīdus idem latissīma pabūla alit. Magno spatio navigabilis juxta urbem Borys-thenīda^b in Pontum effunditur.

43. Ultra Rhipæos montes et Aquilōnem gens habitāre existimātur felicissīma, Hyperborēos^{*} appellant. Regio aprīca, felix cœli temperies omnique afflātū^c noxio carens. Semel in anno sol iis oritur solstitio,^d brumā semel occidit. Incōlæ in nemoribus et lucis habitant; sine omni discordiā et ægritudine vivunt. Quum vitæ^e eos^f tædet, epulis sumptis ex rupe se in mare præcipitant. Hoc enim sepultūræ genus beatissimum esse existimant.

44. Asia cetēris terræ partibus est amplior. Oceānus eam alluit, ut locis ita nominibus diffērens; Eōus ab oriente, a meridie Indīcus, a septentrione Scythīcus. Asiæ nomīne appellātur etiam peninsūla, quæ a mari Ægæo usque ad Armeniam patet. In hac parte est Bithynia ad Propontīdem sita, ubi Granīcus in mare effunditur, ad quem amnem Alexander, rex Macedoniæ, primam victoriam de Persis reportāvit. Trans illum amnem sita est Cyzīcus in cervīce peninsulæ, urbs nobilissīma, a Cyzīco appellāta, qui in illis regionibus ab Argonautis pugnā occisus est. Haud procul ab illā urbe Rhyndācus in mare effunditur, circa quem angues nascuntur, non solūm ob magnitudinem mirabiles, sed etiam ob id, quōd, quum ex aquā emergunt et hiant, supervolantes aves absorbent.

45. Propontis cum Ponto jungitur per Bospōrum,^g quod fretum quinque stadia latum Eurōpam ab Asiā separāt. Ipsi in faucibus Bospōri oppīdum est Chalcēdon,[†] ab

^{*} Supply *quam*.

[†] Supply *condita*.

^a § 276, III.

^d § 253.

^f § 229, R. 6.

^b § 80, I.

^e § 215, (1.)

^g § 247, R. 4.

^c § 250, (2.)

Argiâ, Megarensium principi, et templum Jovis, ab Jasōne conditum. Pontus ipse ingens est maris sinus, non molli neque arenoso circumdatus littore, tempestatibus^a obnoxius, raris stationibus.^b Olim ob sævitatem populorum, qui circa habitant, Axēnus appellatus fuisse dicitur; postea, mollitis illorum moribus, dictus est Euxinus.

46. In littore Ponti, in Mariandynorum agro, urbs est Heraclēa, ab Hercule, ut fertur, condita. Juxta eam spelunca est Acherusia, quam ad Manes perviam esse existimant.^c Hinc Cerberus ab Hercule extractus fuisse dicitur. Ultra fluvium Thermodonta Mossyni habitant. Hi totum corpus distinguunt notis. Reges suffragio eligunt; eosdem in turre ligneâ inclūsos arctissimè custodiunt, et, si quid perpēram imperitavērint,^d inediâ totius diēi afficiunt. Extrēmum Ponti angulum Colchi tenent ad Phasidem; quæ loca fabula de vellere aureo et Argonautarum expeditio illustravit.

47. Inter provincias Asiæ propriè dictæ illustris est Ionia, in duodēcim civitatē divisa. Inter eas est Milētus, belli pacisque artibus inclŷta; eiŷque vicinum Panionium, sacra regio, quò omnes Iōnum civitatē statis temporibus legatos solēbant mittere. Nulla facilē^e urbs plures colonias misit, quàm Milētus. Ephēsi, quam^f urbem Amazōnes condidisse traduntur, templum est Diānæ, quod septem mundi miraculis^g annumerari solet. Totius templi longitudo est quadringentorum viginti quinque pedum,^h latitudo ducentorum viginti; columnæ centum viginti septem numcō, sexaginta pedum altitudine; ex iis triginta sex cælatae. Opēri præfuit Chersiphron architectus.

^a § 222, 3.^b § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)^c § 224.^d § 211, R. 6.^e § 277, R. 7.^f § 211, R. 6.^g § 219, R. 2, (2.)^h § 206, (3.)

48. *Æolis* olim *Mysia* appellâta,* et, ubi *Hellespontum* attingit. *Troas*. Ibi *Ilium* fuit situm ad radices montis *Idæ*, urbs bello, quod per decem annos cum universâ *Græciâ* gessit, clarissîma. Ab *Idæo* monte *Scamander* defluit et *Simôis*, annes famâ quàm natûrâ majôres. Ipsum montem certâmen* deârûm *Paridisque* judicium illustrem reddidit. In littôre claræ sunt urbes *Rhœtêum* et *Dardania*; sed sepulcrum *Ajâcis*, qui ibi post certâmen cum *Ulysse* gladio incubuit, utrâque† clarius.

49. *Ionibus*† Cares sunt finitîmi, popûlus armôrum* oellique adeò amans, ut aliëna etiam bella mercêde acceptâ gerêret. Princeps *Cariæ* urbs *Halicarnassus*, *Argivôrum* colonia, regum sedes olim. Unus eôrum *Mausôlus* fuit. Qui quum vitâ^d defunctus esset, *Artemisia* conjux desiderio marîti flagrans, ossa ejus cineresque contûsa cum aquâ miscuit ebibitque, splendidumque præterea sepulcrum extruxit, quod inter septem orbis terrârûm miracûla censêtur.

50. *Cilicia* sita est in intîmo recessu maris, ubi *Asia* propriè sic dicta cum *Syrië* jungitur. Sinus ille ab urbe *Isso* *Issici* nomen habet. Fluvius ibi *Cydnus* aquâ* limpidissîmâ et frigidissîmâ, in quo *Alexander Macêdo* quum lavâret,^f parum abfuit, quin frigôre enecarêtur.^g Antrum *Corycium* in iisdem regionibus ob singulârem natûram memorabile est. Ingenti illud hiâtû patet in monte arduo, altêque demissum undique viret lucis pendentibus. Ubi ad ima perventum est,^h rursus aliud antrum aperitur. Ibi sonitus cymbalôrum ingredientiⁱ terrêre

* See "MYTHOLOGY," section 11.

† Supply *urbs*.

^a § 209, R. 4.

^d § 245, 1.

^e § 262.

^b § 222, 3.

^c § 211, R. 6.

^h § 184, 2.

^c § 213.

^f § 229, R. 4, 1.

ⁱ § 205, R. 7, (1.) N. 1.

dicitur. Totus hic specus augustus est et verè sacer, et a diis habitâri existimâtur.

51. E Ciliciâ egressos^a Syria excîpit, cujus pars est Phœnice in littøre maris interni posita. Hanc regiõnem sollers hominũ genus colit. Phœnices enim litterarũ formas a se inventas aliis popũlis tradidẽrunt; alias etiam artes, quæ ad navigationẽm et mercatũram spectant, studiõsè coluẽrunt. Cetẽrũm fertilis regio,^b crebrisque fluminibus rigata, quorum ope terræ marisque opes facili negotio inter se^c permutantur. Nobilissimæ Phœnices urbes Sidon, antequam a Persis caperẽtur, maritimarũ urbium maxima, et Tyrus, aggẽre cum terrâ conjuncta. Purpura hujus urbis omnium pretiosissima. Conficitur ille color ex succo in conchis, quæ etiam purpuræ vocantur, latente.

52. Ex Syriâ descenditur^d in Arabiam, peninsulam inter duo maria, Rubrum et Persicum, porrectam. Hujus ea pars, quæ ab urbe Petrâ Petrææ nomen accẽpit, planè est sterilis; hanc excîpit ea, quæ ob vastas solitudines Deserta vocantur. His partibus adhæret Arabia Felix, regio angusta, sed cinnami, thuris aliorumque odorũm, feracissima. Multæ ibi gentes sunt, quæ fixas sedes non habent,^e Nomades a Græcis appellatæ. Lacte et carne ferinâ vescuntur. Multi etiam Arābum populi latrociniiis^f vivunt. Primus e Romānis Ælius Gallus in hanc terram cum exercitu penetravit.

53. Camēlos inter armenta pascit Oriens. Duo harum sunt genẽra, Bactriānæ et Arabiæ. Illæ bina habent in dorso tubẽra, hæ singula; unum autem sub pectore, cui incumbant. Dentium ordinẽ^g superiõre carent. Sitim^h

^a § 205, R. 7, (1), N. 1.

^b § 209, R. 4.

^c § 208, (5.)

^d § 184, 2.

^e § 264, 1, (a.)

^f § 245, II. 4.

^g § 250, (2.)

^h § 79, 2.

quatriduo tolerant; aquam, antequam bibant, pedibus turbant. Vivunt quinquagēnis annis;^a quædam etiam centēnis.^b

54. Ex Arabiâ pervenitur in Babyloniam, cui Babylōn nomen dedit, Chaldaicârum gentium caput, urbs et magnitudine et divitiis clara. Semirânis eam condiderat, vel, ut multi crediderunt, Belus, cujus regia ostenditur. Murus exstructus laterculō^c coctili, triginta et duos pedes^d est latus, ita ut quadrigæ inter se occurrentes sine periculo commeari dicantur; altitudo ducentorum pedum; turres autem denis^b pedibus^d quàm murus altiōres sunt. Totius op̄eris ambitus sexaginta millia passuum complectitur. Mediam urbem^e perneat Euphrâtes. Arcem habet viginti stadiōrum^f ambitu;^g super ea pensiles horti conspiciuntur, tantæque sunt moles tanque firmæ, ut onera nemōrum sine detrimento ferant.

55. Amplissima Asiæ regio^h India primum patefacta est armis Alexandri Magni, regis Macedoniæ, cujus exemplum successōres secuti in interiōraⁱ Indiæ penetravērunt. In eo tractu, quem Alexander subēgit, quinque millia^j oppidorum fuisse, gentesque novem, Indianque tertiam partem esse terrarum omnium, ejus comites scripserunt. Ingentes ibi sunt annes, Indus et Indo^k major Ganges. Indus in Paropamisio ortus undeviginti annes recipit, totidem Ganges interque eos plures navigabiles.

56. Maxima in Indiâ gignuntur animalia. Canes ibi grandiores ceteris. Arbōres tantæ proceritatis esse traduntur, ut sagittis superjâci nequeant. Hoc^l efficit uber-

^a § 236.^c § 233.ⁱ § 212, R. 3, N. 4.^b § 119, 111.^f § 211, R. 6.^j § 272.^e § 249, I.^g § 250.^k § 256, 2.^d § 256, R. 16.^h § 204.^l § 206, (13.)

tas soli, temperies cœli, aquarum abundantia. Immānes quoque serpentes alit, qui elephantos morsu et anibū corpōis conficiunt. Solum tam pingue et ferax, ut mella frondibus^a defluant, sylvæ lanas ferant, arundinum internodia fissa cymbarum usum præbeant, binosque, quædam etiam ternos homines, vehant.

57. Incolarum habitus moresque diversi. Lino^b alii vestiuntur et lanis arborum, alii ferarum aviumque pellibus, pars nudi^c incēdunt.^d Quidam animalia occidere eorumque carnibus vesci nefas putant;* alii piscibus tantum aluntur. Quidam parentes et propinquos, prius quam anis et macie conficiantur, velut hostias cædunt eorumque visceribus^e epulantur; ubi senectus eos morbusve invādit, mortem in solitudine æquo animo exspectant. Ii, qui sapientiam profitentur, ab ortu solis ad occāsum stare solent, solem immobilibus oculis intuentes; ferventibus arēnis toto die alternis pedibus insistent. Mortem non exspectant, sed sponte arcessunt in rogos incensos se præcipitantes.

58. Maximos India elephantos gignit, adeoque feroces, ut Afri elephanti illos paveant, nec contuēri audeant. Hoc animal cetera omnia docilitate superat. Discunt arma jacere, gladiatorum more congrēdi, saltare et per funes incedere. Plinius narrat, Romæ unum signioris ingenii sæpius castigatum esse verberibus, quia tardius^f accipiebat, quæ tradebantur; eundem repertum esse noctu eadem meditantem. Elephanti gregatim semper ingrediuntur. Ducit agmen maximus natu,^g cogit is, qui ætate ei est

* What are the accusatives after *putant*? § 230.

^a § 242.

^d § 209, R. 11.

^e § 250.

^b § 249.

^c § 245, II. 4.

^e § 205, R. 3.

^f § 256, R. 9, & (a.)

proximus. Annem transitūri minimos præmittunt. Capiuntur foveis. In has ubi elephas decidērit, cetēri ramos congērunt, aggēres construunt, omnique vi conantur extrahēre. Domantur fame et verberibus. Domiti militānt et turres annatōrum in hostes ferunt, magnāque ex parte Orientis bella conficiunt. Totas acies prosternunt, armātos protērunt. Ingens dentibus pretium. In Græciā ebur ad deōrum simulācra tanquam pretiosissima materia adhibētur; in extrēmis^b Africæ postium vicem in domiciliis præbet, sepesque in pecōrum stabūlis elephantōrum dentibus fiunt. Inter omnia animalia^a maxīmē odērunt^c murem. Infestus elephantō etiam rhinocēros, qui nomen habet a cornu, quod in naso gerit. In pugnā maxīmē adversari alvum petit, quam scit esse molliōrem. Longitudīne elephantum ferē exæquat; crura multo breviora; color buxeus.

59. Etiam Psittācos India mittit. Hæc avis humanas voces optimē reddit. Quum loqui discit, ferreo radio verberatur, aliter enim non sentit ictus. Capiti^d ejus eādem est duritia, quæ rostro. Quum devolat, rostro se excipit, eique innititur.

60. Testudīnes tantæ magnitudinis Indicum mare emit, ut singulārum testis casas intēgant.^e Insūlas^f rubri præcipuē maris his navigant cymbis. Capiuntur obdormiscentes in summā aquā, id^g quod proditur stertentium sonitu. Tum terni adnātant, a duobus in dorsum vertitur, a tertio laqueus injicitur, atque ita a pluribus in littore stantibus trahitur. In mari testudīnes conchyliis vivunt; tanta enim oris est duritia, ut lapides comminuant; in

^a § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^d § 226.

^f § 237, R. 5.

^b § 212, R. 3, N. 4.

^e § 209, R. 2, (2.)

^g § 206, (13.)

^c § 183, 3 N.

terram egressæ, herbis.* Pariunt ova ovis avium similia, ad centēna numēro; eaque extra aquam defossâ terrâ cooperiunt.

61. Margaritæ Indici oceanī omnium maxīmè laudantur. Inveniuntur in conchis scopulis adhærentibus. Maxima laus est in candore, magnitudine, lævōre, pondere. Rarò duæ inveniuntur, quæ sibi ex omni parte sint similes. Has auribus^a suspendere,^b feminarum est gloria. Duos maximos uniōnes Cleopātra, Ægypti regina, habuisse dicitur. Horum unum, ut Antonium magnificentiâ superaret, in coenâ aceto solvit, solutum hausit.

62. Ægyptus, inter Catabathmum et Arābas posita, a plurimis ad Asiam refertur; alii Asiam Arabico sinu terminari existimant. Hæc regio, quanquam expers^c est imbrium,^d mirè tamen est fertilis. Hoc^e Nilus efficit, omnium fluviorum, qui in mare internum effunduntur, maximus. Hic in desertis Africæ oritur, tum ex Æthiopiâ descendit in Ægyptum, ubi de altis rupibus præcipitatus usque ad Elephantidein urbem fervens adhuc decurrit. Tum demum fit placidior. Juxta Cercasorum oppidum in plures amnes dividitur, et tandem per septem ora effunditur in mare.

63. Nilus, nivibus in Æthiopiæ montibus solutis, crescere incipit Lunâ novâ post solstitium per quinquaginta ferè dies; totidem diebus minuitur. Justum incrementum est cubitorum sedecim. Si minores sunt aquæ, non omnia rigant. Maximum incrementum fuit cubitorum duodeviginti; minimum quinque. Quum stetere aquæ, aggères aperiuntur, et arte aqua in agros immittitur. Quum omnis recesserit, agri irrigati et limo obducti seruntur.

* Supply *vivunt*.

^a § 224.

^c § 213.

^e § 206, (13.)

^b § 269.

^d §§ 82, E. 5, and 83. II. 1.

64. Nilus crocodilum alit, belluam quadrupedem, in terrâ non minùs quàm in flumîne hominîbus infestam. Unum hoc animal terrestre linguæ usu caret; dentium plures habet ordînes; maxilla inferior est immobilis. Magnitudîne excēdit plerûmq; duodeviginti cubîta. Parit ova anserinîs* non majôra. Unguîbus etiam armâtus est, et cute contra omnes ictus invictâ. Dies in terrâ agit, noctes in aquâ. Quum satur est, et in littôre somnum capit ore hianti, trochîlus, parva avis, dentes ei faucesque purgat. Sed hiantem conspicâtus ichneumon, per easdem fauces ut telum aliquod immissus, erôdit alvum. Hebêtes ocûlos dicîtur habêre in aquâ, extra aquam acerrîmos. Tentyritæ in insulâ Nili habitantes, diræ huic belluæ^a obviàm ire audent, eamque incredibîli audaciâ expugnant.

65. Aliam etiam belluam Nilus alit, hippopotânum; ungûlis^b binis, dorso^c equi et jubâ et hinnîtu; rostro resîmo, caudâ et dentîbus aprôrum. Cutis impenetrabilis, præterquam si humôre madeat. Primus hippopotânum et quinque crocodilos M. Scaurus ædilitâtis suæ ludis^d Romæ ostendit.

66. Multa in Ægypto mira sunt et artis et natûræ op̃ra. Inter ea, quæ manîbus hominûm facta sunt, emînent pyramîdes, quarum maxîmæ sunt et celeberrîmæ in monte sterîli inter Memphin oppidum et eam partem Ægypti, quæ Delta vocâtur. Amplissimam eârûm trecenta sexaginta sex^e hominûm millia annis viginti extruxisse traduntur. Hæc octo jugêra soli occûpat; unumquodque latus octingentos octoginta tres pedes longum est; altitûdo a

* Supply *ovis*.

^a § 228.

^c § 211, R. 6, (1.)

^e § 279, 7.

^b § 211, R. 6.

^d § 253

cacumīne pedum quindēcim millium. Intus in eā est puteus octoginta sex cubitōrum. Ante has pyramīdes Sphinx^a est posita miræ magnitudinis. Capitis ambitus centum^a duos pedes habet; longitūdo est pedum centum quadraginta trium; altitūdo a ventre usque ad summum capitis apicem sexaginta duōrum.

67. Inter miracūla Ægypti commemorātur etiam Mœris lacus, quingenta millia passuum in circuitu patens; Labyrinthus ter mille domos et regias duodēcim uno parietē amplexus, totus marmōre^b exstructus tectusque; turris denique in insulā Pharo, a Ptolemæo, Lagi filio, condita. Usus^c ejus navibus noctu ignes ostendere ad prænuntianda^d vada portūsque introitum.

68. In palustribus Ægypti regionibus papȳrum nascitur. Radicibus incolæ pro ligno utuntur; ex ipso autem papȳro navigia texunt, e libro vela, tegētes, vestem ac funes. Succī causā etiam mandunt modò crudum, modò decoctum. Præparantur ex eo^e etiam chartæ. Chartæ ex papȳro usus post Alexandri dēnum victorias repertus est. Primò enim scriptum^{*} in palmārum foliis, deinde in libris quarundam arbōrum; postea publicā monimenta plumbeis tabulis confici, aut marmoribus mandāri cœpta sunt. Tandem æmulatio regum Ptolemæi et Eumēnis in bibliothēcis condendis occasiōnem dedit membrānas^f Pergāmi invenienti. Ab eo inde tempore libri modò in chartā ex papȳro factā, modò in membrānis scripti sunt.

69. Mores incolārum Ægypti ab aliōrum populōrum moribus vehementer discēpant. Mortuos nec cremant, nec sepeliunt; verū arte medicātos intra penetralia collō-

^{*} Supply *est ab hominibus*. § 141, R. 2.

^a § 120, 2.

^c § 209, R. 4.

^e § 275, 1.

^b § 249.

^d § 275, R. 3.

cant. *Negotia extra domos femīnæ, viri domos et res domesticas curant; onēra illæ humēris, hi capitibus gerunt. Colunt effigies multōrum animalium et ipsa animalia. Hæc interfecisse^a capitāle est; morbo extincta lugent et repeliunt.*

70. *Apis omnium Ægypti populōrum numen est; hos aiger cum candidâ in dextro latēre maculâ; nodus sub linguâ, quem canthārum appellant. Non fas est eum certos vitæ annos excedere. Ad hunc vitæ terminum quum pervenerit, mersum in fonte enēcant. Necātum lugent, aliūque quærunt, quem ei substituant; nec tamen unquam diu quæritur. Delūbra ei sunt gemīna, quæ thalāmos^c vocant, ubi populus anguria captat. Altērum* intrāsse lætum est; in altēro dira portendit. Pro bono etiam habētur signo, si e manibus consulentium cibum capit. In publicum procedentem grex puerōrum comitatur, carmenque in ejus honōrem canunt,^b idque vidētur intelligere.*

71. *Ultra Ægyptum Æthiōpes habitant. Horum populū quidam Macrobiū vocantur, quia paulò quān nos diutius vivunt. Plus auri^c apud eos reperitur, quān æris; hanc ob causam æs illis vidētur pretiosius. Ære se exornant, vincūla auro^d fabricant. Lacus est apud eos, cujus aqua iam est liquida atque levis, ut nihil eōrum, quæ immittuntur, sustinere queat; quare arbōrum quoque folia non in nātant aquæ, sed pessum aguntur.*

72. *Africa ab oriente terminatur Nilo; a cetēris partibus mari. Regiōnes ad mare positæ eximiè sunt fertiles; interiōres incultæ et arēnis sterilibus tectæ, et ob niivium*

* Supply thus: [*Apim*] *altērum* [*thalāmum*] *intrāsse lætum est.*

^a § 269

^c § 212, R. 3.

^d § 249, 1.

^b § 209 R. 11, (2.)

calōrem desertæ. Prima pars ab occidente est *Ma'rita* *nia*. Ibi mons præaltus *Abŷla*, *Calpæ* monti in *Hispaniâ* oppositus. Hi montes columnæ *Hercŭlis* appellantur. Fama est, ante *Hercŭlem* mare internum terris inclŭsum fuisse, nec exĭtum habuisse in *Oceānum*; *Hercŭlem* autem junctos montes diremisſe et mare junxisſe cum *Oceāno*. Ceterŭm regio illa eſt ignobilis et parvis tantŭm oppidīs habitātur. Solum melius quā̃ incōlæ.

73. *Numidia* magis culta et opulentior. Ibi ſatis longo a littōre intervallo saxa cernuntur attrĭta fluctĭbus, spinæ piſcium, oſteorumque fragmenta, ancōræ etiam cautĭbus infixæ, et alia ejusmōdi ſigna maris olim uſque ad ea loca effuſi. Finitĭma regio, a promontorio *Metagonio* ad aras *Philænōrum*, propriè vocātur *Afrĭca*. Urbes in eā celeberrimæ *Utĭca* et *Carthāgo*, ambæ a *Phœniciĭbus* conditæ. *Carthagĭnem* divitiæ, mercatūrâ imprĭmis comparātæ, tum bella cum *Romānis* geſta, excidium denique illuſtrāvit.^a

74. De aris *Philænōrum* hæc narrantur. *Pertinaciſſima* fuērat contentio inter *Carthagĭnem* et *Cyrēnas* de finibus. Tandem placuit,^b utrinque eōdem tempore juvenes mitti, et locum, quò conveniſſent, pro finibus habēri. *Carthaginiensium* legāti, *Philæni* fratres, paulò ante tempus conſtitŭtum egreſſi eſſe dicuntur. Quod quum *Cyrenensium* legāti intellexiſſent, magnæque exorta eſſet contentio, tandem *Cyrenenses* dixērunt, ſe tum demum hunc locum pro finibus habitūros eſſe, ſi *Philæni* ſe ibi vivos obrui paſſi eſſent.^c Illi condiſiōnem acceperunt. *Carthaginienses* autem animōſis juvenĭbus in illis ipsis locis, ubi vivi ſepulti ſunt, aras conſecravērunt, eorumque virtutem æternis honoribus proſecŭti ſunt.

^a § 209, R. 12, (3.)

^b § 269.

^c § 266, R. 4.

75. Inde ad Catabathmum Cyrenaïca porrigitur, ubi Ammōnis oracūlum et fons quidam, quem Solis esse* dicunt. Hic fons mediâ nocte fervet,^a tum paulatim tepescit; sole oriente fit frigidus; per meridiem maximè riget. Catabathmus vallis est devexa versùs Ægyptum. Ibi finitur Afrîca. Proximi his populi urbes non habent, sed in tuguriis vivunt, quæ mapalia vocantur. Vulgus pecudum vestitur pellibus. Potus est lac succusque baccarum; cibus caro. Interiores etiam incultius vivunt. Sequuntur greges suos, utque hi pabulo ducuntur, ita illi tuguria sua promōvent. Leges nullas habent, nec in commūne consultant. Inter hos Troglodytæ in specubus habitant, serpentibusque aluntur.

76. Ferarum Afrîca feracissima. Pardos, panthēras, leōnes gignit, quod belluarum genus Eurōpa ignorat. Leōni^b præcipua generositas. Prostratis parcere dicitur; in infantes nonnuisi summâ fame sævit. Animi[†] ejus index cauda, quam, dum placidus est, iminotam servat; dum irascitur, terram et se ipsum^c eâ flagellat. Vis summa in pectore. Si fugere cogitur, contemptim cedit, quàm diu spectari potest; in silvis acerrimo cursu fertur. Vulneratus percussorem novit,^d et in quantalibet multitudinē appetit. Hoc tam sævum animal gallinacei cantus terret. Domatur etiam ab hominibus. Hanno Pœnus primus leōnem mansuefactum ostendisse dicitur. Marcus autem Antonius triunvir primus, post pugnam in campis Philippicis, Romæ leōnes ad currum junxit.

77. Struthiocameli Afrîci altitudinem equitis equo^e insidentis exæquant, celeritatem vincunt. Pennæ ad hoc demum videntur datæ, ut currentes adjuvent; nam a terrâ

* Supply *fontem*.

† What is the predicate of this clause?

^a § 145, . 1.

^c § 207, R. 28.

^e § 224.

^b § 226.

^d § 183, 3, N.

tolli non possunt. Ungulæ cervinis sunt similes. His in fugâ comprehendunt lapides, eosque contra sequentes jactantur. Omnia concōquunt. Ceterū magna iis stoliditas, ita ut, quum caput et collum frutice occultavērint, se latēre existiment. Pennæ eōrum quærentur ad ornātum.

78. Afrīca serpentes genērat vicēnūn^a cubitōrum; nec minōres India. Certē Megasthēnes scribit, serpentes ibi in tantam magnitudīnem adolescēre, ut solīdos hauriant cervos taurosque. In primo Punīco bello ad flumen Bagrādā serpēs centum viginti pedum a Regūlo, imperatōre Romāno, ballistis et tormentis expugnāta esse fertur. Pellis ejus et maxillæ diu Romæ in templo quodam asservatæ sunt. In Indiā serpentes perpetuum bellum cum elephantis gerunt. Ex arboribus se in prætereuntes* præcipitant gressusque ligant nodis. Hos nodos elephantī manu resolvunt. At dracōnes in ipsas elephantōrum nares caput condunt spiritumque præclūdunt plerūque in illā dimicatiōne utrīque commoriuntur, dum victus elēphas corruens serpentem pondēre suo elidit.

^a § 119, III.

* Supply *illos*.

DICTIONARY.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>a.</i> active.	<i>f.</i> feminine.	<i>num.</i> . . . numeral.
<i>adj.</i> adjective.	<i>freq.</i> frequentative.	<i>part.</i> . . . participle.
<i>adv.</i> adverb.	<i>imp.</i> impersonal.	<i>pass.</i> . . . passive.
<i>c.</i> common gender.	<i>inc.</i> inceptive.	<i>pl.</i> plural.
<i>comp.</i> comparative.	<i>ind.</i> indeclinable.	<i>prep.</i> . . . preposition.
<i>conj.</i> conjunction.	<i>int.</i> interjection.	<i>pret.</i> preteritive.
<i>d.</i> doubtful gender.	<i>irr.</i> irregular.	<i>pro.</i> pronoun.
<i>def.</i> defective.	<i>m.</i> masculine.	<i>rel.</i> relative.
<i>dep.</i> deponent.	<i>n.</i> neuter.	<i>subs.</i> substantive.
<i>dim.</i> diminutive.	<i>neut. pass.</i> . . . neuter passive.	<i>sup.</i> superlative.

§ This character refers to the sections of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

A., an abbreviation of Aulus.

§ 328.

A, ab, abs, prep. from: ab oriente, on the east: a meridie, on the south. Before the agent of a passive verb, by. § 195, R. 2.

Abdera, æ, f. a maritime town of Thrace.

Abditus, a, um, part. & adj. hidden; concealed; removed; secret; from

Abdo, abdere, abdidī, abditum, a. (ab & do, § 172,) to remove from view; to hide; to conceal.

Abduco, abducere, abduxi, ab-

ductum, a. (ab & duco,) to lead away.

Abductus, a, um, part. (abduco.)

Abeo, abire, abii, abitum, irr. n. (ab & eo,) to go away; to depart.

Aberro, are, avi, atum, n. (ab & erro,) to stray; to wander, to lose the way.

Abiectus, a, um, part. from

Abjicio, abjicere, abjeci, abjectum, a. (ab & jacio, § 172,) to cast, to cast away; to throw aside.

Abluo, ere, i, tum, a. (ab & luo,) to wash away; to purify.

- Abrumpo**, **abrumpere**, **abrūpi**, **abruptum**, a. *to break*.
- Abscindo**, **abscindere**, **absēdi**, **abscisum**, a. (ab & scindo,) *to cut off*.
- Absens**, **tis**, part. (absum, § 154,) *absent*.
- Absolvo**, **absolvere**, **absolvi**, **absolutum**, a. (ab & solvo,) *to loose; to release*.
- Absorbeo**, **absorbere**, **absorbui** & **absorpsi**, a. (ab & sorbeo, § 168,) *to suck in; to swallow*.
- Absterreo**, **ere**, **ui**, **itum**, a. (abs & terreo,) *to frighten away; to deter*.
- Abstinentia**, æ, f. *abstinence; disinterestedness; freedom from avarice; from*
- Abstineo**, **abstinere**, **abstinui**, a. (abs & teneo, § 168,) *to keep from; to abstain*.
- Absum**, **abesse**, **abfui**, **irr.** n. (ab & sum,) *to be absent or distant; to be gone: parum abesse, to want but little; to be near*.
- Absūmo**, **absumere**, **absumpsi**, **absumptum**, a. (ab & sumo,) *to consume; to destroy; to waste*.
- Absumptus**, a, um, part. (absūmo.)
- Absurdus**, a, um, adj. (ab & surdus, deaf; senseless,) *senseless; absurd*.
- Abundantia**, æ, f. *plenty; abundance; from*
- Abundo**, **are**, **avi**, **atum**, n. (ab & undo, to boil,) *to overflow; to abound*.
- Abŷla**, æ, f. *Abŷla; a mountain in Africa, at the entrance of the Mediterranean sea, opposite to mount Calpe in Spain. These mountains were anciently called the Pillars of Hercules*.
- Ac**, **atque**, conj. *and; as; than*. § 198, R. 1.
- Acca**, æ, f. *Acca Laurentia, the wife of Faustulus, and nurse of Romulus and Remus*.
- Accedo**, **accedere**, **accessi**, **accessum**, n. (ad & cedo, § 196 I. 2,) *to draw near; to approach; to advance; to engage in; to undertake*.
- Accendo**, **accendere**, **accendi**, **accensum**, a. (ad & candeo, §§ 172 and 189, 1,) *to set on fire*.
- Accensus**, a, um, part. (accendo,) *set on fire; kindled; lighted, inflamed; burning*.
- Acceptus**, a, um, part. (accipio.)
- Accessus**, ūs, m. (accedo,) *approach; access; accession*.
- Accido**, **ere**, **i**, n. (ad & cado, § 172,) *to fall down at or before: accidit, imp. it happens, or it happened*.
- Accipio**, **accipere**, **accēpi**, **acceptum**, a. (ad & capio, § 189, 5.) *to take or receive; to learn; to hear; to understand; to accept: accipere finem, to come to an end; to terminate*.

Accipiter, tris, § 71, m. *a hawk.*

Accumbere, accumbere, accubui, n. (ad & cubo, § 165,) *to sit or recline at table.*

Accuratè, adv. (ad & cura,) *accurately; carefully.*

Accurro, accurrere, accurri or accucurri, n. (ad & curro,) *to run to.*

Accuso, are, avi, atum, a. (ad & causor, *to allege*,) *to accuse; to blame; to find fault with.*

Acer, acris, acre, § 108; comp. acrior; sup. acerrimus, § 125, 1; adj. *sharp; sour; eager; vehement; rapid; courageous; fierce; violent; acute; keen; piercing.*

Acerbus, a, um, adj. *sour; unripe; vexatious; harsh; morose; disagreeable.*

Acerrimè, adv. sup. See **Acriter**.

Acervus, i, m. *a heap.*

Acetum, i, n. *vinegar.*

Achaicus, a, um, adj. *Achaean, Grecian.*

Achelous, i, m. *a river of Epirus.*

Acherusia, æ, f. *a lake in Campania; also, a cave in Bithynia.*

Achilles, is & eos, m. *the son of Peleus and Thetis, and the bravest of the Grecian chiefs at the siege of Troy.*

Acidus, a, um, adj. *sour; sharp; acid.*

Acies, ei, f. *an edge; a line of*

soldiers; an army in battle array; a squadron; a rank, an army; a battle.

Acinus, i, m. *a berry; a grape-stone.*

Acriter, acrius, acerrimè, adv. *sharply; ardently; fiercely; courageously.*

Acroceraunia, orum, n. pl. § 96; *lofty mountains between Albania and Epirus.*

Acrocorinthos, i, f. *the citadel of Corinth.*

Acropölis, is, f. *the citadel of Athens.*

Actio, önis, f. (ago,) *an action; operation; a process.*

Actium, i, n. *a promontory of Epirus, famous for a naval victory of Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra.*

Actus, a, um, part. (ago,) *driven; led.*

Aculeus, i, m. *a sting; a thorn; a prickle; a porcupine's quill.*

Acumen, inis, n. (acu,) *acuteness; perspicacity.*

Acus, us, f. *a needle.*

Ad, prep. *to; near; at; towards; with a numeral, about.*

Adamas, antis, m. *adamant; a diamond.*

Additus, a, um, part. from

Addo, addere, addidi, additum, a. (ad & do,) *to add; to annex; to appoint; to give.*

Adduco, adducere, adduxi, adductum, a. (ad & duco,) *to*

- lead ; to bring : in dubitatio-*
nem, to bring into question.
- Ademptus, a, um, part. (adimo.)
- Adeo, adv. *so ; therefore ; so*
much ; to such a degree ; so
very.
- Adeo, adire, adii, aditum, irr. n.
(ad & eo,) *to go to.* § 182, 3.
- Adhærens, tis, part. from
- Adhæreo, adhærere, adhæsi, n.
(ad & hæreo,) *to stick to ; to*
adhere ; to adjoin ; to lie con-
tiguous.
- Adherbal, âlis, m. *a king of Nu-*
midia, put to death by his
cousin Jugurtha.
- Adhibeo, adhibere, adhibui, ad-
hibitum, a. (ad & habeo, § 189,
4,) *to admit ; to apply ; to use ;*
to employ.
- Adhuc, adv. *hitherto ; yet ; as*
yet ; still.
- Adimo, adimere, ademi, ademp-
tum, a. (ad & emo,) *to take*
away.
- Aditus, ūs, m. (adeo,) *a going*
to ; entrance ; access ; ap-
proach.
- Adjaceo, ere, ui, itum, n. (ad &
jaceo,) *to adjoin ; to lie near ;*
to border upon.
- Adjungo, adjungere, adjunxi, ad-
junctum, a. (ad & jungo,) *to*
join ; to unite with.
- Adjutus, a, um, part. from
- Adjuvo, adjuvare, adjuvi, adjū-
tum, a. (ad & juvo,) *to assist ;*
to help to aid.
- Admētus, i, m. *a king of Thes-*
saly.
- Administer, tri, m. *a servant*
an assistant.
- Administro, are, avi, atum, a.
(ad & ministro,) *to adminis-*
ter ; to manage.
- Admiratio, ōnis, f. (admiror,) *ad-*
miration.
- Admirātus, a, um, part. from
- Admiror, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to*
admire.
- Admissus, a, um, part. from
- Admitto, admittere, admisi, ad-
missum, a. (ad & mitto,) *to*
admit ; to allow ; to receive.
- Admōdum, adv. (ad & modus,)
very ; much ; greatly.
- Admoneo, ere, ui, itum, a. (ad &
moneo,) *to admonish ; to*
warn ; to put in mind.
- Admonitus, a, um, part. (admoneo.)
- Admoveo, admovere, admōvi, ad-
mōtum, a. (ad & moveo,) *to*
bring to ; to move to.
- Adnāto, are, avi, atum, freq. (ad
& nato,) *to swim to.*
- Adolescens, tis, adj. (adolesco,)
(comp. ior, § 126, 4,) *young :*
subs. a young man or woman ;
a youth.
- Adolescentia, æ, f. *youth,* from
- Adolesco, adolescere, adolēvi,
adultum, inc. *to grow ; to in-*
crease ; to grow up.
- Adopto, are, avi, atum, a. (ad &
opto,) *to adopt ; to take for a*
son ; to assume.

Adorior, oriri, ortus sum, dep.
§ 177, (ad & orior,) *to attack ;
to accost ; to address ; to un-
dertake.*

Adria, æ, m. *the Adriatic sea.*

Adriaticus, a, um, adj. *Adriatic :*
mare Adriaticum, *the Adriat-
ic sea or gulf ; now, the gulf
of Venice.*

Adscendo, or ascendo, adscen-
dere, adscendi, adscensum,
a. (ad & scando,) *to ascend ;
to rise : adscenditur, the as-
cent is, or they ascend.*

Ad- or as- sisto, sistere, stiti, n.
(ad & sisto,) *to stand by ; to
assist ; to help.*

Adspecturus, a, um, part. (aspi-
cio.)

Ad- or as- spergo, gère, si, sum,
a. (ad & spargo,) *to sprinkle.*

Ad- or as- spicio, spicere, spexi,
spectum, a. (ad & specio,) *to
look at ; see ; regard ; behold.*

Ad- or as- stans, tis, part. from

Ad- or as- sto, stare, stiti, n. (ad
& sto,) *to stand by ; to be
near.*

Adsum, adesse, adfui, adfuturus,
irr. n. (ad & sum,) *to be pres-
ent ; to aid ; to assist.*

Adulator, oris, m. (adulor,) *a
flatterer.*

Aduncus, a, um, adj. *bent ; crooked.*

Advectus, a, um, part. from

Adveho, advchere, advexi, ad-
vectum, a. (ad & velio,) *to
carry ; to convey.*

Advēna, æ, c. § 31, (advenio,) *a
stranger.*

Adveniēns, tis, part. from
Advenio, advenire, advēni, ad-
ventum, n. (ad & venio,) *to
arrive ; to come.*

Adventus, ūs, m. *an arrival ; a
coming.*

Adversarius, i, m. (adversor,) *an
adversary ; an enemy.*

Adversus & **adversum**, prep.
against ; towards.

Adversus, a, um, adj. (adverto)
*adverse ; opposite ; unfavor-
able ; bad ; fronting : adver-
sa cicatrix, a scar in front
adverso corpore, on the breast.*

Advoco, are, avi, atum, a. (ad &
voco,) *to call for or to ; to
call ; to summon.*

Advolo, are, avi, atum, n. (ad &
volo,) *to fly to.*

Ædifico, are, avi, atum, a. (ædes
& facio,) *to build.*

Ædilitas, atis, f. *the office of an
edile ; edilship.*

Ædilitius, (vir,) i, m. *one who has
been an edile.*

Ægæus, a, um, adj. *Ægean :*
Ægæum mare, *the Ægean
sea, lying between Greece and
Asia Minor. It is now called
the Archipelago.*

Eger, ra, rum, adj. *sick ; weak ;
infirm ; diseased.*

Egrè, adv. *grievously ; with dif-
ficulty.*

Ægritudo, inis, f. *sorrow ; grief.*

Ægyptus, i, f. § 29, 2; *Ægypt*.

Ælius, i, m. the name of a Roman family.

Æmilius, i, m. the name of several noble Romans of the gens *Æmilia*, or *Æmilian* tribe.

Æmulatio, ōnis, f. (*æmūlor*), emulation; rivalry; competition.

Æmulus, a, um, adj. *emulous*.

Æmulus, i, m. a rival; a competitor.

Ænēas, æ, m. a Trojan prince, the son of *Venus* and *Anchises*.

Æneus, a, um, adj. *brazen*.

Ænos, i, f. § 29, 2; a town in Thrace, at the mouth of the *Hebrus*, named after its founder, *Æneas*.

Æolis, idis, f. a country on the western coast of *Asia Minor*, between *Troas* and *Ionia*.

Æqualis, e, adj. *equal*.

Æqualiter, adv. *equally*.

Æquitas, ātis, f. *equity*; *justice*; *moderation*.

Æquus, a, um, adj. *equal*: *æquus animus*, or *æqua mens*, *equanimity*.

Ær, is, m. the air; the atmosphere.

Ærarium, i, n. the treasury; from

Æs, æris, n. *brass*; *money*.

Æschylus, i, m. a celebrated Greek tragic poet.

Æsculapius, i, m. the son of *Apo'lo*, and god of medicine.

Æstas, ātis, f. *summer*.

Æstimandus, a, um, part. to be esteemed, prized, or regarded; from

Æstimo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to esteem; to value; to regard; to judge of; to estimate.

Æstuo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. to be very hot.

Æstuōsus, a, um, adj. *stormy*; *boiling*; *surging*; *turbulent*.

Æstus, ūs, m. *heat*.

Ætas, ātis, f. *age*.

Æternus, a, um, adj. *eternal*; *immortal*.

Æthiopia, æ, f. *Ethiopia*, a country in *Africa*, lying on both sides of the equator.

Æthiops, ōpis, m. an *Ethiopian*.

Ætna, æ, f. a volcanic mountain in *Sicily*.

Ævum, i, n, time; an age.

Afer, ra, rum, adj. § 106, of *Africa*.

Affābrē, adv. *artfully*; *ingeniously*; *curiously*; in a workmanlike manner.

Affectus, a, um, part. affected; afflicted.

Afferō, afferre, attūli, allātum, irr. p. (ad & fero,) to bring; to carry.

Afficio, icēre, ēci, ectum, a. (ad & facio,) to affect: *inediā*, to deprive of food: *cladibus*, to overthrow.

Afficior, ici, ectus sum, pass. to be affected: *gaudio*, to be affected with joy; to rejoice: *febri*, to be attacked with a fever.

Affigo, affigère, affixi, affixum, a. (ad & figo,) *to fasten; to affix: cruci, to crucify.*

Affinis, e, adj. *neighboring; contiguous.*

Affinis, is, c. *a relation.*

Affirmo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & firmo,) *to affirm; to confirm.*

Affixus, a, um, part. (affigo.)

Afflatus, ūs, m. *a blast; a breeze; a gale; inspiration.*

Africa, æ, f. *Africa; also a part of the African continent, lying east of Numidia, and west of Cyrene.*

Africânus, i, m. *the cognomen or surname of two of the Scipios, derived from their conquest of Africa.*

Africus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Africa; African..*

Agamemnon, ōnis, m. *a king of Mycenæ, and the commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces at the siege of Troy.*

Agathyrsi, ōrum, m. pl. *a barbarous tribe living near the palus Mæotis.*

Agellus, i, m. dim. (ager,) *a small farm.*

Agēnor, ōris, m. *a king of Phœnicia.*

Agens, tis, part. (ago.)

Ager, ri, m. *a field; land; a farm; an estate; ground; a territory; the country.*

Agger, ēris, m. *a heap; a pile;*

a mound; a bulwark; a bank; a rampart; a dam; a mole.

Aggredior, ēdi, essus sum, dep. (ad & gradior, § 189, 1,) *to go to; to attack.*

Aggressus, a, um, part. *having attacked.*

Agitator, ōris, m. *a driver; from*

Agito, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (ago,) *to drive; to agitate; to revolve.*

Aglâus, i, m. *a very poor Arcadian.*

Agmen, inis, n. (ago,) *a train; a troop upon the march; a band; an army.*

Agnitus, a, um, part. *from*

Agnosco, agnoscere, agnôvi, agnîtum, a. (ad & nosco,) *to recognize; to know.*

Agnus, i, m. *a lamb.*

Ago, agere, ēgi, actum, a. *to conduct; to drive; to lead; to act; to do; to reside; to live: funus, to perform funeral rites: annum centesimum, to be spending, or to be in his one hundredth year: bene, to behave well: ago gratias, to thank.*

Agor, agi, actus sum, pass. *to be led: agitur, it is debated: re: de quâ agitur, the point is debate: pessum agi, to sink.*

Agricola, æ, m. (ager & colo) *a husbandman; a farmer.*

Agricultura, æ, f. *agriculture.*

Agrigentum, i, n. *a town upon*

- the southern coast of Sicily, now Girgenti.*
- Agrippa, æ, m. *the name of several distinguished Romans.*
- Ahenum, i, n. *a kettle; a caldron; a brazen vessel.*
- Aio, ais, ait, def. verb, (§ 183, 4,) *I say.*
- Ajax, ácis, m. *the name of two distinguished Grecian warriors at the siege of Troy.*
- Ala, æ, f. *a wing; an arm-pit; an arm.*
- Alacer, ácria, ácre, adj. *lively; courageous; ready; fierce; spirited.*
- Alba, æ, f. *Alba Longa; a city of Latium, built by Ascanius.*
- Albānus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Alba.*
- Albānus, a, um, adj. *Alban: mons Albānus, mount Albanus, at the foot of which Alba Longa was built, 16 miles from Rome.*
- Albis, is, m. *a large river of Germany, now the Elbe.*
- Albūla, æ, m. *an ancient name of the Tiber.*
- Albus, a, um, adj. *white.*
- Alcestis, ídis, f. *the daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admētus.*
- Alcibiādes, is, m. *an eminent Athenian, the pupil of Socrates.*
- Alcinoüs, i, m. *a king of Phæacia or Corcyra, whose gardens were very celebrated.*
- Alcyōne, es, f. *the daughter of Æolus, and wife of Ceyx: she and her husband were changed into sea birds, called Alcyōnes.*
- Alcyon, is, m. *kingfisher.*
- Alcyonēus, a, um, adj. *halcyon.*
- Alexander, dri, m. *surnamed the Great, was the son of Philip king of Macedon.*
- Alexandria, æ, f. *the capital of Egypt; founded by Alexander the Great.*
- Algeo, algère, alsí, n. *to be cold.*
- Alicunde, adv. (aliquis & unde,) *from some place.*
- Alienātus, a, um, part. *alienated; estranged.*
- Aliēno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to alienate; to estrange.*
- Alienūs, a, um, adj. *foreign; of or belonging to another; another man's; another's.*
- Aliò, adv. *to another place; elsewhere.*
- Aliquandiu, adv. (aliquis & diu,) *for some time.*
- Aliquando, adv. *once; formerly; at some time; at length; sometimes.*
- Aliquantum, n. adj. *something; somewhat; a little.*
- Aliquis, aliqua, aliquod & aliquid, pro. (§ 138,) *some; some one; a certain one.*
- Aliquot, ind. adj. *some.*
- Aliter, adv. *otherwise.*
- Aliter — aliter, *in one way — in another.*

- Alius, a, ud, adj. § 107, R. 1; *another; other: alii — alii, some — others.*
 Allātus, a, um, part. (affēro,) *brought.*
 Allectus, a, um, part. (allicio.)
 Allēvo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & levo,) *to raise up; to alleviate; to lighten.*
 Allia, æ, f. *a small river of Italy, flowing into the Tiber.*
 Allicio, -licēre, -lexi, -lectum, (ad & lacio,) a. *to allure; to entice.*
 Alligātus, a, um, part. *bound; confined; from*
 Alligo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & ligo,) *to bind to; to fasten; to bind or tie.*
 Allocūtus, a, um, part. *speaking, or having spoken to; from*
 Allōquor, -lōqui, -locūtus sum, dep. (ad & loquor,) *to speak to; to address; to accost.*
 Alluo, -luēre, -lui, a. (ad & luo,) *to flow near; to wash; to lave.*
 Alo, a, ēre, alui, alitum or altum, a. *to nourish; to feed; to support; to increase; to maintain; to strengthen.*
 Alōeus, i, m. *a giant, son of Titan and Terra.*
 Alpes, ium, f. pl. *the Alps.*
 Alpheus, i, m. *a river of Peloponnesus.*
 Alpinus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the Alps; Alpine: Alpini inures, marmots.*
 Altē, ius, issimē, adv. *or high, highly; deeply; low; loudly.*
 Alter, ēra, ērum, adj. § 107; *the one (of two); the other; the second.* § 120, 1.
 Alternus, a, um, adj. *alternate; by turns.*
 Althæa, æ, f. *the wife of Æneus, and mother of Meleager.*
 Altitūdo, inis, f. *height; from*
 Altus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *high; lofty; deep; loud.*
 Alumnus, i, m. *a pupil; a foster-son; a fosterling.*
 Alveus, i, m. *a channel.*
 Alvus, i, f. *the belly.*
 Amans, tis, part. and adj. (ior, issimus,) *loving; fond of.*
 Amārus, a, um, adj. *bitter.*
 Amātus, a, um, part. (amo.)
 Amāzon, ōnis; pl. Amāzōnes, um, f. *Amazons, a nation of female warriors, who originally inhabited a part of Sarmatia, near the river Don, and afterwards passed over into Asia Minor.*
 Ambitio, ōnis, f. (ambio,) *ambition.*
 Ambītus, ūs, m. *compass; extent; circuit; circumference: an encompassing; an encircling; a coiling around.*
 Ambo, æ, o, adj. pl. § 118, 1; *both; each.*
 Ambūlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to walk.*
 Amicitia, æ, f. *friendship; from*
 Amicus, a, um, adj. *friendly.*

- Amicus, i, m. (amo,) *a friend.*
- Amissus, a, um, part. from
- Amitto, amittere, amisi, amis-sum, a. (a & mitto,) *to lose ; to relinquish.*
- Ammon, ōnis, m. *a surname of Jupiter, to whom, under this name, a temple was erected in the Lybian desert.*
- Amnis, is, d. § 63, 1 ; *a river.*
- Amo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to love.* § 155.
- Amœnus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *pleasant ; agreeable ; delightful.*
- Amor, ōris, m. (amo,) *love.*
- Amphinómus, i, m. *a Catanean, distinguished for his filial affection.*
- Amphion, ōnis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Antiope, and the husband of Niobe. He is fabled to have built Thebes by the sound of his lyre.*
- Ample, adv. (ius, issinè,) *amply ; (amplus.)*
- Amplector, ecti, exus sum, dep. (amb & plector, § 196, (b.) *to embrace.*
- Amplexus, a, um, part. *having embraced ; embracing.*
- Amphio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to enlarge.*
- Amplius, adv. (amplè,) *more.*
- Amplus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *great ; abundant ; large ; spacious.*
- Amulius, i, m. *the son of Silvius Procas, and brother of Numa.*
- Amŷclæ, ārum, f. pl. *a town upon the western coast of Italy, near Fundi.*
- Amŷcus, i, m. *a son of Neptune, and king of Bebrycia.*
- An, conj. *whether ; or.*
- Anacreon, tis, m. *a celebrated lyric poet of Teos in Ionia.*
- Anāpus, i, m. *a Catanean, the brother of Amphinomus.*
- Anaxagōras, æ, m. *a philosopher of Clazomene, a city of Ionia.*
- Anceps, cipitis, adj. *uncertain ; doubtful.*
- Anchises, æ, m. *a Trojan, the father of Æneas.*
- Anchōra, or Ancōra, æ, f. *an anchor.*
- Ancilla, æ, f. *a female servant ; a maid.*
- Ancus, i, m. (Martius,) *the fourth king of Rome.*
- Andriscus, i, m. *a person of mean birth, called also Pseudophilippus, on account of his pretending to be Philip, the son of Persis, king of Macedon.*
- Androméda, æ, f. *the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, and wife of Perseus.*
- Ango, angēre, anxī, a. *to trouble, to disquiet ; to torment ; to vex.*
- Anguis, is, c. *a snake ; a serpent.*

- Angŭlus**, i, m. *a corner.*
Angustiæ, ârum, f. pl. *narrowness ; a narrow pass ; a defile.*
Angustus, a, um, adj. *narrow ; limited ; straitened ; pinching.*
Anîma, æ, f. *breath ; life ; the soul.*
Animadverto, -vertère, -verti, -versum, a. (animus, ad, & verto,) *to attend ; to observe ; to notice.*
Anîmal, âlis, n. (anîma,) *an animal.*
Animôsus, a, um, adj. *courageous ; bold ; undaunted ; from*
Anîmus, i, m. *the mind ; disposition ; spirit ; courage ; a design : uno anîmo, unanimously : mihi est animus, I have a mind*
Anio, ênis, m. *a branch of the Tiber, which enters it three miles above Rome. It is now called the Teverone.*
Annecto, -nectère, -nexui, -nexum, a. (ad & necto,) *to annex ; to tie or fasten to.*
Annŭlus, i, m. *a ring.*
Annumëro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & numëro,) *to number ; to reckon ; to reckon among.*
Annuo, -nuère, -nui, n. (ad & nuo, to nod,) *to assent ; to agree.*
Annus, i, m. *a year.*
Annuus, a, um, adj. *annual ; yearly ; lasting a year.*
- Anser**, êris, m. *a goose.*
Anserinus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a goose : ova, goose-eggs.* *
Antè, adv. *before ; sooner.*
Ante, prep. *before.*
Antea, adv. (ante & is,) *before ; heretofore.*
Antecello, -cellère, a. (ante & cello,) *to excel ; to surpass ; to exceed ; to be superior to.*
Antepôno, -ponère, -posui, -positum, a. (ante & pono,) *to prefer ; to set before.*
Antepositus, a, um, part. (antepôno.)
Antéquain, adv. *before ; before that.*
Antigônus, i, m. *a king of Macedonia.*
Antiochia, æ, f. *the capital of Syria.*
Antiôchus, i, m. *a king of Syria.*
Antiôpe, es, f. *the wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, and the mother of Amphion.*
Antiquus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *ancient ; old ; of long continuance.*
Antipater, tris, m. *a Sidonian poet.*
Antium, i, n. *a maritime town of Italy.*
Antonius, i, m. *Antony, the name of a Roman family.*
Antrum, i, n. *a cave.*
Apelles, is, m. *a celebrated painter of the island of Cos.*

- Apenninus**, i, m. *the Apennines.*
- Aper**, ri, m. § 48; *a boar; a wild boar.*
- Aperio**, -petire, -perui, -pertum, a. (ad & pario,) *to open; to discover; to disclose; to make known.*
- Apertus**, a, um, part. (aperio.)
- Apex**, icis, m. *a point; the top; the summit.*
- Apis**, is, f. *a bee.*
- Apis**, is, m. *an ox worshipped as a deity among the Egyptians.*
- Apollo**, inis, m. *the son of Jupiter and Latona, and the god of music and poetry.*
- Apparatus**, ūs, m. *a preparation; apparatus; equipment; habilitment.*
- Appareo**, ěre, ui, n. (ad & pareo,) *to appear; to be manifest or clear.*
- Appellandus**, a, um, part. from
- Appello**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & pello,) *to name or call; to address; to call upon.*
- Appendo**, -pendere, -pendi, -pensum, a. (ad & pendo,) *to hang upon or to; to weigh out; to pay.*
- Appētens**, tis, part. *seeking after; from*
- Appēto**, -petēre, -petivi, -petitum, a. (ad & peto,) *to desire; to strive for; to aim at; to attack.*
- Appius**, i, m. *a Roman prænomen belonging to the Claudian gens or tribe.*
- Appōno**, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (ad & pono,) *to set or place before; to put to; to join.*
- Appositus**, a, um, part. (appōno.)
- Apprōpinquo**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (ad & propinquo,) *to approach; to draw near.*
- Apricus**, a, um, adj. *sunny; serene; warm.*
- Apto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to fit; to adjust.*
- Apud**, prep. *at; in; among; before; to:* with the name of a person, it signifies *in his house*; with that of an author, it signifies *in his writings.*
- Apulia**, æ, f. *a country in the eastern part of Italy, near the Adriatic.*
- Aqua**, æ, f. *water.*
- Aquæductus**, ūs, m. (aqua & duco,) *an aqueduct; a conduit.*
- Aquīla**, æ, f. *an eagle.*
- Aquīlo**, ōnis, m. *the north wind.*
- Aquitania**, æ, f. *a country of Gaul.*
- Aquitāni**, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Aquitania.*
- Ara**, æ, f. *an altar.*
- Arabia**, æ, f. *Arabia.*
- Arabicus**, a, um, adj. *Arabian; of or belonging to Arabia; Arabicus sinus, the Red sea.*
- Arabius**, a, um, adj. *Arabian.*
- Arabs**, ābis, m. *an Arabian*

- Arbitrātus, a, um, part. *having thought*; from
- Arbitror, āri, ātus sum, dep. to *believe*; to *think*.
- Arbor, & Arbor, ōris, f. *a tree*.
- Arca, æ, f. *a chest*.
- Arcadia, æ, f. *Arcadia, a country in the interior of the Peloponnesus*.
- Arcas, ādis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Calisto*; also, an *Arcadian*.
- Arceo, ēre, ui, a. to *drive away*; to *ward off*; to *keep from*; to *restrain*.
- Arcessitus, a, um, part. from
- Arcesso, ēre, ivi, itum, a. to *send for*; to *invite*; to *summon*; to *call*.
- Archimēdes, is, m. *a famous mathematician and mechanician of Syracuse*.
- Architectus, i, m. *an architect*; a *builder*.
- Archytas, æ, m. *a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum*.
- Arctē, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *straitly*; *closely*; *strictly*; from
- Arctus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *narrow*; *close*.
- Arcus, ūs, m. *a bow*; an *arch*.
- Ardea, æ, f. *a city of Latium, the capital of the Rutuli*.
- Ardens, tis, part. & adj. *burning*; *hot*; from
- Ardeo, ardere, arsi, arsum, n. to *burn*; to *sparkle*; to *be consumed by fire*.
- Arduus, a, um, adj. *high*; *lofty*; *steep*; *arduous*; *difficult*.
- Arēna, æ, f. *sand*.
- Arenōsus, a, um, adj. *sandy*.
- Arethūsa, æ, f. *the name of a nymph of Elis, who was changed into a fountain in Sicily*.
- Argentum, i, n. *silver*.
- Argias, æ, m. *a chief of the Megarensians*.
- Argivus, a, um, adj. of *Argos*; *Argive*.
- Argivi, ōrum, m. pl. *Argives*; *inhabitants of Argos*.
- Argonautæ, ārum, m. pl. *the Argonauts*; *the crew of the ship Argo, who sailed with Jason to Colchis*.
- Argos, i, n. sing., & Argi, ōrum, m. pl. *a city in Greece, the capital of Argolis*.
- Arguo, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. to *show*, to *prove*; to *convict*.
- Ariminum, i, n. *a city of Italy, on the coast of the Adriatic*.
- Aristobŭlus, i, m. *a name of several of the high priests and kings of Judæa*.
- Aristotēles, is, m. *Aristotle, a Greek philosopher, born at Stagira, a city of Macedonia*.
- Arma, ōrum, n. pl. § 96; *arms*.
- Armātus, a, um, part. *armed*: pl. armāti, ōrum, *armed men*; *soldiers*.
- Armenia, æ, f. (Major,) *a country of Asia, lying between the*

- Taurus and the Caucasus.*
 Armenia (Minor,) a small country, lying between Capadocia and the Euphrates.
- Armenius, a, um, adj. *Armenian.*
- Armentum, i, n. a herd.
- Armilla, æ, f. a bracelet or ring worn on the left arm by soldiers who had been distinguished in battle.
- Armo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. to arm.
- Aro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. to plough; to cover with the plough.
- Arreptus, a, um, part. from
- Arripio, -ripere, -ripui, -reptum, a. (ad & rapio, § 189, 5.) to seize upon.
- Arrôgo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & rogo,) to arrogate; to claim.
- Ars, tis, f. art; contrivance; skill; employment; occupation; pursuit.
- Arsi. See Ardeo.
- Artemisia, æ, f. the wife of Mausolus, king of Caria.
- Artifex, icis, c. (ars & facio,) an artist.
- Arundo, inis, f. a reed; a cane.
- Aruns, tis, m. the eldest son of Tarquin the Proud.
- Arx, cis, f. a citadel; a fortress.
- Ascanius, i, m. the son of Æneas and Creûsa.
- Ascendo. See Adscendo.
- Asia, æ, f. Asia; Asia Minor; also, proconsular Asia, or the Roman province.
- Asiaticus, i, m. an agnomen or surname of L. Cornelius Scipio, on account of his victories in Asia.
- Asina, æ, m. a cognomen or surname of a part of the Cornelian family.
- Asinus, i, m. an ass.
- Aspecturus, a, um, part. (aspicio.)
- Asper, era, erum, adj. rough, rugged.
- Aspergo. See Adspergo.
- As- or ad- spernor, âri, âtum, dep. to spurn; to despise; to reject.
- Aspicio. See Adspicio.
- Aspis, idis, f. an asp.
- Assecutus, a, um, part. from
- As- or ad- sequor, -sequi, -secutus sum, dep. (ad & sequor,) to obtain; to overtake.
- As- or ad- servo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & servo,) to preserve; to keep.
- As- or ad- signo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & signo,) to assign; to appoint; to allot; to distribute.
- Assisto. See Adsisto.
- Assuesco, -suescere, -suevi, -suetum, inc. to be accustomed; to be wont.
- Assurgo, -surgere, -surrexi, -surrectum, n. (ad & surgo,) to rise; to arise.
- Astronomia, æ, f. astronomy.
- Astutus, a, um, adj. (ior, -astimus,) cunning; crafty.
- Asylum, i, n. an asylum.

- At, conj. § 198, II. 9; *but*.
 Atalanta, æ, f. *the daughter of Schæneus, king of Arcadia*.
 Athênæ, ârum, f. pl. *Athens, the capital of Attica*.
 Atheniensis, is, m. *an Athenian; an inhabitant of Athens*.
 Atilius, i, m. *a Roman proper name*.
 Atlanticus, a, um, adj. *Atlantic; relating to Atlas: mare Atlanticum, the Atlantic ocean*.
 Atque, conj. *and*.
 Atrociter, adv. (iûs, issimè,) (atrox,) *fiercely; violently; severely*.
 Attâlus, i, m. *a king of Pergâmus*.
 Attëro, -terëre, -trivi, -tritum, a. (ad & tero,) *to rub off; to wear*.
 Atthis, idis, f. *the same as Attica*.
 Attica, æ, f. *Attica, a country in the southern part of Greece proper*.
 Attingo, -tingere, -tigi, -tactum, a. (ad & tango,) *to touch; to border upon; to attain; to reach*.
 Attollo, ere, a. (ad & tollo,) *to raise up*.
 Attritus, a, um, part. (attëro,) *rubbed away; worn off*.
 Auctor, ôris, c. (augeo,) *an author*.
 Auctoritas, âtis, f. *authority; influence; reputation*.
 Auctus, a, um, part. (augeo,) *increased enlarged; augmented*.
 Audacia, æ, f. *audacity; boldness; from*
 Audax, âcis, adj. *bold; daring; audacious; desperate*.
 Audeo, audere, ausus sum, neut. pass. *to dare*. § 142, 2.
 Audio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to hear*.
 Auditus, a, um, part.
 Auditus, ûs, m. *the hearing*.
 Aufëro, auferre, abstuli, ablâtum, irr. a. (ab & fero,) *to take away; to remove*.
 Aufugio, -fugere, -fûgi, -fugitum, n. (ab & fugio, § 196, I,) *to fly away; to run off; to escape; to flee*.
 Augendus, a, um, part. *from*
 Augeo, augere, auxi, auctum, a. *to increase; to augment; to enlarge; to rise*.
 Augurium, i, n. *augury; divination*.
 Augustè, adv. *nobly; from*
 Augustus, a, um, adj. *august; grand; venerable*.
 Augustus, i, m. *an honorary appellation bestowed by the senate upon Cæsar Octavianus; and succeeding emperors took the same name*.
 Aulis, idis, f. *a seaport town in Bœotia*.
 Aulus, i, m. *a common prænomen among the Romans*.
 Aurelius, i, m. *the name of several Romans*.
 Aureus, a, um, adj. (aurum,) *golden*.
 Auriga, æ, m. *a charioteer*.

Auris, is, f. *the ear.*

Aurum, i, n. *gold.*

Auspicium, i, n. *an auspice ; a species of divination, from the flight, &c. of birds.*

Ausus, a, um, part. (audeo,) *daring ; having dared.*

Aut, conj. § 198, 2; or ; aut—aut, *either—or.*

Autem, conj. § 198, 9; *but ; yet.*

Autumnus, i, m. *autumn.*

Auxi. See Augeo.

Auxilium, i, n. *help ; aid ; assistance.*

Avaritia, æ, f. *avarice ; from*

Avārus, a, um, adj. *avaricious ; covetous.*

Avēho, -vehēre, -vexi, -vectum, a. (a & veho,) *to carry off or away.*

Avello, -vellēre, -velli or -vulsi, -vulsum, a. (a & vello,) *to carry away ; to pull away.*

Aventinus, i, m. *mount Aventine, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built.*

Aversus, a, um, part. *turned away : cicatrix aversa, a scar in the back : from*

Averto, -vertēre, -verti, -ver-sum, a. (a & verto,) *to avert ; to turn ; to turn away.*

Avicūla, æ, f. dim. (avis,) *a small bird.*

Avidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *ravenous ; greedy ; eager.*

Avis, is, f. *a bird.*

Avōcr, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (a &

voco,) *to call away, to divert to withdraw.*

Avolatūrus, a, um, part. *from*

Avōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (a & volo,) *to fly away or off.*

Avulsus, part. (avello.)

Avuncūlus, i, m. *an uncle.*

Avus, i, m. *a grandfather.*

Axēnus, i, m. (from the Greek "Ἀξενος, inhospitable;) *the Euxine sea ; anciently so called, on account of the cruelty of the neighboring tribes.*

B.

Babylon, ōnis, f. *the metropolis of Chaldea, lying upon the Euphrates.*

Babylonia, æ, f. *the country about Babylon.*

Bacca, æ, f. *a berry.*

Bacchus, i, m. *the son of Jupiter and Semēle, and the god of wine.*

Bactra, ōrum, n. *the capital of Bactriāna, situated upon the sources of the Oxus.*

Bactriāni, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Bactriāna.*

Bactriānus, a, um, adj. *Bactrian, pertaining to Bactra or Bactriāna.*

Bacūlum, i, n. *a staff.*

Bætica, æ, f. *a country in the southern part of Spain, watered by the river Bætis.*

Bætis, is, m. *a river in the south-*

- ern part of Spain, now the Guadaluquivir.*
- Bagrada**, æ, m. *a river of Africa, between Ulica and Carthage.*
- Ballista**, æ, f. *an engine for throwing stones.*
- Balticus**, a, um, adj. *Baltic: mare Balticum, the Baltic sea.*
- Barbārus**, a, um, adj. *barbarous; rude; uncivilized; savage: subs. barbāri, barbarians.*
- Batāvus**, a, um, adj. *Batavian; belonging to Batavia, now Holland.*
- Beatitudo**, inis, f. *blessedness; happiness; from*
- Beātus**, a, um, adj. (ior issimus,) *happy; blessed.*
- Bebrycia**, æ, f. *a country of Asia.*
- Belgæ**, ārum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of the north-east part of Gaul; the Belgians.*
- Belgicus**, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the Belgæ.*
- Bellerōphon**, tis, m. *the son of Glaucus, king of Ephṓra.*
- Bellicōsus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus, bellum, § 128, 4,) *warlike.*
- Bellicus**, a, um, adj. (bellum, § 128, 2,) *warlike.*
- Belligēro**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (bellum & gero,) *to wage war; to carry on war.*
- Bello**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to war; to wag war; to contend; to fight.*
- Bellua**, æ, f. *a beast; a brute.*
- Bellum**, i. n. *war*
- Belus**, i, m. *the founder of the Babylonish empire.*
- Benē**, adv. (comp. melius, sup. optimē,) *well; finely; very: benē pugnāre, to fight successfully.*
- Beneficium**, i, n. (benē & facio,) *a benefit; a kindness.*
- Benevolentia**, æ, f. (benē & volo,) *benevolence; good will.*
- Benignē**, adv. *kindly; from*
- Benignus**, a, um, adj. *kind; benign.*
- Bestia**, æ, f. *a beast.*
- Bestia**, æ, m. *the surname of a Roman consul.*
- Bias**, antis, m. *a philosopher born at Priēne, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.*
- Bibliothēca**, æ, f. *a library.*
- Bibo**, bibēre, bibi, bibitum, a. *to drink; to imbibe.*
- Bibulus**, i, m. *a colleague of Julius Cæsar in the consulship.*
- Bini**, æ, a, num. adj. § 119, III; *two by two; two.*
- Bipes**, ēdis, adj. (bis & pes,) *two-footed.*
- Bis**, num. adv. *twice.*
- Bithynia**, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor, east of the Propontis.*
- Blanditia**, æ, f. *a compliment: blanditiæ, pl. blandishments; caresses; flutter: from*
- Blandus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,)

- flattering ; enticing ; inviting ; tempting.*
- Bæotia, æ, f. *a country of Greece, north of Attica.*
- Bonitas, âtis, f. *goodness ; excellence ; from*
- Bonus, a, um, adj. (*melior, optimus,*) *good ; happy ; kind.*
- Bonum, i, n. *a good thing ; an endowment ; an advantage ; profit : bona, n. pl. an estate ; goods.*
- Boreâlis, e, adj. *northern ; from*
- Boreas, æ, m. *the north wind.*
- Borysthènes, æ, m. *a large river of Scythia, flowing into the Euxine ; it is now called the Dneiper.*
- Borysthēnis, îdis, f. *the name of a town at the mouth of the Borysthenes.*
- Bos, bovis, c. *an ox ; a cow.*
§§ 83, R. 1, & 84, E. 1.
- Bosphorus, or Bosporus, i, m. *the name of two straits between Europe and Asia ; one, the Bosphorus Thracius, Thracian Bosphorus, now the straits of Constantinople ; the other, the Bosphorus Cimmerius, the Cimmerian Bosphorus, now the straits of Caffa.*
- Brachium, i, n. *the arm.*
- Brevi, adv. *shortly ; briefly ; in a short time ; from*
- Brevis, e, adj. (*ior, issimus,*) *short ; brief.*
- Brevitas, âtis, f. *shortness ; brevity.*
- Brigantinus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Brigantium, a town of the Vindelici : Brigantinus lacus, the lake of Constance.*
- Britannia, æ, f. *Great Britain.*
- Britannicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Britain ; British : oceanus Britannicus, and mare Britannicum, the North sea, including a part of the Baltic.*
- Britannus, a, um, adj. *British : Britanni, the Britons.*
- Bruma, æ, f. *the winter solstice ; the shortest day.*
- Bruttium, i, n. *a promontory of Italy.*
- Bruttii, òrum, m. pl. *a people in the southern part of Italy.*
- Brutus, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family.*
- Bucephalus, i, m. *the name of Alexander's war-horse.*
- Bucephalos, i, f. *a city of India near the Hydaspes, built by Alexander, in memory of his horse.*
- Buxeus, a, um, adj. *of box ; of a pale yellow color, like box-wood.*
- Byzantium, i, n. *now Constantinople, a city of Thrace, situated upon the Bosphorus.*

C.

C., an abbreviation of *Caius*.

Cabira, ind. a town of *Pontus*.

Cacūmen, inis, n. the top; the peak; the summit.

Cadens, tis, part. (cado.)

Cadmus, i, m. a son of *Agēnor*, king of *Phœnicia*.

Cado, cadēre, cecīdi, casum, n. to fall.

Cæcilius, i, m. the name of several *Romans*.

Cæcūbum, i, n. a town of *Campania*, famous for its wine.

Cæcūbus, a, um, adj. *Cæcuban*; of *Cæcubum*.

Cædes, is, f. slaughter; carnage; homicide; murder; from

Cædo, cædēre, cecīdi, cæsum, a. to cut; to kill; to slay; to beat.

Cælatus, a, um, part. from

Cælo, are, avi, atum, a. to carve; to engrave; to sculpture; to emboss.

Cæpe, or *Cepe*, n. indec. an onion.

Cæpio, ōnis, m. a *Roman* consul who commanded in *Spain*.

Cæsar, āris, m. a cognomen or surname given to the *Julian* family.

Cæstus, ūis, m. a gauntlet; a boxing glove.

Cæsus, a, um, part. (cædo,) cut; slain; be ten.

Caius, i, m. a *Roman* prænōn en
Calais, is, m. a son of *Boreas*.

Calamitas, ātis, f. a calamity; a misfortune; from

Calāmus, i, m. a reed.

Calathiscus, i, m. a small basket.

Calefacio, calefacēre, calefeci, calefactum, a. (caleo & facio,) to warm.

Calefio, fiēri, factus sum, irr. § 180, N.; to be warmed.

Calefactus, a, um, part. (calefio,) warmed.

Calidus, a, um, adj. warm.

Callidus, a, um, adj. cunning; shrewd.

Calor, ōris, m. warmth; heat.

Calpe, es, f. a hill or mountain in *Spain*, opposite to *Abŷla* in *Africa*.

Calpurnius, i, m. the name of a *Roman* family.

Calydonius, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Calydon*, a city of *Ætolia*; *Calydonian*.

Camelus, i, c. a camel.

Camillus, i, m. (*M. Furius*,) a *Roman* general.

Campania, æ, f. a pleasant country of *Italy*, between *Latium* and *Lucania*.

Campester, tris, tre, adj. even; plain; level; campaign; flat.

Campus, i, m. a plain; a field, the *Campus Martius*.

Cancer, cri, m. a crab.

Candidus, a, um, adj. white.

- Candor, ōris, m. *brightness ; whiteness ; clearness.*
- Canens, tis, part. *singing.*
- Canis, is, c. *a dog.*
- Cannæ, ārum, f. pl. *a village in Apulia, famous for the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal.*
- Cannensis, e, adj. *belonging to Cannæ.*
- Cano, canēre, cecini, cantum, a. *to sing ; to sound or play upon an instrument.*
- Cantans, tis, part. (canto.)
- Canthārus, i, m. *a beetle ; a knot under the tongue of the god Apis.*
- Cantium, i, n. *now the county of Kent, on the eastern coast of England.*
- Canto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (cano,) *to sing ; to repeat often.*
- Cantus, ūs, m. *singing ; a song : cantus galli, the crowing of the cock.*
- Capesso, ěre, ivi, itum, a. (capio,) § 187, II. 5 ; *to take ; to take the management of : fugam capessere, to flee.*
- Capiendus, a, um, part. (capio.)
- Capiens, tis, part. *from*
- Capio, capĕre, cepi, captum, a. *to take ; to capture ; to take captive ; to enjoy ; to derive.*
- Capitalis, e, adj. (caput,) *capital ; mortal ; deadly ; pernicious : capitāle, 'sc. crimen,) a capital crime.*
- Capitolium, i, n. *the capitol ; the Roman citadel on the Capitol line hill.*
- Capra, æ, f. *a she-goat.*
- Captivus, a, um, adj. *captive.*
- Capto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. § 187, II. 1, (capio,) *to catch at ; to seek for ; to hunt for.*
- Captus, a, um, part. (capio,) *taken ; taken captive.*
- Capua, æ, f. *the principal city of Campania.*
- Caput, itis, n. *a head ; life ; the skull ; a capital city : capitis damnare, to condemn to death.*
- Carbonarius, i, m. (carbo, a coal ;) *a collier ; a maker of charcoal.*
- Carcer, ěris, m. *a prison.*
- Careo, ěre, ui, itum, n. *to be without ; to be free from ; to be destitute ; not to have ; to want.*
- Cares, ium, m. pl. *Carians ; the inhabitants of Caria.*
- Caria, æ, f. *a country in the south-eastern part of Asia Minor.*
- Carīca, æ, f. *a fig.*
- Carmen, inis, n. *a song ; a poem.*
- Carneādes, is, m. *a philosopher of Cyrĕne, distinguished for his acuteness.*
- Caro, carnis, f. *flesh.*
- Carpentum, i, n. *a chariot ; a wagon.*
- Carpetāni, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Spain, on the borders of the Tagus.*

Carpo, *carpĕre*, *carpsi*, *carptum*,
a. to *pluck*; to *tear*.

Carræ, *arum*, f. pl. a city of *Mesopotamia*, near the *Euphrates*.

Carthaginiensis, e, adj. of or
belonging to *Carthage*; *Carthaginian*: subs. a *Carthaginian*.

Carthago, *inis*, f. *Carthage*, a
maritime city in *Africa*: *Carthago Nova*, *Carthagera*, a
town of *Spain*.

Carus, a, um, adj. (ior, *issimus*),
dear.

Casa, æ, f. a cottage; a hut.

Casca, æ, m. the cognomen or
surname of *P. Servilius*, one
of the conspirators against
Cæsar.

Caseus, i, m. cheese.

Cassander, *dri*, m. the name of a
Macedonian.

Cassiōpe, es, f. the wife of *Cepheus*, king of *Ethiopia*, and
mother of *Andromeda*.

Cassius, i, m. the name of several
Romans.

Castalius, a, um, adj. *Castalian*; of
Castalia, a fountain of
Phocis, at the foot of mount
Parnassus.

Castigātus, a, um, part. from

Castigo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. to
chastise; to *punish*.

Castrum, i, n. a castle: *castra*,
ōrum, pl. a camp: *castra ponĕre*, to
pitch a camp; to *en-*
camp.

Casus, ūs, m. accident; chance;
an event; a misfortune; a
disaster; a calamity.

Catabathnūs, i, m. a declivity; a
gradual descent; a valley be-
tween *Egypt* and *Africa*
proper.

Catāna, æ, f. now *Catania*, a city
of *Sicily*, near to mount *Etna*.

Catanensis, e, adj. belonging to
Catana; *Catanean*.

Catiēnus, i, m. *Catiēnus Plotinus*, a
Roman who was greatly
distinguished for his attach-
ment to his patron.

Catilina, æ, m. a conspirator
against the *Roman* govern-
ment, whose plot was detected
and defeated by *Cicero*.

Cato, ōnis, m. the name of a
Roman family.

Catūlus, i, m. the name of a
Roman family of the *Luta-*
tian tribe.

Catūlus, i, m. the young of beasts;
a whelp.

Caucāsus, i, m. a mountain of
Asia, between the *Black* and
Caspian seas.

Cauda, æ, f. a tail.

Caudinus, a, um, adj. *Caudine*;
of or belonging to *Caudium*,
a town of *Italy*.

Caula, æ, f. a fold.

Causa, æ, f. a cause; a reason;
a lawsuit: *in causā est*, or
causa est, is the reason: *ali-*

- cujus rei causâ, *for the purpose, or for the sake of a thing.*
- Cautes, is, f. *a rock ; a crag ; a diff.*
- Caveo, cavere, cavi, cautum, n. & a. *to beware ; to avoid ; to shun : cavere sibi ab aliquo, to secure themselves ; to guard against.*
- Caverna, æ, f. *a cave ; a cavern.*
- Cavus, a, um, adj. *hollow*
- Cecidi. *See Cædo.*
- Cecidi. *See Cado.*
- Cecini. *See Cano.*
- Cecropia, æ, f. *an ancient name of Athens ; from*
- Cecrops, opis, m. *the first king of Athens.*
- Cedo, cedere, cessi, cessum, n. *to yield ; to give place ; to retire ; to retreat ; to submit.*
- Celëber, bris, bre, adj. (rior, erimus,) *crowded ; much visited ; renowned ; famous ; distinguished.*
- Celebratus, a, um, part. (celëbro.)
- Celebritas, atis, f. (celëber,) *fame ; glory ; celebrity ; renown.*
- Celëbro, are, avi, atum, a. *to visit ; to celebrate ; to make famous ; to perform.*
- Celeritas, atis, f. (celer, swift,) *speed ; swiftness ; quickness.*
- Celeriter, adv. (ius, rime,) *swiftly.*
- Celeus, i m. *a king of Eleusis.*
- Celo, are, avi, atum, a. *to hide ; to conceal.*
- Celtæ, arum, m. pl. *the Celts, a people of Gaul.*
- Censeo, ere, ui, um, a. *to judge ; to believe ; to count ; to reckon.*
- Censor, is, m. *a censor ; a censorer ; a fault-finder ; a critic.*
- Censorinus, i, m. (L. Manlius,) *a Roman consul in the third Punic war.*
- Censorius, i, m. *one who has been a censor ; a surname of Cato the elder.*
- Census, us, m. *a census ; an enumeration of the people ; a registering of the people, their ages, &c.*
- Centëni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every hundred ; a hundred.*
- Centesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the hundredth.*
- Centies, num. adv. *a hundred times.*
- Centum, num. adj. pl. ind. *a hundred.*
- Centurio, onis, m. *a centurion . a captain of a hundred men.*
- Cephalenia, æ, f. *an island in the Ionian sea, now Cefalonia.*
- Cepe, *see Cæpe.* [nia.]
- Cepi. *See Capio.*
- Cera, æ, f. *wax.*
- Cerberus, i, m. *the name of the three-headed dog which guarded the entrance of the infernal regions.*
- Cercasorum, i, n. *a town of Egypt.*

- Ceres**, *ēris*, f. *Ceres*, the goddess of corn.
- Cerno**, *cernēre*, a. § 172; to see; to perceive.
- Certāmen**, *inis*, n. (*certo*), a contest; a battle; zeal; eagerness; strife; contention; debate; a game or exercise: *Olympicum certāmen*, the Olympic games.
- Certē**, adv. (*iūs, issimē*), (*certus*), certainly.
- Certo**, *āre, āvi, ātum*, a. & n. to contend; to strive; to fight.
- Certus**, a, um, adj. (*ior, issimus*), certain; fixed.
- Cerva**, *æ*, f. a female deer; a hind.
- Cervinus**, a, um, adj. belonging to a stag or deer.
- Cervix**, *icis*, f. the neck; an isthmus.
- Cervus**, i, m. a male deer; a stag.
- Cessātor**, *is*, m. a loiterer; a idler.
- Cesso**, *āre, āvi, ātum*, n. to cease; to loiter.
- Cetērus**, *cetēra, cetērum*, adj. (§ 105), other; the other; the rest.
- Cetērum**, adv. but; however; as for the rest.
- Cetus**, i, m. a whale.
- Ceŷx**, *ŷcis*, m. the son of *Hesperus*, and husband of *Alcyōne*.
- Chalcēdon**, *ōnis*, t. a city of *Bithynia* opposite to *Byzantium*.
- Chaldaicus**, a, um, adj. (*Chaldæa*), Chaldean.
- Charta**, *æ*, f. paper.
- Chersiphron**, *ōnis*, m. a distinguished architect, under whose direction the temple at *Ephesus* was built.
- Chersonesus**, i, f. a peninsula.
- Chilo**, *ōnis*, m. a *Lacedæmonian* philosopher, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.
- Christus**, i, m. Christ.
- Cibus**, i, m. food; nourishment.
- Cicatrix**, *icis*, f. a wound; a scar; a cicatrice.
- Cicēro**, *ōnis*, m. a celebrated Roman orator.
- Ciconia**, *æ*, f. a stork.
- Cilicia**, *æ*, f. a country in the southeastern part of *Asia Minor*.
- Cinnbri**, *ōrum*, m. pl. a nation formerly inhabiting the northern part of Germany.
- Cinctus**, a, um, part. (*cingo*).
- Cineas**, *æ*, m. a Thessalian, the favorite minister of *Pyrrhus*.
- Cingo**, *cingere, cinxi, cinctum*, a. to surround; to encompass; to encircle; to gird.
- Cinis**, *ēris*, d. ashes; cinders.
- Cinna**, *æ*, m. (*L. Cornelius*), a consul at Rome, in the time of the civil war.
- Cinnānum**, i, n. cinnamon.
- Circa**, & **Circum**, pr. & adv. about; around; in the neighborhood of.

- Circuitus*, ūs, m. *a circuit ; a circumference.*
- Circumdātus*, a, um, part. from
- Circundo*, dāre, dēdi, dātum, a. (circum & do,) *to surround ; to put around ; to environ ; to invest.*
- Circumēo*, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (circum & eo, § 182, 3,) *to go round ; to visit.*
- Circumfluo*, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (circum, & fluo,) *to flow round.*
- Circumiens*, euntis, part. (circumēo.)
- Circumjaceo*, ēre, ui, n. (circum & jaceo,) *to lie around ; to border upon.*
- Circumsto*, stāre, stēti, n. (circum & sto,) *to stand round.*
- Circumvenio*, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, a. (circum & venio,) *to surround ; to circumvent.*
- Circumventus*, a, um, part.
- Ciris*, is, f. *the name of the fish into which Scylla was changed.*
- Cisalpinus*, a, um, adj. (cis & Alpes,) *Cisalpine ; on this side of the Alps ; that is, on the side nearest to Rome.*
- Cithæron*, ōnis, m. *a mountain of Bœotia, near Thebes, sacred to Bacchus.*
- Citò*, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *quickly ; from*
- Citus*, a, um, adj. (ior, issīnus,) *quick.*
- Citra*, pr. & adv. *on this side,*
- Civicus*, a, um, adj. (civis,) *civic*
corōna civica, *a civic crown, given to him who had saved the life of a citizen by killing an enemy.*
- Civilis*, e, adj. *of or belonging to a citizen ; civil.*
- Civis*, is, c. *a citizen.*
- Civitas*, ātis, f. *a city ; a state ; the inhabitants of a city ; the body of citizens ; a constitution ; citizenship ; freedom of the city.*
- Clades*, is, f. *an overthrow ; discomfiture ; defeat ; disaster ; slaughter.*
- Clam*, pr. *without the knowledge of :—adv. privately ; secretly.*
- Clamo*, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to cry out ; to call on.*
- Clamor*, ōris, m. *a clamor ; a cry.*
- Clandestinus*, a, um, adj. (clam,) *secret ; clandestine.*
- Claritas*, ātis, f. *celebrity ; fame ; from*
- Clarus*, a, um, adj. (ior issīmus,) *clear ; famous ; renowned ; celebrated ; loud.*
- Classis*, is, f. *a fleet.*
- Claudius*, i, m. *the name of several Romans, belonging to the tribe hence called Claudian.*
- Claudo*, claudere, clausi, clausum, a. *to close ; to shut.*
- Claudus*, a, um, adj. *lame.*
- Clausus*, a, um, part. (claudio) *shut up.*

Clavus, i, m. *a nail ; a spike.*
 Clemens, tis, adj. *merciful.*
 Clementia, æ, f. *clemency ; mildness.*
 Cleopâtra, æ, f. *an Egyptian queen, celebrated for her beauty.*
 Cloâca, æ, f. *a drain ; a common sewer.*
 Cluentius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*
 Clusium, i, n. *a city of Etruria.*
 Clypeus, i, m. *a shield ; a buckler.*
 Cn., *an abbreviation of*
 Cneius, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*
 Coactus, a, um, part. (cogo,) *collected ; assembled ; compelled.*
 Coccyx, ygis, m. *a cuckoo.*
 Cocles, itis, m. *a Roman, distinguished for his bravery.*
 Coctilis, e, adj. (coquo, § 129, 4,) *dried ; burnt ; baked.*
 Coctus, a, um, part. (coquo,) *baked ; burnt ; boiled.*
 Cælum, i, n. sing. m. pl. § 92, 4 ; *heaven ; the climate ; the sky ; the air ; the atmosphere.*
 Cæna, æ, f. *a supper.*
 Cæpi, isse, def. § 183, 1 ; *I begin, or I began.*
 Cæptus, a, um, part. *begun.*
 Cœrceo, ère, ui, itum, a. (con & arceo,) *to check ; to restrain ; to control.*
 Cogitatio, ònis, f. (cogito,) *a thought ; a reflection.*

Cogitatum, i, n. *a thought.*
 Cogito, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to think ; to consider ; to meditate.*
 Cognitus, a, um, part. (cognosco.)
 Cognomen, inis, n. *a surname from*
 Cognosco, -noscere, -nôvi, -nîtum, a. (con & nosco,) *to know ; to learn : de causâ, to try or decide a suit at law.*
 Cogo, cogere, coëgi, coactum, a. (con & ago,) *to drive ; to compel ; to force ; to urge ; to collect : agmen, to bring up the rear ; to march in the rear.*
 Cohæreo, -hære, -hæsi, -hæsum, n. (con & hæreo,) *to adhere ; to be united ; to be joined to.*
 Cohibeo, -hibere, -hibui, -hibîtum, a. (con & habeo, § 189, 4,) *to hold back ; to restrain.*
 Cohors, tis, f. *a cohort ; the tenth part of a legion.*
 Colchi, òrum, m. *the people of Colchis.*
 Colchis, idis, f. *a country of Asia, east of the Eurine.*
 Collabor, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep. (con & labor,) *to fall.*
 Collâre, is, n. (collum,) *a collar ; a necklace.*
 Collatinus, i, m. *a surname of Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia.*
 Collectus, a, um, part. (colligo.)
 Collêga, æ, m. *a colleague.*

- Collegium, i, n. *a college ; a company.*
- Colligo, -ligère, -lēgi, -lectum, a. (con & lego,) *to collect.*
- Collis, is, m. *a hill.*
- Collocātus, a, um, part. from
- Colloco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & loco,) *to place : statuam, to erect ; to set up.*
- Colloquium, i, n. *conversation ; an interview ; from*
- Collōquor, -lōqui, -locūtus sum, dep. (con & loquor,) *to speak together ; to converse.*
- Collum, i, n. *the neck.*
- Colo, colère, colui, cultum, a. *to cultivate ; to exercise ; to pursue ; to practise ; to respect ; to regard ; to venerate ; to worship ; to inhabit.*
- Colonia, æ, f. *a colony.*
- Colonus, i, m. *a colonist.*
- Color, & Colos, ōris, m. *a color.*
- Columba, æ, f. *a dove ; a pigeon.*
- Columbāre, is, n. *a dovecote.*
- Columna, æ, f. *a pillar ; a column.*
- Combūro, -urère, -ussi, -ustum, a. (con & uro, § 196, 5,) *to burn ; to consume.*
- Comedendus, a, um, part. from
- Comēdo, edère, ēdi, ēsum & estum, a. (con & edo,) *to eat up ; to devour.*
- Comes, itis, c. *a companion.*
- Comètes, æ, m. *a comet, § 45.*
- Comissor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to revel ; to riot ; to banque ; to carouse.*
- Comitans, tis, part. (comitor,)
- Comitātus, a, um, part. from
- Comitor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (comes,) *to accompany ; to attend ; to follow.*
- Commemōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & memōro,) *to commemorate ; to mention.*
- Commendo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & mando,) *to commend ; to recommend ; to commit to one's care.*
- Commeo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (con & meo,) *to go to and fro ; to go and come ; to pass.*
- Commercium, i, n. (con & merx,) *commerce ; traffic ; intercourse.*
- Commigro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (con & migro,) *to emigrate ; to remove.*
- Comminuo, -minuere, -minui, -minūtum, a. (con & minuo,) *to dash or break in pieces ; to crush.*
- Comminūtus, a, um, part. *diminished ; broken in pieces.*
- Committo, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (con & mitto,) *to commit ; to intrust : pugnam, to join battle ; to commence or fight a battle.*
- Commissus, a, um, part. *intrusted ; perpetrated ; committed commenced : prælium commissum, a battle begun or*

<i>fought</i> : copiis commissis, <i>forces being engaged.</i>	Complector, -plecti, -plexus sum, dep. (con & plector,) <i>to em- brace ; to comprise ; to com- prehend ; to reach ; to extend</i> : complecti amôre, <i>to love.</i>
Commoditas, âtis, f. (commôdus,) <i>a convenience ; commodious- ness.</i>	Compôno, -ponere, -posui, -post- tum, a. (con & pono,) <i>to com- pose ; to put together ; to ar- range ; to construct ; to finish ; to compare.</i>
Commôdum, i, n. <i>an advantage ; gain.</i>	Compositus, a, um, part. <i>finished ; composed ; quieted.</i>
Commorior, -môri & -moriri, -mortuus sum, dep. (con & morio,) <i>to die together.</i>	Comprehendendus, a, um, part. from
Commôror, âri, âtus sum, dep. (con & moror,) <i>to reside ; to stay at ; to remain ; to continue.</i>	Comprehendo, -prehendere, -pre- hensi, -prehensum, a. (con & prehendo,) <i>to comprehend ; to seize ; to apprehend.</i>
Commôtus, a, um, part. from	Comprehensus, a, um, part.
Commoveo, -movere, -môvi, -mô- tum, a. (con & moveo,) <i>to move ; to excite ; to stir up ; to influence ; to induce.</i>	Compulsus, a, um, part. (com- pello.)
Communico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. <i>to communicate ; to impart ; to tell ; from</i>	Conâtus, a, um, part. (conor,) <i>having endeavored.</i>
Commûnis, e, adj. <i>common</i> : in commûne consulere, <i>to con- sult for the common good.</i>	Concedo, -cedere, -cessi, -ces- sum, a. (con & cedo,) <i>to yield ; to permit ; to grant.</i>
Comœdia, æ, f. <i>a comedy.</i>	Conceptus, a, um, part. (con- cipio,) <i>conceived ; couched ; expressed.</i>
Compâro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & paro,) <i>to gain ; to procure ; to get ; to compare.</i>	Concessus, a, um, part. (concedo.)
Compello, -pellere, -pûli, -pul- sum, a. (con & pello,) <i>to drive ; to compel ; to force</i> : in fugam, <i>to put to flight.</i>	Concha, æ, f. <i>a shell-fish.</i>
Compenso, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & penso,) <i>to compensate ; to make amends for.</i>	Conchylum, i, n. <i>a shell-fish.</i>
Comperio, -perire, -përi, -pertum, a. (con & pario, § 189, 1,) <i>to learn ; to discover.</i>	Concilio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. <i>to conciliate ; to unite ; to recon- cile ; to acquire for one's self ; to gain ; to obtain ; from</i>
	Concilium, i, n. <i>a council.</i>
	Concio, ônis, f. (concieo,) <i>an</i>

- assembly ; an assembly of the people.*
- Concipio**, -cipere, -cépi, -ceptum, a. (con & capio, § 189, 5,) *to conceive ; to imagine ; to form ; to draw up ; to comprehend.*
- Concito**, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (con & cito,) *to excite ; to raise.*
- Concitor**, ôris, m. *one who excites ; an exciter ; a mover ; a disturber.*
- Concôquo**, -coquere, -coxi, -coctum, a. (con & coquo,) *to boil ; to digest.*
- Concordia**, æ, f. (concoro,) *concord ; agreement ; harmony.*
- Concredo**, -credere, -credidi, -creditum, a. (con & credo,) *to trust ; to intrust.*
- Concremo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & cremo,) *to burn with ; to burn ; to consume.*
- Concurro**, -currere, -curri, -cursum, n. (con & curro,) *to run together : concurrunt, pass. imp. a crowd assemble ; there is an assemblage.*
- Concussus**, a, um, part. *shaken ; moved ; from*
- Concutio**, -cutere, -cussi, -cussum, a. (con & quatio,) *to shake ; to agitate ; to tremble.*
- Conditio**, ônis, f. (condo,) *conditio ; situation ; a proposal ; terms.*
- Conditus**, a, um, part. *from*
- Condo**, -dere, -didi, -ditum, a. (con & do,) *to found ; to build ; to make ; to form ; to hide ; to bury ; to conceal.*
- Conduco**, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (con & duco,) *to hire.*
- Confectus**, a, um, part. (conficio.)
- Conféro**, conferre, contuli, collatum, irr. a. (con & fero,) *to bring together ; to heap up ; to bestow ; to give : se conferre, to betake one's self ; to go.*
- Conficio**, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. (con & facio,) *to make ; to finish ; to waste ; to wear out ; to terminate ; to consume ; to ruin ; to destroy ; to kill.*
- Confligo**, -fligere, -flix, -flictum, a. (con & fligo,) *to contend, to engage ; to fight.*
- Conflo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & flo,) *to blow together ; to melt, to unite ; to compose.*
- Confluo**, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (con & fluo,) *to flow together ; to flock ; to assemble.*
- Confodio**, -fodere, -fodi, -fossus, a. (con & fodio,) *to dig ; to pierce ; to stab.*
- Confossus**, a, um, part. (confodio.)
- Confugio**, -fugere, -fugi, -fugitum, n. (con & fugio,) *to fly to ; to fly for refuge ; to flee.*
- Congéro**, -gerere, -gessi, -gestum, a. (con & gero,) *to bring together ; to collect ; to heap up.*

Congredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (con & gradior, § 189, 1,) *to encounter; to engage; to fight.*

Congrēgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & grex,) *to assemble in flocks; to assemble.*

Conjectus, a, um, part. from

Conjicio, -jicēre, -jēcī, -jectum, a. (con & jacio,) *to cast; to throw; to conjecture.*

Conjugium, i, n. (con & jugo,) *marriage.*

Conjungo, -jungēre, -junxi, -junctum, a. (con & jungo,) *to unite; to bind; to join.*

Conjurātus, a, um, part. *conspired*: **conjurāti**, subs. *conspirators*: from

Conjūro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & juro,) *to swear together; to combine; to conspire*: **conjurātum est**, *a conspiracy was formed.*

Conjux, ūgis, c. (con & jugo,) *a spouse; a husband or wife.*

Conor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to attempt; to venture; to endeavor; to strive.*

Conquēror, -quēri, -questus sum, dep. (con & queror,) *to complain; to lament.*

Conscendo, -scendēre, -scendi, -scensum, a. (con & scando,) *to climb; to ascend.*

Conscensus, a, um, part. (conscendo.)

Conscisco, -sciscēre, -scivi, scitum, a. (con & scisco,) *to decree; to execute*: **sibi mortem consciscēre**, *to lay violent hands on one's self; to commit suicide.*

Consēcro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & sacro,) *to consecrate; to dedicate; to devote.*

Consēdi. See **Consido**.

Consenesco, -senescēre, -senui, inc. (con & senesco,) *to grow old.*

Consentio, -sentire, -sensi, -sensum, n. (con & sentio,) *to consent; to agree; to unite.*

Consēquor, -sēqui, -secūtus sum, dep. (con & sequor,) *to gain; to obtain.*

Consecūtus, a, um, part. *having obtained.*

Consēro, -serēre, -serui, -sertum, a. (con & sero,) *to join; to put together*: **pugnam, to join battle; to fight.**

Conservandus, a, um, part. from

Conservo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & servo,) *to preserve; to maintain; to perpetuate.*

Considens, tis, part. from

Consido, -sidēre, -sēdi, -sessum, n. (con & sido,) *to sit down; to encamp; to take one's seat; to perch; to light.*

Consilium, i, n. (consūlo,) *counsel; design; intention; a council; deliberation; advice,*

- a plan ; judgment ; discretion ; prudence ; wisdom.*
- Consisto, -sistere, -stiti, n. (con & sisto,) *to stand ; to consist.*
- Consolator, ari, âtus sum, dep. (con & solor,) *to comfort ; to console.*
- Conspectus, a, um, part. (conspicio.)
- Conspectus, ūs, m. *a sight ; a view.*
- Conspiciâtus, a, um, part. (conspicor.)
- Conspicio, -spicere, -spexi, -spectum, a. (con & specio, § 189, 2,) *to behold ; to see.*
- Conspicor, ari, âtus sum, dep. *to behold ; to see.*
- Conspiciuus, a, um, adj. *conspicuous ; distinguished.*
- Constans, tis, part. & adj. *firm ; determined ; constant ; steady.*
- Constituo, -stituere, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (con & statuo,) *to appoint ; to establish.*
- Consto, -stare, -stiti, n. (con & sto,) *to consist of : constat, imp. it is certain, manifest, clear, evident, known.*
- Construo, -struere, -struxi, -structum, a. (con & struo,) *to construct ; to build ; to compose ; to form ; to heap up.*
- Consuesco, -suescere, -suëvi, -suëtum, n. (con & suesco,) *to be accustomed.*
- Consuetudo, inis, f. *habit ; custom.*
- Consul, ūlis, m. *a consul.*
- Consulâris, e, adj. *of or pertaining to the consul ; consular.*
- vir consulâris, *one who has been a consul ; a man of consular dignity.*
- Consulâtus, ūs, m. *the consulship.*
- Consulo, -sulere, -sului, -sultum, a. *to advise ; to consult.*
- Consulto, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (consulo,) *to advise together ; to consult.*
- Consumo, -sumere, -sumpsi, -sumptum, a. (con & sumo,) *to consume ; to wear out ; to exhaust ; to waste ; to destroy.*
- Consumptus, a, um, part.
- Contagiôsus, a, um, adj. (contingo,) *contagious.*
- Contemnendus, a, um, part. from
- Contemno, -temnere, -tempsi, -temptum, a. (con & temno,) *to despise ; to reject with scorn.*
- Contemplâtus, a, um, part. *observing ; regarding ; considering ; from*
- Contemplor, ari, âtus sum, dep. *to contemplate ; to regard ; to consider ; to look at ; to gaze upon.*
- Contemptim, adv. *with contempt ; contemptuously ; scornfully ; from*
- Contemptus, a, um, part. *contemno.)*
- Contemptus, ūs, m. *contempt.*
- Contendo, dère, di, tum, a. & n.

- (con & tendo,) *to dispute ; to fight ; to contend ; to go to ; to direct one's course : aliquid ab aliquo, to request ; to solicit ; to beg something of some one.*
- Contentio, ōnis, f. *contention ; a debate ; a controversy ; exertion ; an effort ; a strife.*
- Contentus, a, um, adj. *content ; satisfied.*
- Contĕro, -terĕre, -trivi, -tritum, a. (con & tero,) *to break ; to pound ; to waste.*
- Contĭnens, tis, part. & adj. *joining ; continued ; uninterrupted ; temperate : subs. f. the continent, or main land : from*
- Contineo, -tinĕre, -tinui, -tentum, a. (con & teneo,) *to hold in ; to contain.*
- Contingo, -tingĕre, -tĭgi, -tactum, a. (con & tango,) *to touch : contingit, imp. it happens : mihi, it happens to me ; I have the fortune.*
- Continuus, a, um, adj. *continued ; adjoining ; incessant ; uninterrupted ; continual ; without intermission ; in close succession : continuo alveo, in one entire or undivided channel.*
- Contra, prep. *against ; opposite to : adv. on the other hand.*
- Contractus, a, um, part. (contrāho.)
- Contradico, -dicĕre, -dixi, -dictum, a. (contra & dico,) *to speak against ; to contradict ; to oppose.*
- Contradictus, a, um, part. *contradicted ; opposed.*
- Contrāho, -trahĕre, -traxi, -tractum, a. (con & traho,) *to contract ; to draw together ; to assemble ; to collect.*
- Contrarius, a, um, adj. *contrary ; opposite.*
- Contueor, -tuĕri, -tuĭtus sum, dep. (con & tueor,) *to regard ; to behold ; to view ; to look steadfastly at ; to gaze upon ; to survey.*
- Contundo, -tundĕre, -tūdi, -tūsum, a. (con & tundo,) *to beat ; to bruise ; to crush ; to pulverize.*
- Contūsus, a, um, part.
- Convalesco, -valescĕre, -valui, inc. (con & valesco,) *to grow well ; to recover.*
- Convenio, -venire, -vĕni, -ventum, n. (con & venio,) *to meet ; to assemble ; to come together.*
- Converto, -vertĕre, -verti, -versum, a. (con & verto,) *to turn ; to resort to ; to appropriate ; to convert into ; to change : se in preces, to turn to entreating.*
- Conversus, a, um, part.
- Conviciū, i, n. *loud noise . scolding ; reproach ; abuse.*
- Convivium, i, n. (con & vivo,) *a feast ; a banquet ; an entertainment.*

- Convoco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & voco,) *to call together ; to assemble.*
- Convolvere, -volvère, -volvi, -volutum, a. (con & volvo,) *to roll together : pass. to be rolled together : se, to roll one's self up.*
- Copio, -perire, -perui, -pertum, a. (con & operio,) *to cover.*
- Copia, æ, f. *an abundance ; a multitude ; a swarm : copiae, pl. forces ; troops.*
- Copiosè, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *copiously ; abundantly.*
- Coquo, coquère, coxi, coctum, a. *to bake ; to boil ; to roast ; to cook.*
- Coquus, i, m. *a cook.*
- Cor, cordis, n. *the heart.*
- Coram, prep. *in the presence of ; before : adv. openly.*
- Corcýra, æ, f. *an island on the coast of Epirus, now Corfu.*
- Corinthus, i, f. *Corinth, a city of Achaia, in Greece.*
- Corinthus, a, um, adj. *Corinthian, belonging to Corinth : Corinthii, subs. the Corinthians.*
- Corioli, òrum, m. pl. *a town of Latium.*
- Coriolanus, i, m. *a distinguished Roman general.*
- Corium, i, n. *the skin ; the skin or hide of a beast.*
- Cornelia, æ, f. *a noble Roman lady.*
- Cornelius, i, m. *the name of an illustrious tribe, or clan, at Rome, containing many families.*
- Cornix, icis, f. *a crow.*
- Cornu, u, n. § 87 ; *a horn.*
- Corona, æ, f. *a crown.*
- Corpus, òris, n. *a body ; a corpse.*
- Correptus, a, um, part. (corripio.)
- Corrigo, -rigère, -rexì, -rectum, a. (con & rego,) *to straighten ; to make better ; to correct.*
- Corripio, -ripère, -ripui, -reptum, a. (con & rapio,) *to seize.*
- Corròdo, -rodère, -ròsi, -ròsum, a. (con & rodo,) *to gnaw ; to corrode.*
- Corròsus, a, um, part.
- Corruens, tis, part. (corruo.)
- Corrumpe, -rumpère, -rùpi, -rumpum, a. (con & rumpo,) *to corrupt ; to bribe ; to hurt ; to violate ; to seduce ; to impair ; to destroy.*
- Corruo, -ruère, -rui, n. (con & ruo,) *to fall ; to decay.*
- Corruptus, a, um, part. & adj. (corrumpe,) *bribed ; vitiated ; foul ; corrupt.*
- Corsica, æ, f. *an island in the Mediterranean sea, north of Sardinia.*
- Corvinus, i, m. *a surname given to M. Valerius.*
- Corvus, i, m. *a raven.*
- Corycius, a, um, adj. *Corycian, of Corycus.*

- Corycus**, i, m. *the name of a city and mountain of Cilicia.*
- Cos.**, *an abbreviation of consul;*
Coss., *of consules; § 328.*
- Cotta**, æ, m. *a Roman cognomen, belonging to the Aurelian tribe.*
- Crater**, êris, m. *a goblet; a crater; the mouth of a volcano.*
- Crates**, êtis, m. *a Theban philosopher.*
- Crassus**, i, m. *the name of a Roman family of the Lucinian tribe.*
- Creatus**, a, um, part. (creo.)
- Creber**, crebra, crebrum, adj. *frequent.*
- Crêbrò**, adv. (creber,) *frequently.*
- Credo**, -dêre, -didi, -ditum, a. *to believe; to trust.*
- Cremëra**, æ, f. *a river of Etruria, near which the Fabian family were defeated and destroyed.*
- Crema**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to burn; to consume.*
- Creo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to choose; to create; to elect.*
- Cresco**, crescêre, crevi, cretum, n. *to increase; to grow.*
- Creta**, æ, f. *Crete, now Candia, an island in the Mediterranean sea, south of the Cyclades.*
- Cretensis**, e, adj. *belonging to Crete, Cretan.*
- Crevi**. See Cresco.
- Crimen**, niſ, n. *a crime; a fault; an accusation: alicui crimini dare, to charge as a crime against one.*
- Crinis**, is, m. *the hair.*
- Crixus**, i, m. *the name of a celebrated gladiator.*
- Crocodilus**, i, m. *a crocodile.*
- Cruciatus**, a, um, part. (crucio.)
- Cruciatus**, ūs, m. *torture; torment; distress; trouble; affliction.*
- Crucio**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (crux,) *to torment; to torture.*
- Crudêlis**, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *cruel.*
- Crudeliter**, adv. *cruelly.*
- Crudus**, a, um, adj. *crude; raw.*
- Cruor**, ôris, m. *blood; gore.*
- Crus**, uris, n. *the leg.*
- Crux**, crucis, f. *a cross.*
- Cubitus**, i, m., & **Cubium**, i, n. *a cubit.*
- Cucurri**. See Curro.
- Cui**, & **Cujus**. See Qui, & Quis
- Culex**, icis, m. *a gnat.*
- Culpa**, æ, f. *a fault; guilt, blame.*
- Culpo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to blame.*
- Cultellus**, i, m. (dim. from culter,) *a little knife; a knife.*
- Cultus**, a, um, part. (colo,) *cultivated; improved; dressed.*
- Cum**, pr. *with*: adv. *the same as quum, when: oâm — tum, not only — but also; as well — as also.*
- Cunctatio**, ônis, f. (cunctor,) *delay; a delaying; hesitation.*

- Cuniculus**, i, m. *a rabbit; a cony.*
- Cupiditas**, âtis, f. (cupio,) *desire; cupidity.*
- Cupido**, inis, f. *desire.*
- Cupidus**, a, um, adj. *desirous.*
- Cupiens**, tis, part. from
- Cupio**, Ære, ivi, itum, a. *to desire; to wish; to long for.*
- Cur**, adv. *why; wherefore.*
- Cura**, æ, f. *care; anxiety.*
- Cures**, ium, f. pl. *a city of the Sabines.*
- Curia**, æ, f. *a curia or ward; one of thirty parts into which the Roman people were divided; the senate-house.*
- Curatii**, òrum, m. pl. *the name of an Alban tribe. Three brothers belonging to this tribe fought with the Horatii.*
- Curo**, Ære, âvi, âtum, a. (cura,) *to take care of; to cure; to be concerned; to cure or heal.*
- Curro**, currere, cucurri, cursum, n. *to run.*
- Currus**, ùs, m. *a chariot.*
- Cursor**, òris, m. *a runner; also, a surname given to L. Papirius.*
- Cursus**, ùs, m. *a course; a running.*
- Curvus**, a; um, adj. *crooked.*
- Custodia**, æ, f. (custos,) *a prison; a guard.*
- Custodio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to preserve; to keep safely; to guard; to watch; from*
- Custos**, òdis, c. *a guard; a keeper.*
- Cutis**, is, f. *the skin.*
- Cyaneus**, a, um, adj. *dark blue.*
- Cyclâdes**, um, f. pl. *a cluster of islands in the Archipelago, which derive their name from the Greek κύκλος, a circle.*
- Cyclôpes**, um, m. pl. *the Cyclops, giants of Sicily, living near Ætna.*
- Cydnus**, i, m. *a river of Cilicia.*
- Cyllène**, es, f. *a mountain in Arcadia.*
- Cymba**, æ, f. *a boat; a skiff; a canoe.*
- Cymbalum**, i, n. *a cymbal.*
- Cynicus**, i, m. *a Cynic. The Cynics were a sect of philosophers founded by Antisthenes.*
- Cynocephâlæ**, ârum, f. pl. *small hills near Scotussa, in Thessaly.*
- Cynocephâlî**, òrum, m. pl. *a people of India with heads like dogs.*
- Cynocephâlus**, i, m. *an Egyptian deity.*
- Cynosséma**, âtis, n. *a promontory of Thrace, near Sestos, where queen Hecuba was buried.*
- Cynthus**, i, m. *a hill near the town of Delos.*
- Cyrênæ**, ârum, f. pl. *Cyrene, a city of Africa, the capital of Cyrenaica.*
- Cyrenaica**, æ, f. *a country in the*

northern part of Africa, so called from its capital, Cyrenæ.

Cyrenæus, a, um, adj. *Cyrenean; belonging to Cyrenæ.*

Cyrenensis, e, adj. *Cyrenean; of Cyrenæ.*

Cyrnus, i, f. *a Greek name of the island of Corsica.*

Cyrus, i, m. *Cyrus, the name of a Persian king.*

Cyzicus, i, f. *the name of an island, near Mysia, containing a town of the same name.*

D.

Dædālus, i, m. *an ingenious Athenian artist, the son of Euphēmus.*

Damno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to condemn.*

Damnōsus, a, um, adj. *injurious; hurtful.*

Danāus, i, m. *an ancient king of Argos, and brother of Ægyptus.*

Dandus, a, um, part. (do.)

Dans, tis, part. (do.)

Danubius, i, m. *the Danube, a river of Germany, called also, after its entrance into Illyricum, the Ister; the largest river in Europe.*

Daps, dapis, f. § 94; *a feast; a meal.*

Dardanis, æ, f. *a country and*

city of Asia Minor, near the Hellespont.

Datūrus, a, um, part. (do.)

Datus, a, um, part. (do.)

De, prep. *from; of; concerning; on account of.*

Dea, æ, f. § 43, 2; *a goddess.*

Debello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & bello,) *to conquer; to subdue.*

Debeo, ēre, ui, itum, a. (de & habeo,) *to owe; to be obliged; with an infinitive, ought or should.*

Debeor, ēri, itus sum, pass. *to be due.*

Debilito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (debilis,) *to weaken; to enfeeble.*

Debitus, a, um, part. (debeo,) *due; deserved; owing.*

Decēdo, -cedēre, -cessi, -cessum, n. (de & cedo,) *to depart; to retire; to withdraw; to yield; to die.*

Decerno, -cernēre, -crēvi, -crētum, a. (de & cerno,) *to judge; to decide; to fight; to contend; to discern; to decree: bellum decrētum est, the management of the war was de-*

Decem, num. adj. ten. [creed.

Decemvīri, ōrum, m. pl. decemvirs, ten men appointed to prepare a code of laws for the Romans, and by whom the laws of the twelve tables were formed.

Decerpo, -cerpēre, -cerpsi, -cerptum, a. (de & carpo,) *to pluck off; to pick; to gather.*

- Decido**, -cidere, -cīdi, n. (de & cado,) *to fall*: dentes decidunt, *the teeth fail*, or *come out*.
- Decimus**, a, um, num. adj. (decem,) *the tenth*.
- Decius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans, three of whom were distinguished for their patriotism*.
- Declāro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & claro,) *to declare*; *to show*.
- Decoctus**, a, um, part. from
- Decōquo**, -coquere, -coxi, -coctum, a. (de & coquo,) *to boil*.
- Decōrus**, a, um, adj. *handsome*; *adorned*; *decorous*; *beautiful*.
- Decrētus**, a, um, part. (decerno.)
- Decresco**, -crescere, -crēvi, n. (de & cresco,) *to decrease*; *to diminish*; *to subside*; *to fall*; *to decay*.
- Decumbo**, -cumbere, -cubui, n. (de & cubo,) *to lie down*.
- Decurro**, -currere, -curri, -cursum, n. (de & curro,) *to flow down*; *to run*.
- Dedi**. See Do.
- Dedidi**. See Dedo.
- Deditio**, ōnis, f. (dedo,) *a surrender*.
- Deditus**, a, um, part. (dedo.)
- Dedo**, dedere, dedīdi, deditum, a. *to surrender*; *to deliver up*; *to give up*; *to addict or devote one's self*.
- Deducer**, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (de & duco,) *to lead forth*; *to bring*; *to lead*.
- Defatigo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & fatigo,) *to weary*; *to fatigue*.
- Defendo**, -fendere, -fendi, -fensum, a. (de & fendo, § 172,) *to defend*; *to protect*.
- Defensus**, a, um, part. (defendo.)
- Defero**, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, irr. a. (de & fero,) *to bring*; *to convey*; *to proffer*; *to confer*; *to give*; *to bestow*.
- Deficiens**, is, part. from
- Deficio**, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. & n. (de & facio,) *to fail*; *to be wanting*; *to decrease*; *to be eclipsed*.
- Defleo**, ere, ēvi, etum, a. (de & fleo,) *to deplore*; *to bewail*; *to lament*; *to weep for*.
- Defluo**, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (de & fluo,) *to flow down*.
- Defodio**, -fodere, -fodi, -fossum, a. (de & fodio,) *to bury*; *to inter*.
- Deformitas**, ātis, f. (deformis,) *deformity*; *ugliness*.
- Defossus**, a, um, part. (defodio.)
- Defunctus**, a, um, part. *finished*: defunctus or defunctus vitā *dead*: from
- Defungor**, -fungi, -functus sum, dep. (de & fungor,) *to execute*; *to perform*; *to be free from*; *to finish*.
- Degens**, tis, part. from
- Dego**, degere, degi, a. & n

- (de & ago,) *to lead ; to live ; to dwell.*
- Degusto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & gusto,) *to taste.*
- Deinde, adv. (de & inde,) *then ; further ; after that ; next.*
- Deiotârus, i, m. *a man who was made king of Galatia, by the Roman senate, through the favor of Pompey.*
- Dejectus, a, um, part. from
- Dejicio, -jicere, -jeci, -jectum, a. (de & jatio,) *to throw or cast down.*
- Delabor, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep. (de & labor,) *to fall ; to glide down ; to flow.*
- Delapsus, a, um, part. *descending ; having fallen.*
- Delâtus, a, um, part. (defero,) *conferred.*
- Delecto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & lacto, § 189, 1,) *to delight ; to please.*
- Delectus, a, um, part. (deligo.)
- Delendus, a, um, part. *to be destroyed ; from*
- Deleo, ere, evi, etum, a. *to extinguish ; to destroy ; to ruin.*
- Deliciæ, ârum, f. pl. *pastimes ; diversions ; pleasures ; delights.*
- Delictum, i, n. (delinquo,) *a crime ; a fault.*
- Deligo, -ligere, -legi, -lectum, a. (de & lego,) *to select ; to choose.*
- Delinquo, -linquere, -liqui, -lictum, a. (de & linquo,) *to offend ; to do wrong.*
- Delphicus, a, um, adj. *Delphic, belonging to Delphi.*
- Delphi, orum, m. pl. *a town of Phocis, where were a famous temple and oracle of Apollo.*
- Delphinus, i, m. *a dolphin.*
- Delta, æ, f. *a part of Egypt, so called from its resemblance to the Greek letter delta, Δ.*
- Delabrum, i, n. *a temple ; a shrine.*
- Delus or -os, i, f. *an island, containing a city of the same name, situated in the Egean sea ; the birthplace of Apollo and Diana.*
- Demarâtus, i, m. *a Corinthian, the father of the elder Tarquin.*
- Demergo, -mergere, -mersi, -mersum, a. (de & mergo,) *to plunge ; to sink.*
- Demersus, a, um, part.
- Demetrius, i, m. *a Greek proper name.*
- Demissus, a, um, part. *cast down ; descending ; from*
- Demitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (de & mitto,) *to send down ; to let down ; to drop.*
- Democritus, i, m. *a Grecian philosopher, who was born at Abdera.*
- Demonstro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & monstro,) *to demonstrate ; to show ; to prove.*
- Demosthènes, is, m. *the most celebrated of the Athenian orators.*

- Demum, adv. *at length ; not till ; at last ; only.*
- Deni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. § 119, III. *every ten ; ten.*
- Denique, adv. *finally ; at last.*
- Dens, tis, m. *a tooth.*
- Densus, a, um, adj. *thick.*
- Dentatus, i, m. (Siccus,) *the cognomen, or surname, of a brave Roman soldier.*
- Denuntio or -cio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & nuntio,) *to denounce ; to foreshow ; to proclaim ; to declare.*
- Depascor, -pasci, -pastus sum, dep. (de & pascor,) *to feed ; to eat up ; to feed upon.*
- Depingo, -pingere, -pinxi, -pictum, a. (de & pingo,) *to paint ; to depict ; to describe ; to exhibit.*
- Deploro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & ploro,) *to weep for ; to deplore ; to mourn.*
- Depôno, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (de & pono,) *to lay down or aside.*
- Depopulatus, a, um, part. from
- Depopulo, âri, âtus sum, dep. (de & populus,) *to lay waste.*
- Deprehendo, -prehendere, -prehensi, -prehensum, a. (de & prehendo,) *to seize ; to catch ; to detect.*
- Deprehensus, a, um, part.
- Depulso, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (de & pulso,) *to push away ; to keep off to repel.*
- Descendo, -scendere, -scendi, -scensum, n. (de & scando, § 189, 1,) *to descend : in certâmen descendere, to engage in a contest : descenditur, imp. one descends ; we descend.*
- Describo, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, a. (de & scribo,) *to describe ; to divide ; to order.*
- Desero, -serere, -serui, -sertum, a. (de & sero,) *to desert ; to forsake ; to abandon.*
- Desertum, i, n. *a desert.*
- Desertus, a, um, part. & adj. *deserted ; waste ; desolate ; desert.*
- Desiderium, i, n. *a longing for ; a desire ; love ; affection ; regret ; grief.*
- Desino, -sinere, -sivi, -sîtum, n. (de & sino,) *to leave off ; to terminate ; to cease ; to end ; to renounce.*
- Desperatus, a, um, part. & adj. *despaired of ; past hope ; desperate ; hopeless.*
- Despero, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & spero,) *to despair.*
- Desponsatus, a, um, part. from
- Desponso, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to promise in marriage ; to be troth ; to affiancé.*
- Destino, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to design ; to appoint ; to determine ; to aim at.*
- Desum, -esse, -fui, -futurus, irr.

- n. (de & sum,) *to be wanting.*
- Deterior, adj. comp. (sup. deterius, § 126, 1,) *worse.*
- Deterreo, ère, ui, itum, a. (de & terreo,) *to deter; to frighten.*
- Detestor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (de & testor,) *to detest.*
- Detractus, a, um, part. from
- Detrahô, -trahère, -traxi, -tractum, a. (de & traho,) *to take down or away; to draw off; to take from.*
- Detrimentum, i, n. (detëro,) *detriment; damage; harm; loss; injury.*
- Deus, i, m. § 52; *God; a god.*
- Devêho, -vehère, -vexi, -vectum, a. (de & veho,) *to carry away.*
- Devexus, a, um, adj. *sloping; inclining.*
- Devictus, a, um, part. from
- Devinco, -vincère, -vici, -victum, a. (de & vinco,) *to conquer; to subdue; to overcome.*
- Devôlo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (de & volo,) *to fly down; to fly away.*
- Devôro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & voro,) *to devour; to eat up.*
- Devôtus, a, um, part. from
- Devoveo, -vovère, -vovi, -vôtum, a. (de & voveo,) *to vow; to devote; to consecrate.*
- Dexter, èra, èrum, or ra, rum, § 106, adj. *right; on the right hand.*
- Dextra, æ, f. *the right hand.*
- Diadëma, âtis, n. a *diadem; a white fillet worn upon the heads of kings.*
- Diagôras, æ, m. a *Rhodian who died from excessive joy, because his three sons were victorious at the Olympic games.*
- Diâna, æ, f. *the daughter of Jupiter and Latôna, and sister of Apollo*
- Dico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to consecrate; to dedicate.*
- Dico, dicere, dixi, dictum, a. *to say; to name; to call.*
- Dictâtôr, ôris, m. a *dictator; a chief magistrate, elected on special occasions, and vested with absolute authority; from*
- Dicto, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. *to dictate; to say often.*
- Dictum, i, n. a *word; an expression.*
- Dictus, a, um, part. (dico.)
- Dies, èi, m. or f. in sing., m. in pl., § 90; *a day: in dies, daily; every day.*
- Diffërens, tis, adj. *different; differing; from*
- Diffëro, differre, distûli, dilâtum, irr. a. & n. (dis & fero,) *to carry up and down; to scatter; to disperse; to spread abroad; to publish; to defer; to be different.*
- Difficilè, adv. (iûs, limè,) *difficultly; with difficulty; from*
- Difficilis, e, adj. (dis & facilis, *difficult.*

- Difficultas**, ātis, f. § 101, 1, & (2.) *difficulty*; *trouble*; *embarrassment*; *poverty*.
- Digitus**, i, m. *a finger*; *a finger's breadth*.
- Dignātus**, a, um, part. (dignor,) *vouchsafing*; *thought worthy*.
- Dignitas**, ātis, f. (dignus,) *dignity*; *honor*; *office*.
- Dignor**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to think worthy*; *to vouchsafe*; *to deign*; *from*
- Dignus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *worthy*.
- Dilanio**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (dis & lano,) *to tear or rend in pieces*.
- Diligenter**, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *diligently*; *carefully*.
- Diligo**, -ligēre, -lexi, -lectum, a. (dis & lego,) *to love*.
- Dimicatio**, ōnis, f. *a fight*; *a contest*; *a battle*; *from*
- Dimico**, āre, āvi, (or ui,) ātum, a. (dis & mico,) *to fight*: *dimicatum est, a battle was fought*.
- Dimissus**, a, um, part. *from*
- Dimitto**, -mittere, -misi, -misum, a. (dis & mitto,) *to dismiss*; *to let go*.
- Diogenēs**, is, m. *an eminent Cynic philosopher, born at Sinōpe, a city of Asia Minor*.
- Diomedēs**, is, m. *a Grecian warrior*; also, *a cruel king of Thrace*.
- Dionysius**, i, m. *the name of two tyrans of Syracuse*.
- Diremptūrus**, a, um, part. (dirīmo,) *about to decide*.
- Direptus**, a, um, part. (diripio.)
- Dirimo**, -imēre, -ēmi, -emptum, a. (dis & emo, § 196, 13,) *to divide*; *to part*; *to separate*; *to decide*.
- Diripio**, -ripēre, -ripui, -reptum, a. (dis & rapio,) *to rob*; *to plunder*; *to pillage*; *to sack*; *to destroy*.
- Diruo**, -ruēre, -rui, -rūtum, a. (dis & ruo,) *to destroy*; *to overthrow*; *to raze*.
- Dirus**, a, um, adj. *frightful*; *terrible*; *direful*; *ominous*.
- Dirūtus**, a, um, part. (diruo.)
- Discēdo**, -cedēre, -cessi, -cessum, n. (dis & cedo,) *to depart*; *to go away*.
- Discerpo**, -cerpēre, -cerpsi, -cerptum, a. (dis & carpo,) *to tear in pieces*.
- Discerptus**, a, um, part. (discerpo.)
- Discipūlus**, i, m. (disco,) *a pupil*; *a scholar*.
- Disco**, discēre, didici, a. *to learn*.
- Discordia**, æ, f. (discors,) *dissension*; *disagreement*; *discord*.
- Discordo**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to be at variance*; *to differ*.
- Discrepo**, āre, āvi or ui, itum, n. (dis & crepo,) *to differ*; *to disagree*.
- Disertē**, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *clearly*; *eloquently*.

- Disputatio**, ōnis, f. *a dispute; a discourse; a discussion; from*
- Disputo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (dis & puto,) *to discourse; to dispute; to discuss.*
- Dissemino**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (dis & semino,) *to spread abroad; to scatter; to promulgate.*
- Dissero**, -serere, -serui, -sertum, a. (dis & sero,) *to discourse; to reason; to debate; to say.*
- Dissidium**, i, n. *a disagreement; a dissension.*
- Dissimilis**, e, adj. *unlike; dissimilar.*
- Distans**, tis, part. (disto,) *differing; distant; being divided, or separated.*
- Distinguo**, -stinguere, -stinxi, -stinctum, a. (di & stinguo,) *to distinguish; to mark; to adorn; to variegate; to spot; to sprinkle.*
- Disto**, stare, n. (di & sto,) *to be distant or apart; to be divided; to differ.*
- Distribuo**, -tribuere, -tribui, -tributum, a. (dis & tribuo,) *to distribute; to divide.*
- Dis**, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rich.*
- Diu**, adv. (utiùs, utissimè, § 194,) *long; for a long time: tam diu — quàm diu, so long — as.*
- Diurnus**, a, um, adj. *daily.*
- Diutinus**, a, um, adj. *lasting; long.*
- Diuturnitas**, ātis, f. *long continuance; duration.*
- Diuturnus**, a, um, adj. *long; lasting.*
- Divello**, -vellere, -velli or -vulsi, -vulsum, a. (di & vello,) *to separate; to disjoin; to tear off.*
- Diversus**, a, um, adj. *different.*
- Dives**, itis, adj. *rich; wealthy; fertile; fruitful.*
- Divido**, dividere, divisi, divisum, a. *to divide; to distribute; to separate.*
- Divinus**, a, um, adj. *divine; heavenly.*
- Divisus**, a, um, part. (divido.)
- Divitiæ**, ārum, f. pl. *riches; wealth.*
- Divulsus**, a, um, part. (divello.)
- Do**, dare, dedi, datum, a. *to give; to grant; to surrender: pœnas, to suffer punishment: crimini, to impute as a crime; to accuse: finem, to terminate: causam, to occasion: nomen, to give name.*
- Doceo**, ere, ui, tum, a. *to teach.*
- Docilitas**, ātis, f. *docility; teachableness.*
- Doctrina**, æ, f. *instruction; education; doctrine.*
- Doctus**, a, um, part. & adj. (doceo,) *taught; learned.*
- Dodona**, æ, f. *a town and forest of Epirus, where were a temple and oracle of Jupiter.*

- Doleo**, ēre, ui, n. *to grieve; to sorrow; to be in pain.*
- Dolor**, ōris, m. *pain; sorrow; grief.*
- Dolus**, i, m. *a device; a trick; a stratagem; guile; artifice.*
- Domesticus**, a, um, adj. (domus,) *domestic.*
- Domicilium**, i, n. *a habitation; a house; an abode.*
- Domina**, æ, f. (dominus,) *a mistress.*
- Dominatio**, ōnis, f. *government; power; dominion; usurpation; domination; despotism.*
- Dominus**, i, m. *master; owner; lord.*
- Domitus**, a, um, part. from
- Domo**, āre, ui, itum, a. *to subdue; to tame; to overpower; to conquer; to vanquish.*
- Domus**, ūs & i, f. § 89, & (a.) *a house: domi, at home: domo, from home: domum, home.*
- Donec**, adv. *until; as long as.*
- Dono**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (donum,) *to give; to present.*
- Donum**, i, n. *a gift; an offering; a present.*
- Dormio**, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to sleep.*
- Dorsum**, i, n. *the back.*
- Dos**, dotis, f. *a portion; a dowry.*
- Draco**, ōnis, m. *a dragon; a species of serpent.*
- Druīdæ**, ārum, m. pl. *Druids, priests of the ancient Britons and Gauls.*
- Dubitatio**, ōnis, f. *a doubt; hesitation; question; from*
- Dubito**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to hesitate; to doubt.*
- Ducenti**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *two hundred.*
- Duco**, cēre, xi, ctum, a. *to lead; to conduct: uxōrem, to take a wife; to marry: exequias, to perform funeral rites; murum, to build a wall.*
- Ductus**, a, um, part. *led.*
- Duilius**, i, m (Caius,) *a Roman commander, who first conquered the Carthaginians in a naval engagement.*
- Dulcis**, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *sweet; pleasant.*
- Dum**, adv. & conj. *while; whilst; as long as; until.*
- Duo**, æ, o, num. adj. pl. § 118. *two.*
- Duodēcim**, num. adj. ind. pl. *twelve.*
- Duodecimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the twelfth.*
- Duodeviginti**, num. adj. ind. pl. § 118, 4; *eighteen.*
- Duritia**, æ, & Durities, ēi, f. § 101, 1; *hardness; from*
- Durus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *hard; severe; harsh; unfavorable.*
- Dux**, cis, c. *a leader; a guide; a commander.*

E.

E, ex, prep. *out of; from; of; among.*

Ea. *See* Is.

Ebībo, -bibēre, -bībi, -bibitum, a. (e & bibo,) *to drink up.*

Ebrietas, ātis, f. (ebrius,) *drunkenness.*

Ebur, ōris, n. *ivory.*

Edico, -dicere, -dixi, -dictum, a. (e & dico,) *to proclaim; to announce; to publish; to order.*

Edidi. *See* Edo.

Editus, a, um, part. *published; uttered; produced; from*

Edo, -dere, -didi, -ditum, a. *to publish; to cause; to occasion; to produce; to make: spectaculum edere, to give an exhibition.*

Edo, edere *or* esse, edi, esum, irr. a. § 181; *to eat; to consume.*

Educātus, a, um, part. *from*

Educo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to educate; to instruct.*

Edūco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (e & duco,) *to lead forth; to bring forth; to produce; to draw out.*

Efficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. (e & facio,) *to effect; to make; to form; to cause; to accomplish.*

Effigies, iei, f. *an image; an effigy.*

Efflo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (e & flo,) *to breathe out: animam, to die; to expire.*

Effugio, -fugere, -fugi, -fugitum, a. & n. (e & fugio,) *to escape; to fly from; to flee.*

Effundo, -fundere, -fudi, -fusum, a. (e & fundo,) *to pour out; to spill; to discharge; to waste; to overflow; to extend or spread.*

Effusus, a, um, part. *poured out; wasted.*

Egeria, æ, f. *a nymph of the Aricinian grove, from whom Numa professed to receive instructions respecting religious rites.*

Egēro, -gerere, -gessi, -gestum, a. (e & gero,) *to carry out; to cast forth; to throw out.*

Egestus, a, um, part.

Egi. *See* Ago.

Ego, mei, subs. pro. I; § 133.

Egredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (e & gradior,) *to go out; to overflow; to go beyond.*

Egregiē, adv. *in a distinguished manner; excellently; famously; from*

Egregius, a, um, adj. (e & grex,) *distinguished; eminent; choice.*

Egressus, a, um, part. (egredior.)

Ejusmodi, pro. (genitive of is & modus, § 134, 5,) *such; such like; of the same sort.*

Elabor, -lābi, -lapsus sum, dep.

- (e & labor,) *to glide away ; to escape.*
- Elapsus, a, um, part. *having passed.*
- Elephantis, idis, f. *an island and city in the southern part of Egypt.*
- Elephantus, i, & Elèphas, antis, m. *an elephant.*
- Eleusini, òrum, m. pl. *the Eleusinians ; the inhabitants of Eleusis.*
- Eleusis & -in, inis, f. *a town of Attica, sacred to Ceres*
- Elido, -lidère, -lisi, -lisum, a. (e & lædo,) *to crush.*
- Eligo, -ligère, -lègi, -lectum, a. (e & lego,) *to choose ; to select.*
- Elòquens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) (elòquor,) *eloquent.*
- Eloquentia, æ, f. *eloquence.*
- Elòquor, -lòqui, -locùtus sum, dep. (e & loquor,) *to say ; to declare ; to tell.*
- Eluceo, -lucère, -luxi, n. (e & luceo,) *to shine forth.*
- Emergo, -mergère, -mersi, -mersum, n. (e & mergo,) *to emerge ; to come out ; to rise up.*
- Emineo, ère, ui, n. *to be eminent ; to rise above ; to be conspicuous ; to be distinguished ; to appear.*
- Emitto, -mittère, -misi, -missum, a. (e & mitti,) *to send forth ; to discharge.*
- Emo, emère, emi, emptam, a. o. *buy ; to purchase.*
- Emorior, -mòri or -moriri, -mortuus sum, dep. *to die.*
- Emptus, a, um, part. (emo.)
- Enascor, -nasci, -natus sum, dep. *to arise ; to be born ; to spring from.*
- Enatus, a, um, part. *born of.*
- Enèco, -necàre, -necâvi or -necui, -necâtum or -nectum, a. (e & neco,) *to kill.*
- Enervo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to enervate ; to enfeeble ; to weaken.*
- Enim, conj. § 279, 3 ; *for ; but ; truly ; indeed.*
- Enna, æ, f. *a town of Sicily.*
- Ennius, i, m. *a very ancient Roman poet.*
- Enuntio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to proclaim ; to disclose ; to divulge.*
- Eo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. n. § 182 ; *to go.*
- Eò, adv. *thither ; to that degree ; to that pitch ; to that degree of eminence.*
- Eòus, i, m. *the morning star.*
- Eòus, a, um, adj. *eastern ; the eastern.*
- Epaminondas, æ, m. *a distinguished Theban general.*
- Ephesus, i, m. *a city on the western coast of Ionia, near the river Càyster.*
- Ephialtes, is, m. *a giant, the son of Neptune or of Alòeus, and brother of Otos.*

Epimenides, is, m. *a poet of Gnossus, in Crete.*
 Epirus, i, f. *a country in the western part of Greece.*
 Epistola, æ, f. *an epistle; a letter.*
 Epulor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to feast; to feast upon; to eat; from*
 Epulum, i, n. sing., & Epulæ, ârum, f. pl. *a banquet; a feast.*
 Eques, itis, m. (equus,) *a knight; a horseman: equites, pl. knights; horsemen; cavalry.*
 Equidem, conj. (ego & quidem,) *indeed; I for my part.*
 Equitatus, us, m. *cavalry.*
 Equus, i, m. *a horse.*
 Eram, Ero, &c. See § 153.
 Ereptus, a, um, part. (eripio.)
 Erga, prep. *towards.*
 Ergo, conj. § 198, 6; *therefore.*
 Erinaceus, i, m. *a hedgehog.*
 Eripio, -ripere, -ripui, -reptum, a. (e & rapio,) *to tear from; to take from; to rescue; to take away; to deliver.*
 Erro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to wander; to err; to stray; to roam.*
 Erôdo, -rodere, -rôsi, -rôsum, a. (e & rodo,) *to gnaw away; to consume; to eat into.*
 Erudio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (e & rudis,) *to instruct; to form.*
 Eruditio, ônis, f. *instruction; learning.*
 Eruditus, a um, part. (erudio.)

Esse, Essem, &c. See Sum.
 Esuriens, tis, par *hungry; being hungry.*
 Esurio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be hungry.*
 Et, conj. § 198, 1; *and; also; even: et — et, both — and.*
 Etiam, conj. (et & jam,) *also; especially; with an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree, even.*
 Etruria, æ, f. *a country of Italy north and west of the Tiber, Tuscany.*
 Etrusci, ôrum, m. pl. *the people of Etruria; the Tuscans or Etrurians.*
 Etruscus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Etruria; Tuscan or Etrurian.*
 Eubœa, æ, f. *a large island in the Ægean sea, near Bœotia.*
 Eumenes, is, m. *a general in Alexander's army; also, the name of several kings of Pergamus.*
 Euphemus, i, m. *the father of Dædalus.*
 Euphrates, is, m. *a large river which forms the western boundary of Mesopotamia.*
 Euripides, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian tragic poet.*
 Euripus, i, m. *a narrow strait between Bœotia and Eubœa.*
 Eurôpa, æ, f. *the daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia.*

- From her, Europe, one of the quarters of the earth, is supposed to have been named.*
- Eurôtas**, æ, m. *a river of Lacedæmonia, near Sparta.*
- Euxinus**, i, m. (from *Εὐξεινος*, hospitable,) (pontus,) *the Euxine, now the Black sea.*
- Evado**, -vadere, -vasi, -vasum, a. & n. (e & vado,) *to go out; to escape; to become.*
- Everto**, -vertere, -verti, -versum, a. (e & verto,) *to overturn; to destroy.*
- Eversus**, a, um, part. *overturned; destroyed.*
- Evôco**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (e & voco,) *to call out; to summon; to implore.*
- Evôlo**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (e & volo,) *to fly out or away.*
- Evôino**, -vomere, -vomui, -vomitum, a. (e & vomo,) *to vomit forth; to eructate; to discharge.*
- Ex**, prep. *See E.*
- Exactus**, a, um, part. (exigo,) *banished; driven away.*
- Exæquo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & æquo,) *to equal.*
- Exanimô**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & anima,) *to kill; to deprive of life; to render lifeless.*
- Exardesco**, -ardescere, -arsi, inc. *to burn; to become inflamed; to kindle; to become excited; to be enraged: bellum exarsit, a war broke out.*
- Exaspéro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to exasperate; to incense.*
- Excæco**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & cæcus,) *to blind; to make blind.*
- Excêdo**, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (ex & cedo,) *to depart; to exceed; to surpass; to go beyond.*
- Excello**, -celere, -celui, -celsum, n. (ex & cello,) *to be high; to excel; to be eminent.*
- Excelsus**, a, um, adj. *high; lofty.*
- Excidium**, i, n. (ex & cædo,) *a destruction; ruin.*
- Excido**, -cidere, -cidi, n. (ex & cado,) *to fall; to fall out or from; to drop.*
- Excido**, -cidere, -tidi, -cisum, a. (ex & cædo,) *to cut out; to cut down; to hew out.*
- Excisus**, a, um, part.
- Excipio**, -cipere, -cêpi, -ceptum, a. (ex & capio,) *to sustain; to receive; to support; to follow; to succeed.*
- Excitandus**, a, um, part. from
- Excito**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. freq. (exciteo,) *to excite; to awaken. to arouse; to stir up.*
- Exclâmo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & clamo,) *to cry out; to exclaim.*
- Excludo**, -cludere, -clasi, -clûsum, a. (ex & claudo,) *to exclude; to hatch.*
- Excôlo**, -colere, -colui, -cultum, a. (ex & colo,) *to cultivate, to exercise.*

- Exerucio**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & crucio,) *to torment; to trouble.*
- Excubiæ**, ārum, f. pl. (excūbo,) *a guard; a watch; a sentinel.*
- Excusatio**, ōnis, f. (excūso,) *an excusing; an excuse; an apology.*
- Exēdo**, -edēre & -esse, -ēdi, -ēsum, irr. a. (ex & ēdo, § 181,) *to eat; to eat up; to devour.*
- Exemplum**, i, n. *an example; an instance.*
- Exequiæ**. See *Exsequiæ*.
- Exerceo**, ēre, ui, itum, a. (ex & arceo,) *to exercise; to train; to discipline; to practise: agrum, to cultivate the earth: dominationem, to be tyrannical.*
- Exercitus**, ūs, m. *an army.*
- Exhaurio**, -haurire, -hausi, -haustum, a. (ex & haurio,) *to exhaust; to drain; to wear out; to impoverish.*
- Exigo**, -igēre, -ēgi, -actum, a. (ex & ago,) *to drive away; to banish.*
- Exiguus**, a, um, adj. *small; scanty.*
- Exilis**, e, adj. *slender; small; thin.*
- Exilium**, i, n. (ex & solum,) *exile; banishment.*
- Eximie**, adv. *remarkably; very; from*
- Eximius**, a, um, adj. (exīmo,) *extraordinary; remarkable.*
- Existimatio**, ōnis, f. *opinion; reputation; respect; from*
- Existimo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & aestimo,) *to believe; to think; to imagine; to suppose.*
- Exitium**, i, n. (exeo,) *destruction · ruin.*
- Exitus**, ūs, m. *an exit; the event; the issue; an outlet.*
- Exoratus**, a, um, part. (exōro,) *entreated; influenced; induced.*
- Exorior**, -oriri, -ortus sum, dep. § 177, (ex & orior,) *to rise; to arise; to appear.*
- Exorno**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & orno,) *to adorn; to deck.*
- Exōro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & oro,) *to entreat or beseech earnestly. § 197, 9.*
- Exortus**, a, um, part. (exorior,) *risen; having arisen.*
- Expecto** or -specto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & specto,) *to look for; to wait for.*
- Expedio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (ex & pes,) *to free; to extricate: expedit, imp. it is fit; it is expedient.*
- Expeditio**, ōnis, f. *an expedition.*
- Expello**, -pellere, -pūli, -pulsum, a. (ex & pello,) *to expel; to banish.*
- Expers**, tis, adj. (ex & pars,) *without; devoid; void of; destitute of.*
- Expēto**, ēre, ivi, itum, a. (ex & peto,) *to ask; to demand; to strive after; to seek earnestly.*

- Expio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & pio,) *to expiate ; to appease.*
- Expleo, ère, èvi, ètum, a. (ex & pleo,) *to fill.*
- Explico, âre, âvi & ui, âtum & itum, a. (ex & plico,) *to unfold ; to spread ; to explain.*
- Explorâtor, ôris, m. (explôro,) *a spy ; a scout.*
- Expolio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (ex & polio,) *to polish ; to adorn ; to improve ; to finish.*
- Expôno, -ponère, -posui, -positum, a. *to explain ; to set forth ; to expose.*
- Exprôbro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & probrum,) *to upbraid ; to blame ; to reproach ; to cast in one's teeth.*
- Expugno, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & pugno,) *to take by assault ; to conquer ; to vanquish ; to subdue ; to take by storm.*
- Expulsus, a, um, part. (expello.)
- Exsequiæ, ârum, f. pl. (exsequor,) *funeral rites.*
- Exsilio, or Exilio, ire, ii & ui, n. (ex & salio,) *to spring up or out ; to leap forth.*
- Exspiro or -piro, âre, âvi, atum, a. (ex & spiro,) *to breathe forth ; to expire ; to die.*
- Exstinctus, or Extinctus, a, um, part. *dead ; from*
- Exstinguo, -stinguère, -stinxi, -stinctum, a. (ex & stinguo,) *to extinguish ; to kill ; to put to death ; to destroy*
- Exstructus, or Extructus, a, um, part. *from*
- Exstruo, or Extruo, -struère, -struxi, -structum, a. (ex & struo,) *to build ; to pile up ; to construct.*
- Exsurgo, -surgère, -surrexi, -surrectum, n. (ex & surgo,) *to rise up ; to arise ; to swell ; to surge.*
- Exter, or Extèrus, a, um, adj. § 125, 4, (exterior, extimûs or extrêmûs,) *foreign ; strange ; outward.*
- Exto, extâre, extûti, n. (ex & sto,) *to be ; to remain ; to be extant.*
- Extorqueo, -torquère, -torsî, -tortum, a. (ex & torqueo,) *to extort ; to wrest from, to obtain by force.*
- Extra, prep. *beyond ; without ; except.*
- Extractus a, um, part. *from*
- Extrâho, -trahère, -traxi, -tractum, a. (ex & traho,) *to draw out ; to extract ; to extricate ; to free ; to rescue ; to liberate.*
- Extrêmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of extèrus,) *extreme ; the last ; the farthest.*

F.

Faba, æ, f. *a bean.*

Fabius, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family.*

Fabricius, i, m. *a Roman, distinguished for his integrity.*

- Fabrico**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (faber,) *to make; to forge; to manufacture.*
- Fabûla**, æ, f. (fari,) *a story; a fable; a tradition; a play.*
- Fabulôsus**, a, um, adj. *fabulous.*
- Faciendus**, a, um, part. (facio.)
- Faciens**, tis, part. (facio.)
- Facies**, iei, f. *a face; appearance.*
- Facile**, adv. (iùs, limè,) *easily; willingly; clearly; undoubtedly; from*
- Facilis**, e, adj. (facio,) *easy.*
- Facinus**, ôris, n. *a deed; a crime; an exploit; from*
- Fac.**, **facere**, feci, factum, a. *to do; to make; to value: facere iter, to perform a journey; to travel: male facere, to injure; to hurt: sacra facere, to offer sacrifice: facere pluris, to value higher: fac, take care; cause.*
- Factum**, i, n. *an action; a deed.*
- Factûrus**, a, um, part. (facio.)
- Factus**, a, um, part. *made; done: facta obviàm, meeting: prædà factâ, having been taken.*
- Facundus**, a, um, adj. *eloquent.*
- Falerii**, ôrum, m. pl. *a town of Etruria.*
- Falernus**, i, m. *a mountain of Campania, famous for its wine.*
- Falernus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Falernus; Falernian.*
- Falisci**, ôrum, m. p. *the inhabitants of Falerii.*
- Fama**, æ, f. *fame; reputation; report.*
- Famelicus**, a, um, adj. *hungry; from*
- Fames**, is, f. *hunger; famine.*
- Familia**, æ, f. *a family; servants.*
- Familiâris**, e, adj. *of the same family; familiar.*
- Familiaritas**, âtis, f. *friendship; intimacy; confidence.*
- Familiariter**, adv. *familiarly; on terms of intimacy.*
- Famûla**, æ, f. *a maid; a female servant or slave.*
- Fas**, n. ind. *right; a lawful thing.*
- Fascis**, is, m. *a bundle; a fagot: fascēs, pl. bundles of birchen rods, carried before the Roman magistrates, with an axe bound up in the middle of them.*
- Fatâlis**, e, adj. *fatal; ordained by fate.*
- Fateor**, fatêri, fassus sum, dep. *to confess.*
- Fatidicus**, a, um, adj. (fatum & dico,) *prophetic.*
- Fatigâtus**, a, um, part. *from*
- Fatigo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to weary.*
- Fatum**, i, n. *fate; destiny: fata, pl. the fates.*
- Fauce**, abl. f. *the throat: pl. fauces, the throat; the jaws; the straits. (§ 94.)*
- Faustûlus**, i, m. *the shepherd by*

- whom Romulus and Remus were brought up.
- Faveo, favère, favi, fautum, n. to favor.
- Favor, oris, m. favor; good will; partiality; applause.
- Febris, is, f. a fever.
- Feci. See Facio.
- Felicitas, atis, f. (felix, § 101, 2,) felicity; good fortune; happiness.
- Felicitèr, adv. (iis, issimè,) fortunately; happily; successfully.
- Felis, is, f. a cat.
- Felix, icis, adj. (ior, issimus,) happy; fortunate; fruitful; fertile; opulent; auspicious; favorable.
- Femina, æ, f. a female; a woman.
- Femineus, a, um, adj. female; feminine; pertaining to females.
- Fera, æ, f. a wild beast.
- Ferax, acis, adj. (ior, issimus,) (fero,) fruitful; productive; fertile; abounding in.
- Ferè, adv. almost; nearly; about: ferè nullus, scarcely any one.
- Ferens, tis, part. (fero.)
- Ferinus, a, um, adj. (fera,) of wild beasts.
- Fero, ferre, tuli, latum, irr. a. to bear; to carry; to relate; to bring; to produce: ferre manum, to stretch forth; to extend: ferunt, they say.
- Feror, ferri, latus sum, pass. to be carried; to flow; to move rapidly; to fly: fertur, imp. it is said.
- Ferox, ocis, adj. (ior, issimus,) wild; fierce; savage; ferocious.
- Ferreus, a, um, adj. iron; obdurate: from
- Ferrum, i, n. iron; a sword; a knife.
- Fertilis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) (fero,) fertile; fruitful.
- Fertilitas, atis, f. fertility; richness; fruitfulness.
- Ferula, æ, f. a staff; a reed.
- Ferus, a, um, adj. wild; rude; uncultivated; uncivilized; savage.
- Ferveo, fervère, ferbui, n. to boil; to seethe; to foam; to be hot; to glow.
- Fessus, a, um, adj. weary; tired; fatigued.
- Festum, i, n. a feast; from
- Festus, a, um, adj. festive; joyful; merry.
- Ficus, i & us, f. a fig-tree; a fig.
- Fidelis, e, adj. faithful; from
- Fides, ei, f. fidelity; faith: in fidem, in confirmation: in fidem accipere, to receive under one's protection.
- Figo, figere, fixi, fixum, a. to fix; to fasten.
- Filia, æ, f. § 43, 2; a daughter.
- Filius, i, m. § 52; a son.
- Findo, findere, fidi, fissum, a. to split; to cleave.

- Fingens**, tis, part. *feigning* ; *pretending* ; from
- Fingo**, fingere, finxi, fictum, a. *to pretend* ; *to devise* ; *to feign* ; *to form* ; *to make*.
- Finio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to end* ; *to finish* ; *to terminate* ; from
- Finis**, is, d. *the end* ; *a boundary* ; *a limit* : fines, m. pl. § 63, 1 ; *the limits of a country*. &c.
- Finitus**, a, um, part. (finio.)
- Finitimus**, a, um, adj. (finis,) *neighboring*.
- Fio**, fieri, factus sum, irr. pass. § 180, (facio,) *to be made* ; *to become* ; *to happen* : fit, it happens : factum est, it happened ; it came to pass.
- Firmatus**, a, um, part. (firmo.)
- Firmiter**, adv. (iūs, issimē,) (firmus,) *firmly* ; *securely*.
- Firmo**, are, avi, atum, a. *to confirm* ; *to establish* ; from
- Firmus**, a, um, adj. *firm* ; *strong* ; *secure*.
- Fissus**, a, um, part. (findo.)
- Fixus**, a, um, part. (figo,) *fixed* ; *permanent*.
- Flagello**, are, avi, atum, a. *to whip* ; *to scourge* ; *to lash*.
- Flagitiōsus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *shameful* ; *infamous* ; *outrageous* ; from
- Flagitium**, i, n. *a shameful action* ; *an outrage* ; *a crime* ; *a dishonor* ; *villany*.
- Flagro**, are, avi, atum, n. *to burn* ; *to be on fire* ; *to suffer* ; *to be oppressed* ; *to be violent*.
- Flaminus**, i, m. *a Roman*.
- Flavus**, a, um, adj. *yellow*.
- Flamma**, æ, f. *a flame*.
- Flecto**, flectere, flexi, flexum, a. *to bend* ; *to bow* ; *to turn* ; *to move* ; *to prevail upon*.
- Fleo**, ere, e-vi, etum, a. *to weep* ; *to lament*.
- Fletus**, ūs, m. *weeping* ; *tears*.
- Flevo**, onis, in. *a lake near the mouth of the Rhine*, now the Zuyder-zee.
- Flexus**, a, um, part. (flecto,) *bent* ; *changed* ; *turned*.
- Floreo**, ere, ui, n. (flos, § 187, I. 1,) *to bloom* ; *to blossom* ; *to flourish* ; *to be distinguished*.
- Flos**, flōris, m. *a flower* ; *a blossom*.
- Fluctus**, ūs, m. (fluo,) *a wave*.
- Fluo**, fluere, fluxi, fluxum, n. *to flow*.
- Fluvius**, i, m. *a river*.
- Flumen**, inis, n. (fluo,) *a river*.
- Fodio**, fodere, fodi, fossum, a. *to dig* ; *to pierce* ; *to bore*.
- Fœcunditas**, atis, f. *fruitfulness* ; from
- Fœcundus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *fruitful* ; *fertile*.
- Fœdus**, eris, n. *a league* ; *a treaty*.
- Folium**, i, n. *a leaf*.
- Fons**, tis, m. *a fountain* ; *a source* ; *a spring*.
- Forem**, def. verb. § 154, 3 ; *I would or should be* : fore, to

be about to be; it would or will come to pass.

Foris, adv. *abroad.*

Forma, æ, f. *a form; shape; figure; beauty.*

Formica, æ, f. *an ant.*

Formido, inis, f. *fear; dread; terror.*

Formidolōsus, a, um, adj. *fearful; timorous.*

Formositas, ātis, f. *beauty; elegance; from*

Formōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (forma,) *beautiful; handsome.*

Fortasse, adv. (fors,) *perhaps.*

Fortē, adv. (fors,) *accidentally; by chance.*

Fortis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *bold; brave; courageous.*

Fortiter, adv. (iūs, issimē,) (fortis,) *bravely.*

Fortitudo, inis, f. (fortis,) *boldness; bravery.*

Fortuna, æ, f. (fors,) *fortune; chance.*

Forum, i, n. *the market-place; the forum; the court of justice.*

Fossa, æ, f. (fodio,) *a ditch; a trench; a moat.*

Fovea, æ, f. *a pit.*

Foveo, fovere, fovi, fotum, a. *to keep warm; to cherish.*

Fractus, a, um, part. (frango.)

Fragilis, e, adj. (frango,) *frail; perishable.*

Fragilitas, ātis, f. (fragilis,) *frailty; weakness.*

Fragmentum, i, n. (frango a *fragment; a piece.*

Frango, frangere, fregi, fractum, a. *to break; to break in pieces; to weaken; to destroy.*

Frater, tris, m. *a brother.*

Fraudulentus, a, um, adj. (fraus, § 128, 4,) *fraudulent; deceitful; treacherous.*

Frequens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *frequent; numerous.*

Fretum, i, n. *a strait; a sea.*

Frico, fricare, fricui, frictum & fricatum, a. *to rub.*

Frigidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *cold; from*

Frigus, ōris, n. *cold.*

Frons, frondis, f. *a leaf of a tree; a branch with leaves.*

Fructus, ūs, m. (fruor,) *fruit; produce.*

Frugis, gen. f. (frux, nom. scarcely used, § 94,) *corn; fruges, um, pl. fruits; the various kinds of corn.*

Frumentum, i, n. (fruor,) *corn; wheat.*

Fruor, frui, frūitus & fructus, dep. *to enjoy.*

Frustrā, adv. *in vain; to no purpose.*

Frustrātus, a, um, part. from

Frustror, āri, ātus sum, dep. (frustrā,) *to frustrate; to deceive.*

Frutex, icis, m. *a shrub; a bush.*

Fuga, æ, f. *a flight.*

Fugax, ácis, adj. *swift; fleeting.*

Fugiens, tis, part. from

Fugio, fugère, fugi, fugitum, n.

& a. *to fly; to escape; to avoid; to flee; to flee from.*

Fugo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to put to flight; to drive off; to chase.*

Fui, Fuëram, &c. See **Sum**.

Fulgeo, fulgère, fulsi, n. *to shine.*

Fuligo, inis, f. *soot.*

Fullo, ônis, m. *a fuller.*

Fulmen, inis, n. (fulgeo,) *thunder; a thunderbolt; lightning.*

Funâle, is, n. (funis,) *a torch.*

Funditus, adv. (fundus,) *from the foundation; utterly.*

Fundo, fundère, fudi, fusum, a. *to pour out: lacrymas, to shed tears: hostes, to scatter; to rout; to discomfit.*

Fundus, i, m. *the bottom of any thing; also, a farm; a field.*

Funestus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (funus,) *fatal; destructive.*

Fungor, fungi, functus sum, dep. *to perform or discharge an office; to do; to execute: fato, to die.*

Funis, is d. *a rope; a cable.*

Funus, êris, n. *a funeral; funeral obsequies.*

Fur, furis, c. *a thief.*

Furcula, æ, f. dim. (furca,) *a little fork: Furculæ Caudinæ, the Caudine Forks, a narrow defile in the country*

of the Hirpini, in Italy, where the Romans were defeated by the Samnites.

Furiôsus, a, um, adj. (furo,) *furious; mad.*

Furius, i, m. *the name of several Romans, as of M. Furius Camillus, a distinguished general.*

Fusus, a, um, part. (fundo.)

Futûrus, a, um, part. (sum,) *about to be; future.*

G.

Gades, ium, f. pl. *the name of an island and town in Spain, near the straits of Gibraltar, now Cadiz.*

Gaditânus, a, um, adj. *of Gades or Cadiz: fretum Gaditânum, the straits of Gibraltar.*

Galatia, æ, f. *a country in the interior of Asia Minor.*

Gallia, æ, f. *Gaul, a country formerly extending from the Pyrenees to the Rhine, and along the northern part of Italy to the Adriatic.*

Galliæ, pl. *the divisions of Gaul.*

Gallicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Gaul; Gallic.*

Gallina, æ, f. *a hen.*

Gallinaceus, i, m. *a cock.*

Gallus, i, m. *a cock.*

Gallus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Gallia - a Gaul; also, a cognomen of several Romans.*

- Ganges**, is, m. *the name of a large river in India.*
- Garumna**, æ, f. *the Garonne, a river of Aquitania.*
- Gandeo**, gaudere, gavisus sum, n. pass. § 142, 2; *to rejoice; to delight; to be pleased with.*
- Gaudium**, i, n. *joy; gladness.*
- Gavisus**, a, um, part. (gaudeo,) *rejoicing; having rejoiced.*
- Geminus**, a, um, adj. *double: gemini filii, twin sons.*
- Gemmatus**, a, um, part. *adorned with gems; gemmed; glittering.*
- Gemmo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (gemma,) *to adorn with gems.*
- Gener**, eri, m. § 46; *a son-in-law.*
- Genêro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (genus,) *to beget; to produce.*
- Generositas**, âtis, f. *nobleness of mind; magnanimity; from*
- Generosus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *noble; spirited; brave; generous; fruitful; fertile.*
- Genitus**, a, um, part. (gigno,) *born; produced.*
- Gens**, tis, f. *a nation; a tribe; a family; a clan.*
- Genui**. See Gigno.
- Genus**, êris, n. *a race; a family; a sort or kind.*
- Geometria**, æ, f. *geometry.*
- Gerens**, tis, part. (gero,) *bearing; conducting.*
- Germânus**, i, m. *a German; an inhabitant of Germany.*
- Germania**, e, f. *Germany.*
- Germanicus**, a, um, adj. *German; of Germany.*
- Gero**, gerere, gessi, gestum, a. *to bear; to carry; to do: res eas gessit, performed such exploits: odium, to hate: onus, to bear a burden: bellum, to wage or carry on war: res prospère gesta est, affairs were managed successfully, or a successful battle was fought.*
- Gerÿon**, m. *a giant who was slain by Hercules, and whose oxen were driven into Greece.*
- Gestans**, tis, part. from
- Gesto**, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (gero,) *to bear; to carry about.*
- Gestus**, a, um, part. *borne; performed: res gestæ, see Rea.*
- Getæ**, ârum, m. pl. *a savage people of Dacia, north of the Danube.*
- Gigas**, antis, m. *a giant.*
- Gigno**, gignere, genui, genitum, a. *to bring forth; to bear; to beget; to produce.*
- Glaber**, bra, brum, adj. *bald; bare; smooth.*
- Glacialis**, e, adj. *icy; freezing.*
- Glacies**, ei, f. *ice.*
- Gladiâtor**, ôris, m. (gladius,) *a gladiator.*
- Gladiatorius**, a, um, adj. *belonging to a gladiator; gladiatorial; from*
- Gladius**, i, m. *a sword.*

Glans, dis, f. *mast*; *an acorn*.
 Glisco, ère, n. *to increase*.
 Gloria, æ, f. *glory*; *fame*.
 Glorior, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to boast*.
 Gorgias, æ, m. *a celebrated sophist and orator. He was born at Leontini, in Sicily, and was hence surnamed Leontinus*.
 Gracilis, e, adj. (ior, lîmus, § 125, 2,) *slender*; *lean*; *delicate*.
 Gracchus, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family*.
 Grador, gradi, gressus sum, dep. *to go*; *to walk*.
 Gradus, ùs, m. *a step*; *a stair*.
 Græcia, æ, f. *Greece*.
 Græcus, a, um, adj. *Grecian*; *Greek*:—subs. *a Greek*.
 Grandis, e, adj. (ior, issîmus,) *large*; *great*.
 Granicus, i, m. *a river of Mysia, emptying into the Propontis*.
 Grassor, âri, âtus sum, dep. freq. (gradior,) *to advance*; *to march*; *to proceed*; *to make an attack*.
 Grates, f. pl. (gratus,) § 94; *thanks*: agère grates, *to thank*.
 Gratia, æ, f. (gratus,) *grace*; *favor*; *thanks*; *return*; *requit*; *gratitude*: habère, *to feel indebted or obliged*; *to be grateful*: in gratiam, *in favor of*: gratiâ, *for the sake*.
 Gratulatus, a, um, part. *having congratulated*; *from*

Gratûlor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to congratulate*; *from*.
 Gratus, a, um, adj. (ior, issîmus,) *acceptable*; *pleasing*; *grateful*.
 Gravis, e, adj. (ior, issîmus,) *heavy*; *severe*; *great*; *grave*; *important*; *violent*; *unwholesome*; *noxious*: gravis somnus, *sound sleep*.
 Gravitas, âtis, f. *heaviness*; *gravity*; *weight*.
 Graviter, adv. (iûs, issîmè,) *hardly*; *heavily*; *grievously*; *severely*.
 Gravo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to load*; *to oppress*; *to burden*.
 Gregâtim, adv. (grex,) *in herds*.
 Gressus, ùs, m. (gradior,) *a step*; *a pace*; *a gait*.
 Grex, gis, c. *a flock*; *a herd*; *a company*.
 Grus, gruis, c. *a crane*.
 Gubernâtor, ôris, m. (guberno,) *a pilot*; *a ruler*.
 Gyârus, i, f. *one of the Cyclâdes*.
 Gyges, is, m. *a rich king of Lydia*.
 Gymnosophistæ, ârum, m. *Gymnosophists*; *a sect of Indian philosophers*.

H.

Habens, tis, part. *from*.
 Habeo, ère, ui, itum, a. *to have*; *to possess*; *to hold*; *to esteem*,

to suppose ; to take : habere consilium, to deliberate.

Habito, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (habeo,) *to dwell ; to inhabit.*

Habitūrus, a, um, part. (habeo.)

Habitus, a, um, part. (habeo.)

Habitus, ūs, m. *habit ; form ; dress ; attire ; manner.*

Hactenus, adv. (hic & tenus,) *hitherto ; thus far.*

Hadriānus, i, m. *Adrian, the fifteenth emperor of Rome.*

Hæmus, i, m. *a mountain of Thrace, from whose top, both the Euxine and Adriatic seas can be seen.*

Halcyon, or Alcyon, ōnis, f. *the halcyon or kingfisher. — See Alcyōne.*

Halicarnassus, i, f. *a maritime city of Caria, the birthplace of Herodotus.*

Hamilcar, āris, m. *a Carthaginian general.*

Hannibal, ālis, m. *a brave Carthaginian general, the son of Hamilcar.*

Hanno, ōnis, m. *a Carthaginian general.*

Harmonia, æ, f. *the wife of Cadmus, and daughter of Mars and Venus.*

Harpyiæ, ārum, f. pl. *the Harpies ; winged monsters, having the faces of women and the bodies of vultures.*

Hæruspex, icis, m. *a soothsayer ; a diviner ; one who pretended*

to a knowledge of future events from inspecting the entrails of victims.

Hasdrūbal, ālis, m. *a Carthaginian general, the brother of Hannibal.*

Hasta, æ, f. *a spear ; a lance.*

Haud, adv. *not.*

Haurio, haurire, hausi, haustum, a. *to draw out ; to drink, to swallow.*

Haustus, a, um, part. *swallowed.*

Haustus, ūs, m. *a draught.*

Hebes, ētis, adj. *dull ; obtuse ; dim.*

Hebesco, ēre, inc. (hebes,) *to become dull ; to grow dim.*

Hebrus, i, m. *a large river of Thrace.*

Hecūba, æ, f. *the wife of Priam, king of Troy.*

Hedēra, æ, f. *ivy.*

Hegesias, æ, m. *an eloquent philosopher of Cyrène.*

Helēna, æ, f. *Helen, the daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and wife of Menelaus.*

Helicon, ōnis, m. *a mountain of Bæotia, near to Parnassus, and sacred to Apollo and the Muses.*

Helvetia, æ, f. *a country in the eastern part of Gaul, now Switzerland.*

Helvetii, ōrum, m. pl. *Helvetians ; the inhabitants of Helvetia.*

Hellebōrum, i, n. or Hellebōris, i, m. *the herb hellebore.*

Hellespontus, i, m. *a strait be-*

- tween Thrace and Asia Minor, now called the Dardanelles.*
 Heraclea, æ, f. *the name of several cities in Magna Græcia, in Pontus, in Syria, &c.*
 Herba, æ, f. *an herb; grass.*
 Herbidus, a, um, adj. *grassy; full of herbs or grass.*
 Hercûles, is, m. *a celebrated hero, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena.*
 Hercynius, a, um, adj. *Hercynian: Hercynia silva, a large forest in Germany, now the Black Forest.*
 Heres, or Hæres, êdis, c. *an heir.*
 Herennius, i, m. *a general of the Samnites, and the father of Pontius Thelesinus.*
 Hero, ùs, (§ 69, E. 4.) f. *a priestess of Venus, who resided at Sestos, and who was beloved by Leander, a youth of Abÿdos.*
 Hespêrus, i, m. *a son of Iapêtus, who settled in Italy, and from whom that country was called Hesperia; also the evening star.*
 Heu! int. *alas! ah!*
 Hians, tis, part. (hio.)
 Hiâtus, ùs, m. *an opening; a chasm; an aperture.*
 Hibernicus, a, um, adj. *Irish: mare Hibernicum, the Irish sea.*
 Hibernus, a, um, adj. *of winter; wintry.*
 Hic, adv. *here; in this place.*
 Hic, Hæc, Hoc, pro. § 134; *this; he; she, &c.*
 Hiempsal, âlis, m. *a king of Numidia.*
 Hiems, êmis, f. *winter.*
 Hiëro, ônis, m. *a tyrant of Syracuse.*
 Hierosolÿma, æ, f. & Hierosolÿma, ôrum, n. pl. *Jerusalem, the capital of Judea.*
 Hinc, adv. *hence; from hence; from this; from this time: hinc — hinc, on this side, and on that.*
 Hinnio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to neigh.*
 Hinnitus, ùs, m. *a neighing.*
 Hinnuleus, i, m. *a fawn.*
 Hio, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to gape; to yawn; to open the mouth.*
 Hipparchus, i, m. *the son of Pisistrâtus, tyrant of Athens.*
 Hippolÿtus, i, m. *the son of Theseus.*
 Hippomênes, is, m. *the son of Megareus, and husband of Atalanta.*
 Hippopotâmus, i, m. *the hippopotamus or river-horse.*
 Hispania, æ, f. *Spain.*
 Hispânus, a, um, adj. *Spanish: subs. m. a Spaniard.*
 Hodie, adv. (hic & dies,) *to-day; at this time; now-a-days.*
 Hodiêque, to this day; to this time.
 Hædus, i, m. *a kid; a young goat.*
 Homêrus, i, m. *Homer, the most*

- ancient and illustrious of the Greek poets.*
- Homo, inis, c. a man; a person; one.
- Honestas, âtis, f. virtue; dignity; honor; from
- Honestus, a, um, adj. honorable; noble; from
- Honor & -os, ôris, m. honor; respect; an honor; a dignity; an office.
- Honorificè, adv. (honorificus, § 125, 3,) honorably; parum honorifice, slightly; with little respect.
- Hora, æ, f. an hour.
- Horatius, i, m. Horace; the name of several Romans: Horatii, pl. three Roman brothers, who fought with the three Curiatii.
- Hortensius, i, m. the name of several Romans.
- Horridus, a, um, adj. rough; rugged; rude; unpolished; barbarous.
- Hortâtus, ūs, m. an exhortation; instigation; advice; from
- Hortor, âri, âtus suin, dep. to exhort.
- Hortus, i, m. a garden.
- Hospes, itis, c. a stranger; a guest.
- Hospitium, i, n. hospitality: hospitio accipere, to entertain.
- Hostia, æ, f. a victim.
- Hostilius, i, m. (Tullus,) the third king of Rome: a cognomen among the Romans.
- Hostis, is, c. an enemy.
- Huc, adv. hither: huc -- illuc, hither -- thither; now here -- now there.
- Hujusmodi, adj. ind. (hic & modus, § 134, 5, of this sort or kind.
- Humanitas, âtis, f. humanity; kindness; gentleness; from
- Humânus, a, um, adj. (homo,) human.
- Humérus, i, m. the shoulder.
- Humilis, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2,) humble: humili loco natum esse, to be born in a humble station or of obscure parents.
- Humor, ôris, m. moisture; pl liquids; humors.
- Humus, i, f. the ground: humi, on the ground. § 221, 1, R. 3.
- Hyæna, æ, f. the hyæna.
- Hydrus, i, m. a water-snake.
- Hymnus, i, m. a hymn; a song of praise.
- Hyperboreus, a, um, adj. (ὑπὲρ βορέας,) properly, living beyond the source of the north wind; northern: Hyperborei, ôrum, m. pl. people inhabiting the northern regions; beyond Scythia.
- Hystrix, icis, f. a porcupine.

I.

Iapetus, the son of Cælus and Terra.

Iberus, i, m. a river of Spain, now the Ebro.

- Ibi**, adv. *there ; here ; then.*
Ibidem, adv. *in the same place.*
Ibis, ídis, f. *the ibis, the Egyptian stork.*
Icārus, i, m. *the son of Dædālus.*
Icarius, a, um, adj. *of Icārus ; Icarian.*
Ichneumon, ōnis, m. *the ichneumon or Egyptian rat.*
Ichnūsa, æ, f. *an ancient Greek name of Sardinia, derived from the Greek ἵχτρος, a footstep ; a track.*
Ico, icēre, ici, ictum, a. *to strike : fædus, to make, ratify, or conclude a league or treaty.*
Ictus, a, um, part.
Ictus, ūs, m. *a blow ; a stroke.*
Ida, æ, f. *a mountain of Troas, near Troy.*
Idæus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Ida : mons Idæus, mount Ida.*
Idem, eādem, idem, pro. § 134, 6 ; *the same.*
Idoneus, a, um, adj. *fit ; suitable.*
Igitur, conj. *therefore.*
Ignārus, a, um, adj. (in & gnarus,) *ignorant.*
Ignāvus, a, um, adj. (in & gnāvus,) *idle ; inactive ; cowardly.*
Ignis, is, m. *fire ; flame.*
Ignobilis, e, adj. (in & nobilis,) *ignoble ; mean ; unknown.*
Ignōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ignōtus,) *to be ignorant ; not to know.*
Ignōtus, a, um, part. & adj. (in & notus,) *unknown.*
Ilium, i, n. *Ilium or Troy, the principal city of Troas.*
Illātus, a, um, part. (from infēro,) *brought in ; inflected upon ; inferred.*
Ille, a, ud, pro. § 134 ; *that ; he she ; it ; the former : pl. they those.*
Illecēbra, æ, f. *an allurements an enticement.*
Illico, adv. (in & loco,) *in that place ; immediately ; instantly.*
Illuc, adv. *thither : huc — illuc, now here — now there.*
Illustris, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *illustrious ; famous ; celebrated.*
Illustro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & lustrō,) *to enlighten ; to illustrate ; to render famous ; to celebrate ; to make renowned.*
Illyria, æ, f. *a country opposite to Italy, and bordering on the Adriatic.*
Imāgo, inis, f. *an image ; a picture ; a figure ; a resemblance.*
Imbecillis, e, adj. (ior, līmus, § 125, 2,) *weak ; feeble.*
Imber, bris, m. *a shower ; a rain.*
Imitatio, ōnis, f. *imitation : ad imitationem, in imitation : from*
Imitor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to imitate ; to copy.*
Immanis, e, adj. *monstrous ; cruel ; huge ; enormous ; dreadful.*

- Immensus**, a, um, adj. (in & mensus,) *immeasurable; boundless; immoderate.*
- Immeritus**, a, um, part. (in & meritus,) *not deserving; undeserved.*
- Imminens**, tis, part. *hanging over; threatening; from*
- Immineo**, ēre, ui, n. *to hang over; to impend; to threaten; to be near.*
- Immissus**, a, um, part. *admitted; sent in; darted in; from*
- Immitto**, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (in & mitto,) *to let in; to send to, into, against, or upon; to throw at.*
- Immobilis**, e, adj. (in & mobilis,) *immovable; steadfast.*
- Immōlo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & mola,) *to sacrifice; to immolate.*
- Immortalis**, e, adj. (in & mortālis,) *immortal.*
- Immōtus**, a, um, part. (in & motus,) *unmoved; still; motionless.*
- Immutātus**, a, um, part. *altered; changed; from*
- Immūto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & muto,) *to change.*
- Impatiens**, tis, adj. (in & patiens,) *impatient; not able to endure.*
- Impeditus**, a, um, part. *impeded; hindered; encumbered; entangled; from*
- Impedio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & pes,) *to impede; to disturb to obstruct; to check; to delay; to prevent.*
- Impendeo**, -pendere, -pendi, -pensum, n. (in & pendeo,) *to hang over; to impend; to threaten.*
- Impenetrabilis**, e, adj. (in & penetrabilis,) *impenetrable.*
- Impensē**, adv. *exceedingly; greatly.*
- Imperātor**, ōris, m. (impēro,) *a commander; a general.*
- Imperito**, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (impēro,) *to command; to rule; to govern.*
- Imperitus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (in & peritus,) *inexperienced; unacquainted with.*
- Imperium**, i, n. *a command government; reign; authority; power; from*
- Impēro**, are, āvi, ātum, a. *to command; to order; to direct; to govern; to rule over.*
- Impertiens**, tis, part. *from*
- Impertio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & partio,) *to impart; to share, to give.*
- Impētro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & patro,) *to obtain; to finish.*
- Impētus**, ūs, m. (in & peto) *force; violence; impetuosity, an attack.*
- Impius**, a, um, adj. (in & pius,) *impious; undutiful.*
- Impleo**, āre, ēvi, ētum, a. *to fill; to accomplish; to perform.*

- Implicitus**, a, um, part. *entangled; attacked.*
- Implico**, âre, âvi or ui, âtum or itum, a. (in & plico,) *to entangle; to implicate.*
- Implicor**, âri, âtus or itus sum, pass. *to be entangled; morbo, to be attacked with; to be sick.*
- Implôro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & ploro,) *to implore; to beseech; to beg.*
- Impôno**, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (in & pono,) *to lay or place upon; to impose; to put.*
- Importûnus**, a, um, adj. *dangerous; perilous; troublesome; cruel; outrageous; craving; ungovernable.*
- Impositus**, a, um, part. (impôno.)
- Improbatus**, a, um, part. *disallowed; disapproved; rejected.*
- Imprôbo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & probô,) *to disapprove; to reject.*
- Imprôbus**, a, um, adj. *wicked; bad.*
- Imprûdens**, tis, adj. (in & prudens,) *imprudent; inconsiderate.*
- Impugnâtûrus**, a, um, part. from
- Impugno**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to attack.*
- Impûnè**, adv. (in & pœna,) *with impunity; without hurt; without punishment.*
- Imus**, a, um, adj. (sup. of inferus, § 125, 4,) *the lowest; the deepest.*
- In**, prep. with the accusative, signifies *into; towards; upon; until; for; against*: with the ablative, *in; upon; among; at*; § 235, (2:) in dies, *from day to day*: in eo esse, *to be on the point of*: in sublime, *aloft.*
- Inânis**, e, adj. *vain; empty; ineffectual; foolish.*
- Inaresco**, -arescere, -arui, inc. § 173; *to grow dry.*
- Incêdo**, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (in & cedo,) *to go; to walk; to come.*
- Incendo**, dère, di, sum, a. (in & candeo,) *to light; to kindle, to set fire to; to inflame.*
- Incensus**, a, um, part. *lighted; kindled; burning; inflamed.*
- Incertus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (in & certus,) *uncertain.*
- Inchôo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to begin.*
- Incîdens**, tis, part. from
- Incîdo**, -cidere, -cidi, n. (in & cado,) *to fall into or upon; to chance to meet with.*
- Incipio**, -cipere, -cêpi, -ceptum, a. (in & capio,) *to commence; to begin.*
- Incîto**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & cito,) *to instigate; to encourage; to animate.*
- Inclûdo**, dère, si, sum, a. (in & claudio,) *to shut in; to include; to inclose; to encircle; to encompass.*

- Inclŭsus**, a, um, part. (*includo*.)
- Inclŭtus**, a, um, adj. (comp. not used; sup. *issimus*.) *famous; celebrated; renowned.*
- Incōla**, æ, c. *an inhabitant.*
- Incōlo**, colēre, colui, cultum, a. (in & colo,) *to inhabit; to dwell.*
- Incolūmis**, e, adj. *unhurt; unpunished; safe.*
- Incompertus**, a, um, adj. *unknown; uncertain.*
- Inconsideratē**, adv. *inconsiderately; rashly.*
- Incredibilis**, e, adj. (in & credibilis,) *incredible; wonderful.*
- Incredibiliter**, adv. *incredibly.*
- Incrementum**, i, n. (*increasco*.) *an increase.*
- Incrēpo**, āre, ūi, itum, a. (in & crepo,) *to reprove; to chide; to blame.*
- Incruentus**, a, um, adj. (in & cruor,) *bloodless.*
- Incultē**, adv. (*iūs, issimē*.) *rudely; plainly; from*
- Incultus**, a, um, part. & adj. (in & colo,) *uncultivated; uninhabited; desert.*
- Incurabo**, -cumbēre, -cubui, -cubitum, n. (in & cubo,) *to lean; to lie; to rest or recline upon; to apply to: gladio, to fall upon one's sword; to slay one's self with a sword.*
- Incurſio**, ōnis, f. (*incurro*.) *an attack; an incursion; an inroad.*
- Inde**, adv. *thence; from thence.*
- Index**, icis, d. (*indico*.) *an index; a mark; a sign.*
- India**, æ, f. *a country of Asia, deriving its name from the river Indus.*
- Indico**, cēre, xi, ctum, a. (in & dico,) *to indicate; to announce; to declare; to proclaim.*
- Indictus**, a, um, part.
- Indicus**, a, um, adj. *of India; Indian.*
- Indigēna**, æ, c. (in & geno,) *a native.*
- Indōles**, is, f. (in & oleo, to grow,) *the disposition; nature; inherent quality.*
- Indūco**, cēre, xi, ctum, a. (in & duco,) *to lead in; to induce; to persuade.*
- Inductus**, a, um, part.
- Induo**, -duēre, -dui, -dūtum, a. *to put on; to dress; to clothe.*
- Indus**, i, m. *a large river in the western part of India.*
- Industria**, æ, f. *industry; diligence.*
- Indūtus**, a, um, part. (*induo*.)
- Inedia**, æ, f. (in & edo,) *want of food; fasting; hunger.*
- Ineo**, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. & a. (in & eo,) *to go or enter into; to enter upon; to make; to form.*
- Inermis**, e, adj. (in & arma,) *defenseless; unarmed.*
- Inertia**, æ, f. (*iners*.) *laziness, sloth; idleness.*

- Infamis**, e, adj. (in & fama,) *infamous*; *disgraceful*.
- Infans**, tis, c. *an infant*; *a child*.
- Inferi**, ōrum, m. pl. (inferus,) *the infernal regions*; *Hades*; *Orcus*; *the infernal gods*; *the shades*.
- Inferior**, us, adj. comp. See **Inferus**.
- Infēro**, inferre, intūli, illātum, irr. a. (in & fero,) *to bring in or against*; *to bring upon*; *to inflict upon*: bellum, *to make war upon*.
- Inferus**, a, um, adj. (inferior, infimus or imus, § 125, 4,) *low*; *humble*.
- Infesto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to infest*; *to disturb*; *to molest*; *to vex*; *to plague*; *to trouble*; *to annoy*; from
- Infestus**, a, um, adj. *hostile*; *inimical*.
- Infigo**, gēre, xi, xum, a. (in & figo,) *to fix*; *to fasten*; *to drive in*.
- Infinitus**, ā, um, adj. (in & finio,) *infinite*; *unbounded*; *vast*; *immense*: infinitum argenti, *an immense quantity of silver*: infinita nobilitas, *a vast number*.
- Infirmus**, a, um, adj. *weak*; *infirm*.
- Infixus**, part. (infigo.)
- Inflammo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to inflame*; *to excite*; *to stimulate*; *to animate*.
- Inflatus**, a, um, part. *blown upon*; *puffed up*.
- Infligo**, gēre, xi, ctum, a. (in & fligo,) *to inflict*.
- Inflo**, āre, avi, ātum, a. (in & flo,) *to blow upon*.
- Infrendens**, tis, part. from
- Infrendeo**, ēre, ui, n. (in & fren-deo,) *to gnash with the teeth*.
- Infringo**, -fringēre, -frēgi, -fractum, a. (in & frango,) *to break or rend in pieces*; *to disannul*; *to make void*.
- Infundo**, -fundere, -fūdi, -fūsum, a. (in & fundo,) *to pour in*: infunditur, *it empties*.
- Ingenium**, i, n. *the disposition*; *genius*; *talents*; *character*.
- Ingens**, tis, adj. *great*; *very great*.
- Ingenuus**, a, um, adj. *free-born*; *free*; *noble*; *ingenuous*.
- Ingredior**, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (in & gradior,) *to go in*; *to enter*; *to come in*; *to walk*; *to walk upon*; *to go*.
- Ingressus**, a, um, part.
- Ingruo**, -gruere, -grui, n. *to invade*; *to assail*; *to pour down*; *to fall upon suddenly*.
- Inhæreo**, -hærere, -hæsi, -hæsum, n. (in & hæreo,) *to cleave or stick to or in*: cogitationibus, *to be fixed or lost in thought*.
- Inhio**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. (in & hio,) *to gape for*; *to desire*.
- Inimicus**, a, um, adj. (in & amicus,) *inimical*; *hostile*.
- Inimicus**, i, m. *an enemy*.

- Iniquè, adv. (iniquus,) *unjustly ; unequally.*
- Initium, i, n. (ineo,) *a commencement ; a beginning.*
- Initiurus, a, um, part. (ineo,) *about to enter upon or begin.*
- Injicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (in & jacio,) *to throw in or upon.*
- Injuria, æ, f. (injurius,) *an injury ; an insult.*
- Innāto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (in & nato,) *to swim or float upon.*
- Innitor, -niti, -nisus or -nexus sum, dep. (in & nitor,) *to lean or depend upon ; to rest upon.*
- Innocentia, æ, f. (in & nocens,) *innocence.*
- Innotesco, -notescere, -notui, inc. (in & notesco,) *to be known ; to become known.*
- Innoxius, a, um, adj. (in & noxius,) *harmless.*
- Innumerabilis, e, adj. (in & numerabilis,) *innumerable.*
- Innumerus, a, um, adj. (in & numerus,) *innumerable.*
- Inopia, æ, f. (inops,) *want.*
- Inopis, i, m. *a fountain or river of Delos, near which Apollo and Diana were said to have been born.*
- In- or im- primis, adv. (in & primus,) *chiefly ; especially.*
- Inquam, or Inquo, def. *I say ;* § 183, 5.
- inquino, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to pollute ; to stain ; to soil.*
- Inquiro, -quirere, -quisi-, -quistum, a. (in & quero,) *to inquire ; to investigate.*
- Insania, æ, f. (insānus,) *madness.*
- Insanio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be mad.*
- Inscribo, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, a. (in & scribo,) *to inscribe ; to write upon.*
- Inscriptus, a, um, part.
- Insectum, i, n. (insēco,) *an insect.*
- Insēquens, tis, part. *succeeding ; subsequent ; following ;* from
- Insēquor, -sēqui, -secutus sum, dep. (in & sequor,) *to follow.*
- Insidens, tis, part. *from*
- Insideo, -sidere, -sēdi, -sessum, n. (in & sedeo,) *to sit upon.*
- Insidiæ, ārum, f. pl. *an ambush ; ambuscade ; treachery ; deceit : per insidias, treacherously.*
- Insidians, tis, part. *from*
- Insidior, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to lie in wait ; to lie in ambush ; to deceive.*
- Insigne, is, n. *a mark ; a token ; an ensign ;* from
- Insignis, e, adj. (in & signum,) *distinguished ; eminent.*
- Insisto, -sistere, -stiti, -stitum, n. (in & sisto,) *to stand upon, to insist.*
- Insolabiliter, adv. *inconsolably.*
- Insolens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *insolent ; haughty.*

- Insolenter**, adv. (ins, issimè,) *haughtily, insolently.*
- Inspectans**, tis, part. from
- Inspecto**, âre, âvi, âtin, freq. *to inspect; to look upon.*
- Instaturus**, a, um, part. (insto.)
- Instituto**, -stituere, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (in & statuo,) *to appoint; to institute; to make; to order.*
- Institutum**, i, n. *an institution; a doctrine; from*
- Institutus**, a, um, part. (instituto.)
- Insto**, -stare, -stiti, n. (in & sto,) *to be near to; to urge; to persist; to harass; to pursue closely; to beg earnestly.*
- Instrumentum**, i, n. *an instrument; utensil; implement; from*
- instruo**, -struere, -struxi, -structum, a. (in & struo,) *to prepare; to teach; to supply with; to furnish.*
- Insûbres**, um, m. pl. *a people living north of the Po, in Cisalpine Gaul.*
- Insuesco**, -suescere, -suëvi, -suëtum, inc. (in & suesco,) *to grow accustomed.*
- Insûla**, æ, f. *an island.*
- Insûper**, adv. (in & super,) *moreover.*
- Integer**, gra, grum, adj. (rior, errimus,) *whole; entire; unhurt; just.*
- Intêgo**, -tegere, -tæxi, -tectum, a. (in & tego,) *to cover.*
- Integritas**, âtis, f. (intêger,) *integrity; probity; honesty.*
- Intellectus**, a, um, part. from
- Intelligo**, -ligere, -lexi, -lectum, a. (inter & lego,) *to understand; to perceive; to discern; to know; to learn.*
- Inter**, prep. *between; among; inter se, mutually; occurrentes inter se, meeting each other.*
- Intercipio**, -cipere, -cêpi, -ceptum, a. (inter & capio,) *to intercept; to usurp; to take away fraudulently.*
- Interdico**, -dicere, -dixi, -dictum a. (inter & dico,) *to forbid; to prohibit.*
- Interdictus**, a, um, part.
- Interdiu**, adv. *by day; in the day-time.*
- Interdum**, adv. *sometimes.*
- Interea**, adv. (inter & is,) *in the mean time.*
- Interemptus**, a, um, part. (interimo.)
- Intereo**, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (inter & eo, § 182,) *to perish.*
- Intêrest**, imp. (intersum,) *it concerns: mea, it concerns me.*
- Interfector**, ôris, m. *a murderer; a slayer; a destroyer.*
- Interfectus**, a, um, part. *killed.*
- Interficio**, -ficere, -fêci, -fectum, a. (inter & facio,) *to kill; to slay.*
- Intêrim**, adv. *in the mean time.*

Interīmo, -imēre, -ēmi, -emptum,
a. (inter & emo,) *to kill; to put to death; to slay.*

Interior, us, adj. (sup. intīmus, § 126, 1,) *inner; the interior.*

Interiūs, adv. *farther in the interior.*

interjectus, a, um, part. *cast between: anno interjecto, a year having intervened; a year after.*

Interjicio, -jicēre, -jēci, -jectum,
a. (inter & jacio,) *to throw between.*

Internecio, ōnis, f. (internēco,) *ruin; destruction: ad internecionem, with a general massacre.*

Internodium, i, n. (inter & nodus,) *the space between two knots; a joint.*

Internus, a, um, adj. *internal: mare internum, the Mediterranean sea.*

Interpres, ētis, c. *an interpreter.*

Interregnum, i, n. (inter & regnum,) *an interregnum; a vacancy of the throne.*

Interrōgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (inter & rogo,) *to ask.*

Intersum, esse, fui, irr. n. (inter & sum,) *to be present at.*

Intervallum, i, n. (inter & val-lum,) *an interval; a space; a distance.*

Intervenīens, tis, part. from

Intervenio, venire, vēni, ventum,

n. (inter & venio,) *to come between; to intervene.*

Intexo, ēre, ui, tum, a. (in & texo,) *to interweave.*

Intīmus, a, um, adj. sup. (comp. interior, § 126, 1,) *innermost; inmost; intimate; familiar; much beloved.*

Intra, prep. *within:—adv. inward.*

Intrepīdus, a, um, adj. (in & trepidus,) *fearless; intrepid.*

Intro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to enter.*

Introduco, -ducēre, -duxi, -ductum, a. (intro & duco,) *to lead in; to introduce.*

Introitus, ūs, m. (introeo,) *an entrance.*

Intuens, tis, part. from

Intueor, ēri, itus sum, dep. (in & tueor,) *to look upon; to consider; to behold; to gaze at.*

Intus, adv. *within.*

Inusitātus, a, um, adj. *unaccustomed; unusual; extraordinary.*

Inutilis, e, adj. *useless.*

Invādo, -vadere, -vāsi, -vāsum, a. (in & vado,) *to invade; to attack; to assail; to fall upon.*

Invenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, a. (in & venio,) *to find; to get; to procure; to obtain, to invent; to discover.*

Inventus, a, um, part.

Investigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & vestigo,) *to investigate; to trace or find out; to discover.*

- Invicem, adv. (in & vicis,) *mutually; in turn*: se invicem occiderunt, *slew one another*.
- Invictus, a, um, part. (in & vietus,) *unconquered; impenthrable; invulnerable*.
- Invidia, æ, f. (invidus,) *envy; hatred*.
- Invisus, a, um, adj. (in & visus,) *hated; hateful; obnoxious*: plebi, *unpopular*.
- Invitatus, a, um, part. *invited; entertained*:—subs. a guest.
- Invito, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to invite*.
- Inviuſ, a, um, adj. (in & via,) *inaccessible; impassable; impenetrable*.
- Invoco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & voco,) *to call upon; to invoke*.
- Iônes, um, m. pl. *Ionians; the inhabitants of Ionia*.
- Ionia, æ, f. *Ionia; a country on the western coast of Asia Minor*.
- Ionius, a, um, adj. *of Ionia; Ionian*: mare, *that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Greece and the south of Italy*.
- Iphicrâtes, is, m. *an Athenian general*.
- Ipligenia, æ, f. *the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and priestess of Diana*.
- Iipse, a, um, pro. § 135; *he himself; she herself; itself; or simply he; she; it*: et ipse, *he also; before a verb of the first or second person, I; thou*: ego ipse, *I myself; tu ipse, thou thyself, &c.*
- Ira, æ, f. *anger; rage*.
- Irascor, irasci, dep. § 174; *to be angry*.
- Iratus, a, um, adj. *angry*.
- Ire. See Eo.
- Irreparabilis, e, adj. *irreparable; irrecoverable*.
- Irretio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & rete,) *to entangle; to insnare*.
- Irretitus, part. *entangled; caught*.
- Irridens, tis, part. from
- Irrideo, dère, si, sum, a. (in & rideo,) *to deride; to laugh at*.
- Irriſo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & rigo,) *to water; to bedew; to moisten*.
- Irrito, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to irritate; to provoke; to incite*.
- Irruens, tis, part. from
- Irruo, uère, ui, n. (in & ruo,) *to rush; to rush in, into, or upon; to attack*.
- Is, ea, id, pro. § 134; *this; he; she; it*: in eo esse, i. e. in eo statu, *to be in that state; to be upon the point*.
- Issus, i, f. *a maritime city of Cilicia*.
- Issicus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Issus*.
- Isocrâtes, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian orator*.
- Iste, a, ud, pro. § 134; *that; that*

- person or thing; he; she; it.
 § 207, R. 25.
- Ister, tri, m. the name of the Danube after it enters Illyricum.
- Isthmīcus, a, um, adj. Isthmian; belonging to the Isthmus of Corinth: ludi, games celebrated at that place.
- Isthmus, i, m. an isthmus; a neck of land separating two seas.
- Ita, adv. so; in such a manner; even so; thus.
- Italia, æ, f. Italy.
- Itālus, a, um, adj. Italian.
- Itāli, subs. the Italians.
- Italicus, a, um, adj. belonging to Italy; Italian.
- Itaque, adv. and so; therefore.
- Iter, itinēris, n. a journey; a road; a march.
- Itērum, adv. again; once more; a second time.
- Ithāca, æ, f. a rocky island in the Ionian sea, with a city of the same name.
- Itidem, adv. in like manner; likewise; also.
- Itūrus, a, um, part. (eo.)
- Ivi. See Eo.
- J.**
- jacens, tis, part. from
- laceo, ēre, ui, n. to lie; to be situated.
- Jacio, jacēre, jēci, jactum, a. to throw; to cast; to fling; to hurl.
- Jacto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (jacio, to throw about; to toss; to agitate.
- Jactus, a, um, part. (jacio,) cast; thrown.
- Jacūlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. to hurl; to dart; to shoot.
- Jam, adv. now; already; presently; even.
- Jamdūdum, adv. long ago.
- Janicūlum, i, n. one of the seven hills of Rome.
- Jason, ōnis, m. the son of Eson, king of Thessaly, and leader of the Argonauts; also, an inhabitant of Lycia.
- Jejūnus, a, um, adj. fasting; hungry.
- Jovis. See Jupiter.
- Juba, æ, f. the mane.
- Jubeo, jubēre, jussi, jussum, a. to command; to bid; to order; to direct.
- Jucundus, a, um, adj. (jocus,) sweet; agreeable; delightful; pleasant.
- Judæa, æ, f. Judæa.
- Judæus, a, um, adj. belonging to Judæa:—subs. a Jew.
- Judex, icis, c. a judge.
- Judicium, i, n. a judgment; decision.
- Judico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to judge; to deem; to determine; to decide.
- Jugērum, i, n. § 93, 1; an acre of land.
- Jugum, i, n. a yoke; a ridge or

- chain of mountains ; in war, an instrument consisting of two spears placed erect, and a third laid transversely upon them.*
- Jugurtha, æ, m. *a king of Numidia.*
- Julius, i, m. *a name of Cæsar, who belonged to the gens Julia.*
- Junctus, a, um, part. (jungo.)
- Junior, adj. (comp. from juvĕnis,) *younger.*
- Junius, i, m. *the name of a Roman tribe which included the family of Brutus.*
- Jungo, jungĕre, junxi, junctum, a. *to unite ; to connect ; to join : curruī, to put in ; to harness to.*
- Juno, ōnis, f. *the daughter of Saturn and wife of Jupiter.*
- Jupiter, Jovis, m. § 85 ; *the son of Saturn, and king of the gods.*
- Jurgiōsus, a, um, adj. (jurgium,) *quarrelsome ; scolding ; brawling.*
- Juro, are, āvi, ātum, a. *to swear.*
- Jus, juris, n. *right ; justice : jus civitātis, the freedom of the city ; citizenship : jure, with reason ; rightly ; deservedly.*
- Jussi. *See Jubeo.*
- Jussus, a, um, part. (jubeo.)
- Jussu, abl. m. § 94 ; *a command.*
- Justitia, æ, f. *justice ; from*
- Iustus, a, um, adj. *just ; right ; full ; regular ; ordinary ; exact.*
- Juvenca, æ, f. *a cow ; a heifer.*
- Juvencius, i, m. *a Roman general, conquered by Andriscus.*
- Juvĕnis, e, adj. (comp. junior, § 126, 4,) *young ; youthful.*
- Juvĕnis, is, c. *a young man or woman ; a youth.*
- Juventus, ūtis, f. *youth.*
- Juvo, jivāre, juvi, jutum, a. *to help ; to assist.*
- Juxta, prep. *near ; hard by :—adv. alike ; even ; equally.*

L.

L., *an abbreviation of Lucius.* § 328.

Labor, & Labos, ōris, m. *labor ; toil.*

Labor, labi, lapsus sum, dep. *to fall ; to glide ; to glide away ; to flow on.*

Laboriōsus, a, um, adj. (labor,) *laborious.*

Labōro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to work or labor ; to suffer with, to be distressed.*

Labyrinthus, i, m. *a labyrinth.*

Lac, lactis, n. *milk.*

Lacedæmonius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Lacedæmon ; Lacedæmonian ; Spartan.*

Lacedæmon, ōnis, f. *Lacedæmon, or Sparta, the capital of Laconia.*

Lacerātus, a, um, part. *from*

- Lacēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to tear in pieces.*
- Lacessitus, a, um, part. from
- Lacesso, ēre, ivi, itum, a. *to disturb; to trouble; to provoke; to stir up.*
- Lacrȳma, æ, f. *a tear.*
- Lacus, ūs, m. *a lake.*
- Laconicus, a, um, adj. *Læconic; Spartan; Lacedæmonian.*
- Lædo, lædere, læsi, læsum, a. *to injure; to hurt.*
- Lætātus, a, um, part. (lætor.)
- Lætitia, æ, f. (lætus,) *joy.*
- Lætor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to rejoice; to be glad; to be delighted with.*
- Lætus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *glad; joyful; full of joy; fortunate; prosperous; fruitful; abundant.*
- Lævinus, i, m. *the name of a Roman family; (P. Valerius,) a Roman consul.*
- Lævor, ōris, m. *smoothness.*
- Lagus, i, m. *a Macedonian, who adopted as his son that Ptolemy who afterwards became king of Egypt.*
- Lana, æ, f. *wool.*
- Lanātus, a, um, adj. *bearing wool; woolly.*
- Laniātus, a, um, part. from
- Lanio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to tear in pieces.*
- Lapidina, æ, f. (lapis & cædo,) *a quarry.*
- Lapideus, a, um, adj. *stony; from*
- Lapis, idis, m. *a stone.*
- Lapsus, a, um, part. (labor.)
- Laqueus, i, m. *a noose; a snare.*
- Largitio, ōnis, f. *a present.*
- Latè, adv. (iūs, issimè,) *widely, extensively.*
- Latēbra, æ, f. *a lurking-place; a hiding-place; a retreat.*
- Latens, tis, part. from
- Lateo, ēre, ui, n. *to be hidden; to be concealed; to be unknown.*
- Later, ēris, m. *a brick.*
- Laterculus, i, m. dim. (later,) *a little brick; a brick.*
- Latinus, i, m. *an ancient king of the Laurentes, a people of Italy.*
- Latinus, a, um, adj. *Latin; of Latium: Latini, subs. the Latins.*
- Latitudo, inis, f. (latus,) *breadth.*
- Latium, i, n. *Latium.*
- Latmus, i, m. *a mountain in Caria, near the borders of Ionia.*
- Latōna, æ, f. *the daughter of the giant Cæus, and mother of Apollo and Diana.*
- Latro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a. *to bark; to bark at.*
- Latro, ōnis, m. *a robber.*
- Latrocinium, i, n. *robbery; piracy.*
- Latūrus, a, um, part. (fero.)
- Latus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *broad; wide.*
- Latus, ēris, n. *a side.*
- Laudātus, a, um, part. from

- Laudo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to praise; to extol; to commend.*
- Laurentia, æ, f. *See Acca.*
- Laus, dis, f. *praise; glory; honor; fame; repute; estimation; value.*
- Lautè, adv. *sumptuously; magnificently.*
- Lavinia, æ, f. *the daughter of Latinus, and the second wife of Æneas.*
- Lavinium, i, n. *a city in Italy, built by Æneas.*
- Lavo, lavâre & lavère, lavi, lotum, lautum, & lavâtum, a. § 165; *to wash; to bathe.*
- Læna, æ, f. *a lioness.*
- Leander, & Leandrus, dri, m. a *youth of Abÿdos, distinguished for his attachment to Hero.*
- Lebes, êtis, m. *a kettle; a caldron.*
- Lectus, a, um, part. (lego,) *read; chosen.*
- Leda, æ, f. *the wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, and the mother of Helëna.*
- Legatio, ònis, f. (lego, âre,) *an embassy.*
- Legâtus, i, m. (lego, âre,) *a deputy; a lieutenant; an ambassador.*
- Legio, ònis, f. (lego, ère,) *a legion; ten cohorts of soldiers.*
- Legislâtor, òris, m. (lex & fero,) *a legislator; a lawgiver.*
- Lego, legère, legi, lectum, a. *to read; to choose; to collect.*
- Lemân is, i, m. *the name of a lake in Gaul, bordering upon the country of the Helvetii, now the lake of Geneva.*
- Leo, ònis, m. *a lion.*
- Leonidas, æ, m. *a brave king of Sparta, who fell in the battle of Thermopylæ.*
- Leontinus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Leontini, a city and a people of the same name, on the eastern coast of Sicily.*
- Lepidus, i, m. *the name of an illustrious family, of the Æmilian clan: M. Lepidus, one of the triumvirs with Augustus and Antony.*
- Lepus, òris, m. *a hare.*
- Letâlis, e, adj. *fatal; deadly; from*
- Letum, i, n. *death.*
- Levis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *light; trivial; inconsiderable; smooth.*
- Levitas, âtis, f. *lightness.*
- Levo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to ease; to relieve; to lighten; to alleviate.*
- Lex, gis, f. *a law; a condition.*
- Libens, tis, part. (libet,) *willing.*
- Libenter, adv. *willingly.*
- Libet, or Lubet, libuit, imp. *it pleases.*
- Libenter, adv. (libens,) *freely; willingly.*
- Liber, libëra, libërum, adj. *free.*
- Liber, libri, m. *the inner bark of a tree; a book.*
- Liberaliter, adv. (liberâlis,) *liberally; kindly.*

- Liberátus**, a, um, part. (libéro,) *liberated; set at liberty.*
- Libèrè**, adv. *freely; without restraint.*
- Libèri**, òrum, m. pl. § 96; *children.*
- Libéro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to free; to liberate; to deliver.*
- Libertas**, âtis, f. *liberty.*
- Libya**, æ, f. properly *Libya*, a kingdom of Africa, lying west of Egypt; sometimes it comprehends the whole of Africa.
- Licinius**, i, m. a name common among the Romans.
- Licet**, uit, itum est, imp. § 169; *it is lawful; it is permitted; you may; one may.*
- Licèt**, conj. *although.*
- Lienôsus**, a, um, adj. *splenetic.*
- Ligneus**, a, um, adj. *wooden; from*
- Lignum**, i, n. *wood; a log of wood; timber.*
- Ligo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to bind.*
- Liguria**, æ, f. *Liguria*, a country in the west of Italy.
- Ligus**, ūris, m. a *Ligurian.*
- Ligusticus**, a, um, adj. *Ligurian: mare, the gulf of Genôa.*
- Lilybæum**, i, n. a promontory on the western coast of Sicily.
- Limpidus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *transparent; limpid; clear.*
- Limus**, i, m. *mud; clay.*
- Lingua**, æ, f. *the tongue; a language.*
- Linum**, i, n. *flax; linen.*
- Liquidus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *liquid; clear; pure; limpid.*
- Lis**, litis, f. *a strife; a contention; a controversy.*
- Littëra**, or **Litëra**, æ, f. *a letter of the alphabet: (pl.) letters; literature; learning; a letter; an epistle.*
- Litterarius**, a, um, adj. *belonging to letters; literary.*
- Littus**, or **Litus**, ōris, n. *the shore.*
- Loco**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to place, set, dispose, or arrange; to give or dispose of in marriage; from*
- Locus**, i, m. in sing.; m. & n. in pl. § 92, 2; *a place.*
- Locusta**, æ, f. *a locust.*
- Longè**, adv. (iūs, issimè,) (longus,) *far; far off.*
- Longinquus**, a, um, adj. (comp. ior,) *far; distant; long; foreign.*
- Longitudo**, inis, f. *length; from*
- Longus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *long, applied both to time and space; lasting.*
- Locûtus**, a, um, part. (loquor,) *having spoken.*
- Locutûrus**, a, um, part. *about to speak; from*
- Loquor**, loqui, locûtus sum, dep. *to speak.*
- Lorica**, æ, f. *a coat of mail; corselet; breast-plate; cuirass.*
- Lorum**, i, n. *a thong.*

Lubens, tis, part. (lubet.)
 Lubenter, adv. (ius, issimè.) See Libenter.
 Lubet. See Libet.
 Lubido, or Libido, inis, f. *lust; desire.*
 Lubricus, a, um, adj. *slippery.*
 Luceo, lucère, luxi, n. *to shine.*
 Lucius, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*
 Lucretia, æ, f. *a Roman matron, the wife of Collatinus.*
 Lucretius, i, m. *the father of Lucretia.*
 Luctus, ùs, m. (lugeo,) *mourning; sorrow.*
 Lucullus, i, m. *a Roman celebrated for his luxury, his patronage of learned men, and his military talents.*
 Lucus, i, m. *a grove.*
 Ludo, ludère, lusi, lusum, a. *to play; to be in sport; to deceive.*
 Ludus, i, m. *a game; a play; a place of exercise; a school: gladiatorius, a school for gladiators.*
 Lugeo, lugère, luxi, n. *to mourn; to lament.*
 Lumen, inis, n. (luceo,) *light; an eye.*
 Luna, æ, f. *the moon.*
 Lupa, æ, f. *a she-wolf.*
 Lupus, i, m. *a wolf.*
 Luscina, æ, f. *a nightingale.*
 Lusitania, æ, f. *a part of Hispania, now Portugal.*
 Lustro, are, ãvi, âtum, a. *to puri-*

fy; to appease; to expiate: exercitum, to review; to muster
 Lustrum, i, n. *the lair of wild beasts; a den.*
 Lusus, ùs, m. *a game; a play. per lusum, in sport; sportively.*
 Lutatius, i, m. *the name of a Roman tribe: C. Lutatius Catulus, a Roman consul in the first Punic war.*
 Lutetia, æ, f. *a city of Gaul, now Paris.*
 Lutum, i, n. *clay.*
 Lux, lucis, f. *light.*
 Luxuria, æ, f. *luxury; excess; voluptuousness.*
 Lycius, a, um, adj. *Lycian; of Lycia, a country of Asia Minor.*
 Lycomèdes, is, m. *king of Scyros.*
 Lycurgus, i, m. *the Spartan law-giver.*
 Lydia, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor.*
 Lysander, dri, m. *a celebrated Lacedæmonian general.*
 Lysimachus, i, m. *one of Alexander's generals, who was afterwards king of a part of Thrace.*

M.

M., *an abbreviation of Marcus.*
 § 328.
 Macèdo, ònis, m. *a Macedonian.*

- Macedonia**, æ, f. *a country of Europe, lying west of Thrace, and north of Thessaly and Epirus.*
- Macedonicus**, a, um, adj. *of Macedonia; Macedonian; also, an agnomen or surname of Q. Metellus.*
- Macies**, ei, f. *leanness; decay.*
- Macrobii**, òrum, m. pl. *a Greek word signifying long-lived; this name was given to certain tribes of Ethiopians, who were distinguished for the simplicity and purity of their manners, and for their longevity.*
- Mactatus**, a, um, part. from
- Macto**, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, a. *to sacrifice; to slay.*
- Macula**, æ, f. *a spot; a stain.*
- Madeo**, ère, ui, n. *to be moist; to be wet.*
- Mænades**, um, f. pl. *priestesses of Bacchus; bacchants; bacchanals.*
- Mæotis**, idis, adj. *Mæotian: palus Mæotis, a lake or gulf, lying north of the Euxine, now called the sea of Azoph.*
- Magis**, adv. (sup. maximè, § 194,) *more; rather; better.*
- Magister**, tri, m. *a teacher; a master: magister equitum, the commander of the cavalry, and the dictator's lieutenant.*
- Magistratus**, ùs, m. *a magistratus; a civil office; a magistrate.*
- Magnesia**, æ, f. *a town of Ionia.*
- Magnificè**, adv. (entius, entissimè,) (magnificus,) *magnificently; splendidly.*
- Magnificentia**, æ, f. *magnificence, splendor; grandeur; from*
- Magnificus**, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) (magnus & facio,) *magnificent; splendid.*
- Magnitudo**, inis, f. (magnus,) *greatness; magnitude; size.*
- Magnopère**, adv. (magnus & opus,) *greatly; very; earnestly.*
- Magnus**, a, um, adj. (comp. major, sup. maximus,) *great; large.*
- Major**, comp. (magnus,) *greater; the elder.*
- Majores**, um, m. pl. *forefathers; ancestors.*
- Male**, adv. (pejus, pessimè,) (malus,) *badly; ill; hurtfully.*
- Maledico**, -dicere, -dixi, -dictum, a. (malè & dico,) *to revile; to rail at; to abuse; to reproach.*
- Maledicus**, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) *reviling; railing; scurrilous; abusive.*
- Maleficus**, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) (malè & facio,) *wicked; hurtful; mischievous; injurious:—subs. an evil-doer.*
- Malo**, malle, malui, irr. § 178, 3; *to prefer; to be more willing, to wish rather.*
- Malum**, i, n. *an apple.*

- Malum**, i, n. (*malus*), *evil*; *misfortune*; *calamity*; *sufferings*; *evil deeds*.
- Malus**, a, um, adj. (*pejor*, *pessimus*, § 125, 5,) *bad*; *wicked*: *mali*, *bad men*.
- Mancinus**, i, m. *a Roman consul who made a disgraceful peace with the Numantians*.
- Mando**, *mandere*, *mandi*, *mansum*, a. *to chew*; *to eat*.
- Mando**, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, a. *to command*; *to intrust*; *to commit*; *to bid*; *to enjoin*: *mandare inarmoribus*, *to engrave upon marble*.
- Mane**, ind. n. *the morning*, § 94:—adv. *early in the morning*.
- Maneo**, *ere*, *si*, *sum*, n. *to remain*; *to continue*.
- Manes**, ium, m. pl. *the dead*; *the manes*; *ghosts or shades of the dead*.
- Manlius**, i, m. *a Roman proper name*.
- Mano**, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, n. *to flow*.
- Mansuefacio**, -*facere*, -*feci*, -*factum*, a. (*mansues* & *facio*), *to tame*; *to make tame*.
- Mansuefio**, -*fieri*, -*factus sum*, irr. § 180, N., *to be made tame*.
- Mansuefactus**, a, um, part.
- Mantineā**, æ, f. *a city of Arcadia*.
- Manubiæ**, arum, f. pl. *booty*; *spoils*; *plunder*.
- Manumissus**, a, um, part. from
- Manumitto**, -*mittere*, -*misi*, -*missum*, s. (*manus* & *mitto*), *to set free, at liberty*; *to free*; *to manumit*.
- Manus**, ūs, f. *a hand*; *the trunk of an elephant*; *a band or body of soldiers*.
- Mapāle**, is, n. *a hut or cottage of the Numidians*.
- Marcellus**, i, m. *the name of a Roman family which produced many illustrious men*.
- Marcus**, i, m. *a Roman name and cognomen or surname*.
- Marcus**, i, m. *a Roman prænomen*.
- Mare**, is, n. *the sea*.
- Margarita**, æ, f. *a pearl*.
- Mariandyni**, orum, m. pl. *a people of Bithynia*.
- Marinus**, a, um, adj. (*mare*), *marine*; *pertaining to the sea*; *aqua marina*, *sea-water*.
- Martimus**, a, um, adj. *maritime*; *on the sea-coast*: *copiæ*, *naval forces*.
- Maritus**, i, m. *a husband*.
- Marius**, i, m. (C.) *a distinguished Roman general, who was seven times elected consul*.
- Marmor**, oris, n. *marble*.
- Mars**, tis, m. *the son of Jupiter and Juno, and god of war*.
- Marsi**, orum, m. pl. *a people of Latium, upon the borders of lake Tīcinus*.
- Marsyas**, æ, m. *a celebrated Phrygian musician*; also, *a brother of Antigonus, the king of Macedonia*.

- Massa**, æ, f. *a mass; a lump.*
- Massicus**, a, um, adj. *Massic, of Massicus, a mountain in Campania, famous for its wine: vinum, Massic wine.*
- Massilia**, æ, f. *a maritime town of Gallia Narbonensis, now Marseilles.*
- Mater**, tris, f. *a mother; a matron.*
- Materia**, æ, f. *a material; matter; stuff; timber.*
- Matrimonium**, i, n. *matrimony; marriage.*
- Matrōna**, æ, f. *a matron; a married woman.*
- Matrōna**, æ, f. *a river of Gaul, now the Marne.*
- Maturesco**, maturescēre, maturui, inc. *to ripen; to grow ripe; from*
- Matūrus**, a, um, adj. (ior, rīmus or issimus,) *ripe; mature; perfect.*
- Mauritania**, æ, f. *a country in the western part of Africa, extending from Numidia to the Atlantic ocean.*
- Mausōlus**, i, m. *a king of Caria.*
- Maxīla**, æ, f. *a jaw; a jawbone.*
- Maximē**, adv. (sup. of magis,) *most of all; especially; greatly.*
- Maxīmus**, i, m. *a Roman surname: Qu. Fabius Maxīmus, a distinguished Roman general.*
- Maximus**, a, um, adj. (sup. of magnus,) *greatest eldest: maxīmus natu. See Natu.*
- Mecum**, (me & cum, § 133, 4,) *with me.*
- Medeor**, ēri, dep. § 170; *to cure; to heal.*
- Medicina**, æ, f. *medicine.*
- Medīco**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to heal; to administer medicine; to medicate; to prepare medically; to embalm.*
- Medicus**, i, m. *a physician.*
- Meditātus**, a, um, part. *designed; practised; from*
- Meditor**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to meditate; to reflect; to practise.*
- Medius**, a, um, adj. *middle; the midst, § 205, R. 17: medium, the middle.*
- Mediomatrīci**, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Belgic Gaul.*
- Medūsa**, æ, f. *one of the three Gorgons.*
- Megāra**, æ, f. *the capital of Megaris.*
- Megarenses**, ium, m. pl. *Megarensians; the inhabitants of Megāra.*
- Megāris**, īdis, f. *a small country of Greece.*
- Megasthēnes**, is, m. *a Greek historian, whose works have been lost.*
- Mehe-culē**, adv. by *Hercules; truly; certainly.*
- Mel**, lis, n. *honey.*

- Meleāgrus** & -āger, gri, m. *a king of Calydonia.*
- Melior**, us, adj. (comp. of bonus, § 125, 5,) *better.*
- Meliūs**, adv. (comp. of benē,) *better.*
- Membrāna**, æ, f. *a thin skin; a membrane; parchment.*
- Membrum**, i, n. *a limb; a member.*
- Memīni**, def. pret. § 183; *I remember; I relate.*
- Memor**, ōris, adj. *mindful.*
- Memorabilis**, e, adj. *memorable; remarkable; worthy of being mentioned.*
- Memoria**, æ, f. *memory.*
- Memōro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to remember; to say; to mention.*
- Memphis**, is, f. *a large city of Egypt.*
- Mendacium**, i, n. *a falsehood; from*
- Mendax**, ācis, adj. *false; lying.*
- Menelāus**, i, m. *a king of Sparta, the son of Atreus, and husband of Helen.*
- Menenius**, i, m. (Agrippa,) *a Roman, distinguished for his success in reconciling the plebeians to the patricians.*
- Mēns**, tis, f. *the mind; the will; the understanding.*
- Mēnsis**, is, m. *a month.*
- Mentio**, ōnis, f. (memīni,) *mention or a speaking of.*
- Ment** or **iri**, itus sum, dep. *to lie; to assert falsely; to feign; to deceive.*
- Mercātor**, ōris, m. (mercor,) *a merchant; a trader.*
- Mercatūra**, æ, f. § 102, R. 2; *merchandise; trade.*
- Mercātus**, ūs, m. *a market; a mart; a fair; an emporium; a sale.*
- Mercēs**, ēdis, f. (mereo,) *wages; a reward; a price.*
- Mercurius**, i, m. *Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia. He was the messenger of the gods.*
- Mereo**, ēre, ui, itum, n. *to deserve; to gain; to acquire.*
- Mercor**, ēri, itus sum, dep. *to deserve; to earn.*
- Mergo**, mergēre, mersi, mersum, a. *to sink; to dip under.*
- Meridiānus**, a, um, adj. *southern; south; at noon-day; from*
- Meridies**, iēi, m. (medius & dies,) *noon; mid-day; south.*
- Meritō**, adv. *with reason; with good reason; deservedly.*
- Meritum**, i, n. (mereo,) *merit; desert.*
- Mersi**. See **Mergo**.
- Mersus**, a, um, part. (mergo.)
- Merŭla**, æ, f. *a blackbird.*
- Merx**, cis, f. *merchandise.*
- Mēsis**, is, f. (meto,) *the harvest.*
- Meta**, æ, f. *a goal; a limit.*
- Metagonium**, i, n. *a promontory in the northern part of Africa.*
- Metallum**, i, n. *metal; a mine.*

- Metanira, æ, f. *the wife of Celeus, king of Eleusis.*
- Metellus, i, m. *the name of an illustrious family at Rome.*
- Metior, metiri, mensus sum, dep. *to measure.*
- Metius, i, m. (Suffetius,) *an Alban general, put to death by Tullus Hostilius.*
- Meto, metêre, messui, messum, a. *to reap; to mow.*
- Metuo, metuêre, metui, a. *to fear; from*
- Metus, ūs, m. *fear.*
- Meus, a, um, pro. § 139; (ego,) *my; mine.*
- Micipsa, æ, m. *a king of Numidia.*
- Mico, âre, ui, n. *to shine.*
- Midas, æ, m. *a king of Phrygia, distinguished for his wealth.*
- Migro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to remove; to migrate; to wander.*
- Mihi. *See Ego.*
- Miles, itis, c. *a soldier; the soldiery.*
- Milêtus, i, f. *the capital of Ionia, near the borders of Caria.*
- Militia, æ, f. (miles,) *war; military service.*
- Milito, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to serve in war.*
- Mille, n. ind. (in sing.) *a thousand: millia, um, pl. mille, adj. ind. § 118, 6.*
- Milliarium, i, n. *a milestone; a mile or 5000 Roman feet:*
- ad quintum millia in urbis, within five miles of the city.*
- Miltiâdes, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian general, who conquered the Persians.*
- Milvius, i, m. *a kite.*
- Minæ, ârum, f. pl. § 96; *threats.*
- Minâtus, a, um, part. (minor.)
- Minerva, æ, f. *the daughter of Jupiter, and goddess of war and wisdom.*
- Minimè, adv. (sup. of parum,) *least; at least; not at all.*
- Minîmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of parvus,) *the least; the smallest.*
- Ministerium, i, n. (minister,) *service; labor.*
- Minium, i, n. *red lead; vermilion.*
- Minor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to threaten; to menace.*
- Minor, ôris, adj. (comp. of parvus,) *less; smaller; weaker.*
- Minos, ôis, m. *a son of Europa, and king of Crete.*
- Minuo, minuêre, minui, minûtum, a. *to diminish.*
- Minûs, adv. (minor,) (comp. of parum,) *less: quò minûs or quominus, that—not.*
- Miracûlum, i, n. (mirror,) *a miracle; a wonder.*
- Mirabilis, e, adj. *wonderful; astonishing.*
- Mirâtus, a, um, part. (mirror,) *wondering at.*

Mirè, adv. (mirus,) <i>wonderfully ; remarkably.</i>	Modicus, a, um, adj. <i>moderate ; of moderate size ; small.</i>
Miror, âri, âtus sum, dep. <i>to wonder at ; to admire ; from</i>	Modius, i, m. <i>a measure ; a half-bushel.</i>
Mirus, a, um, adj. <i>wonderful ; surprising.</i>	Modò, adv. <i>now ; only ; but : modò — modò, sometimes — sometimes:—conj. (for si modò or duminòdo,) provided that ; if only.</i>
Misceo, miscère, miscui, mistum or inixtum, a. <i>to mingle ; to mix.</i>	Modus, i, m. <i>a measure ; a manner ; a way ; degree ; limit ; moderation.</i>
Miser, èra, èrum, adj. <i>miserable ; unhappy ; wretched ; sad.</i>	Mœnia, um, n. pl. <i>the walls of a city.</i>
Miserâtus, a, um, part. (misèror.)	Mœnus, i, m. <i>the Maine, a river of Germany, and a branch of the Rhine.</i>
Misereor, miserèri, miseritus or misertus sum, dep. <i>to have compassion ; to pity.</i>	Mœrens, tis, part. from
Misèret, miseruit, miseritum est, imp. <i>it pitieth : me misèret, I pity.</i>	Mœreo, mœrère, neut. pass. <i>to be sad ; to mourn.</i>
Misericordia, æ, f. (misericors,) <i>pity ; compassion.</i>	Mæris, is, m. <i>a lake in Egypt.</i>
Misèror, âri, âtus sum, dep. <i>to pity.</i>	Moles, is, f. <i>a mass ; a bulk ; a burden ; a weight ; a pile.</i>
Misi. <i>See Mitto.</i>	Molestus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) <i>irksome ; severe ; troublesome ; oppressive ; unwelcome.</i>
Mistus, & Mixtus, a, um, part. (misceo.)	Mollis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) <i>soft ; tender.</i>
Mithridâtes, is, m. <i>a celebrated king of Pontus.</i>	Mollo, ire, ivi, itum, a. <i>to soften , to moderate ; from</i>
Mithridaticus, a, um, adj. <i>belonging to Mithridates ; Mithridatic.</i>	Mollis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) <i>soft ; tender.</i>
Mitis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) <i>mild ; meek ; kind ; humane.</i>	Molossi, òrum, m. pl. <i>the Molossians, a people of Epirus.</i>
Mitto, mittere, misi, missum, a. <i>to send ; to throw ; to bring forth ; to produce ; to afford : mittere se in aquam, to plunge into the water.</i>	Momordi. <i>See Mordeo.</i>
Mixtus. <i>See Mistus.</i>	Monens, tis, part. from
	Moneo, ère, ui, itum, a. <i>to advise ; to remind ; to warn ; to admonish.</i>

- Monimentum** or -umentum, i, n. § 102, 4; *a monument; a memorial; a record.*
- Mons**, tis, m. *a mountain; a mount.*
- Monstro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to show; to point out.*
- Mora**, æ, f. *delay.*
- Morbus**, i, m. *a disease.*
- Mordax**, âcis, adj. *biting; sharp; snappish; from*
- Mordeo**, mordere, inordini, morsum, a. *to bite.*
- Mores.** See **Mos**.
- Moriens**, tis, part. from
- Morior**, mori & moriri, mortuus sum, dep. § 174; *to die.*
- Moror**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to delay; to tarry; to stay; to remain: nihil moror, I care not for; I value not.*
- Morôsus**, a, um, adj. *morose; peevish; fretful; cross.*
- Mors**, tis, f. *death.*
- Morsus**, ûs, m. *a bite; biting.*
- Mortâlis**, e, adj. *mortal.*
- Mortuus**, a, um, part. (mori- or,) *dead.*
- Mos**, moris, m. *a custom: more, for the manner of; like: mores, conduct; deportment; manners; customs.*
- Mossyni**, ôrum, m. pl. *a people of Asia Minor, near the Euxine.*
- Motus**, ûs, m. *motion: terræ motus, an earthquake.*
- Motus**, a, um, part. from
- Moveo**, movêre, movi motum, a *to move; to stir; to excite.*
- Mox**, adv. *soon; soon after; by and by.*
- Mucius**, i, m. (Scævola,) *a Roman, celebrated for his fortitude.*
- Muliëbris**, e, adj. *womanly; female; from*
- Mulier**, êris, f. *a woman.*
- Multitudo**, inis, f. (multus,) *a multitude.*
- Multo** or -cto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to punish; to fine; to impose a fine; to sentence to pay a fine.*
- Multò**, & **Multum**, adv. *much; by far.*
- Multus**, a, um, adj. *much; many.*
- Mummius**, i, m. *a Roman general.*
- Mundus**, i, m. *the world; the universe.*
- Muniendus**, a, um, part. from
- Munio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to fortify: viam, to open or prepare a road.*
- Munus**, êris, n. *an office; a gift; a present; a favor; a reward.*
- Murâlis**, e, adj. *pertaining to a wall: corôna, the mural crown, given to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged town; from*
- Murus**, i, m. *a wall; a wall of a town.*
- Mus**, muris, m. *a mouse.*

Musa, æ, f. *a muse; a song.*
 Musca, æ, f. *a fly.*
 Musculus, i, m. dim. (mus, § 100, 3,) *a little mouse.*
 Musice, es, & Musica, æ, f. (musa,) *music; the art of music.*
 Musicus, a, um, adj. *musical.*
 Muto, ære, âvi, âtum, a. *to change; to transform.*
 Mygdonia, æ, f. *a small country of Phrygia.*
 Myrmecides, is, m. *an ingenious artist of Miletus.*
 Myndius, i, m. *a Myndian; an inhabitant of Myndus.*
 Myndus, i, f. *a city in Caria, near Halicarnassus.*
 Mysia, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor, having the Propontis on the north, and the Egean sea on the west.*

N.

Nabis, idis, m. *a tyrant of Lacedæmon.*
 Næ, adv. *verily; truly.*
 Nactus, a, um, part. (nanciscor,) *having found.*
 Nam, conj. § 198, 7; *for; but.*
 Nanciscor, nancisci, nactus sum, dep. *to get; to find; to meet with.*
 Narbonensis, e, adj. Narbonensis Gallia, *one of the four divisions of Gaul, in the southwestern part, deriving its name from the city of Nîrbo, now Narbonne.*
 Naris, is, f. *the nostril.*
 Narro, ære, âvi, âtum, a. *to relate; to tell; to say.*
 Nascor, nasci, natus sum, dep. *to be born; to grow; to be produced.*
 Nasica, æ, m. *a surname of Publius Cornelius Scipio.*
 Nasus, i, m. *a nose.*
 Natâlis, e, adj. *natal: dies natalis, a birth-day.*
 Natans, tis, part. from
 Nato, ære, âvi, âtum, freq. (no,) *to swim; to float.*
 Natu, abl. sing. m. *by birth: natu minor, the younger: minimus, the youngest: major, the elder: maximus, the oldest.* § 126, 4, R. 1.
 Natûra, æ, f. (nascor,) *nature; creation; power.*
 Naturalis, e, adj. *natural.*
 Natus, a, um, part. (nascor,) *born: octoginta annos natus, eighty years old.*
 Natus, i, m. *a son.*
 Naufragium, i, n. *a shipwreck.*
 Nauta, æ, m. *a sailor.*
 Navâlis, e, adj. (navis,) *naval; belonging to ships.*
 Navigabilis, e, adj. *navigable.*
 Navigatio, ônis, f. (navigo,) *navigation.*
 Navigium, i, n. *a ship; a vessel.*
 Navigo, ære, âvi, âtum, a. (navis & ago,) *to navigate; to sail:*

- navigâtur, imp. *navigation is carried on; they sail.*
- Navis, is, f. *a ship.*
- Ne, conj. *not — lest; lest that; that — not: ne quidem, not even.* § 279, 3.
- Ne, conj. enclitic: in *direct* questions, it is often omitted in the translation; in *indirect* questions, *whether*: in a *second* question, *or.* § 265, R. 2.
- Nec, conj. (ne & que,) *and not; but not; neither; nor.*
- Necessarius, a, um, adj. (necesse,) *necessary: —subs. a friend.*
- Necessitas, âtis, f. *necessity; duty.*
- Neco, âre, âvi or ui, âtum, a. *to kill; to destroy; to slay.*
- Nefas, n. ind. (ne & fas,) *impiety; wrong.*
- Neglectus, a, um, part. from
- Negligo, -ligere, -lexi, -lectum, a. (nec & lego,) *to neglect; not to care for; to disregard.*
- Nego, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to deny; to refuse; to declare that not.*
- Negotium, i, n. (ne & otium,) *business; labor; pains; difficulty: facili or nullo negotio, easily.*
- Nemo, inis, c. (ne & homo,) *no one; no man.*
- Nemus, ôris, n. *a forest; a grove.*
- Nepos, ôtis, m. *a grandson.*
- Neptûnus, i, m. *Neptune, a son of Saturn and Ops, and the god of the sea.*
- Nequâquam, adv. *by no means.*
- Neque, conj. (ne & que,) *neither; nor; and — not.*
- Nequeo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. n. (ne & queo, § 182, 3,) *I cannot; I am not able.*
- Nequis, -qua, -quod or -quid, pro. § 138; *lest any one; that no one or no thing.*
- Nereis, îdis, f. *a Nereid; a sea-nymph. The Nereids were the daughters of Nereus and Doris.*
- Nescio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (ne & scio,) *to be ignorant of; not to know; can not.*
- Nestus, i, m. *a river in the western part of Thrace.*
- Neuter, tra, trum, adj. (ne & uter, § 107,) *neither of the two; neither.*
- Nicomêdes, is, m. *a king of Bithynia.*
- Nidifico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (nidus & facio,) *to build a nest.*
- Nidus, i, m. *a nest.*
- Niger, gra, grum, adj. *black.*
- Nihil, n. ind., or Nihilum, i, n. (ne & hilum,) *nothing: nihîl habeo quod, I have no reason why.*
- Nihilomînus, adv. *nevertheless.*
- Nilus, i, m. *the Nile; the largest river of Africa.*
- Nimius, a, um, adj. *too great; excessive; immoderate.*
- Nimum, & Nimio, adv. *too much.*

Ninus, i, m. *a king of Assyria.*

Niöbe, es, f. *the wife of Amphion, king of Thebes.*

Nisi, adv. (ne & si,) *unless ; except ; if not.*

Nisus, i, m. *a king of Megäris, and the father of Sylla.*

Nitidus, a, um, adj. (niteo,) *shining ; bright ; clear.*

Nitor, öris, m. (niteo,) *splendor ; gloss ; brilliancy.*

Nitor, niti, nisus & nixus sum, dep. *to strive.*

Nix, nivis, f. *snow.*

No, nare, navi, natum, n. *to swim.*

Nobilis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *noble ; celebrated ; famous ; of high rank.*

Nobilitas, ätis, f. *nobility ; the nobility ; the nobles ; a noble spirit ; nobleness.*

Nobilito, äre, ävi, ätum, a. *to ennoble ; to make famous.*

Noceo, ère, ui, itum, a. *to hurt ; to injure ; to harm.*

Noctu, abl. sing. *by night ; in the night time.* § 94.

Nocturnus, a, um, adj. *nightly ; nocturnal.*

Nodus, i, m. *a knot ; a tumor.*

Nola, æ, f. *a city of Campania.*

Nolo, nolle, nolui, irr. n. (non & volo, § 178, 2,) *to be unwilling : the imperative of nolo, with an infinitive, is translated by not, and the infinitive,*

by an imperative ; as, esse noli, be not.

Nomädes, um, m. pl. *a name given to those tribes who wander from place to place, with their flocks and herds, having no fixed residence.*

Nomen, inis, n. *a name.*

Non, adv. *not.*

Nonagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the ninetyeth.*

Nonne, adv. (instead of num non,) *not ? (in a question.)*

Nonnihil, n. ind. *something.*

Nonnisi, adv. *only ; not ; except.*

Nonnullus, a, um, adj. *some.*

Nonus, a, um, num. adj. *the ninth.*

Nos. *See Ego.*

Nosco, noscere, novi, notum, a. § 183, 3, N. ; *to know ; to understand ; to learn.*

Noster, tra, trum, pro. *our.* § 139.

Nota, æ, f. *a mark.*

Notans, tis, part. from

Noto, äre, ävi, ätum, a. *to mark ; to observe ; to stigmatize.*

Notus, a, um, part. (from nosco,) *known.*

Novem, ind. num. adj. pl. *nine.*

Novus, a, um, adj. (comp. not used ; sup. issimus,) *new ; recent ; fresh.*

Nox, noctis, f. *night : de nocte, by night.*

Noxius, a, um, adj. *hurtful ; injurious.*

Nubes, is, f. *a cloud.*

Nubo, nubere, nupsi & nupta

- sum, nuptum, n. *to cover ; to veil ; to marry ; to be married ; (used only of the wife.)*
- Nudatus, a, um, part. *laid open ; stripped ; deprived ; from*
- Nudo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to make naked ; to lay open ; from*
- Nudus, a, um, adj. *naked ; bare.*
- Nullus, a, um, gen. ïus, § 107, adj. (non ullus,) *no ; no one.*
- Num, adv. : *in translating direct questions, it is commonly omitted ; in indirect questions, it signifies whether.*
- Numa, æ, m. (Pompilius,) *the second king of Rome, and the successor of Romulus.*
- Nunantia, æ, f. *a city of Spain, which was besieged by the Romans for twenty years.*
- Numantini, òrum, m. pl. *Nu- mantines ; the people of Nu- mantia.*
- Numen, ïuis, n. (nuo,) *a deity ; a god.*
- Numéro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to count ; to number ; to reckon ; from*
- Numérus, i, m. *a number.*
- Numidæ, ârum, m. pl. *the Nu- midians.*
- Numidia, æ, f. *a country of Africa.*
- Numitor, òris, m. *the father of Rhea Silvia, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus.*
- Nummus, i, m. *money.*
- Nunc, adv. *now : nunc etiam, even now ; still.*
- Nuncïpo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to name.*
- Nunquam, (ne & unquam,) adv. *never.*
- Nuntiatus, a, um, part. *from*
- Nuntio or -cio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (nuntius,) *to announce ; to tell.*
- Nuptiæ, ârum, f. pl. *nuptials ; marriage ; a wedding.*
- Nusquam, adv. (ne & usquam,) *nowhere ; in no place.*
- Nutriendus, a, um, part. *to be nourished.*
- Nutrio, ire, ïvi, ïtum, a. *to nourish.*
- Nutritus, a, um, part.
- Nutrix, icis, f. *a nurse.*
- Nympha, æ, f. *a nymph ; a goddess presiding over fountains, groves, or rivers, &c*

O.

O ! int. O ! *ah !*

Ob, prep. *for ; on account of ; before.*

Obdormisco, -dormiscere, -dormivi, inc. (ob & dormisco,) *to fall asleep ; to sleep.*

Obduco, -ducere, -dixi, -ductum, a. (ob & duco,) *to draw over ; to cover over.*

Obductus, a, um, part. *spread over ; covered over.*

Obedio, ire, ïvi, ïtum, n. (ob & audio,) *to obey ; to comply with ; to be subject to.*

Obeo, ire, ïvi & ïi, ïtum, irr. n.

- & a. (ob & eo,) *to go to; to discharge; to execute; to die.*
- Oberro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (ob & erro,) *to wander; to wander about.*
- Obitus, ūs, m. (obeo,) *death.*
- Objaceo, ere, ui, itum, n. (ob & jaceo,) *to lie against or before; to be opposite.*
- Objectus, a, um, part. *thrown to, or in the way; exposed.*
- Objicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (ob & jacio,) *to throw before; to throw to; to give; to object; to expose.*
- Obligo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & ligo,) *to bind; to oblige; to obligate.*
- Oblique, adv. *indirectly; obliquely; from*
- Obliquus, a, um, adj. *oblique; indirect; sidewise.*
- Oblitus, a, um, part. *forgetting; having forgotten.*
- Obliviscor, oblivisci, oblitus sum, dep. *to forget.*
- Obnoxius, a, um, adj. *obnoxious; subject; exposed to; liable.*
- Obruo, -ruere, -rui, -rūtum, a. (ob & ruo,) *to overwhelm; to cover; to bury.*
- Obrūtus, a, um, part. *buried; covered; overwhelmed.*
- Obscuro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (obscūrus,) *to obscure; to darken.*
- Obsēcro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & sacro,) *to beseech; to conjure.*
- Obsēquor, -sēqui, -secūtus sum, dep. (ob & sequor,) *to follow; to serve.*
- Observeo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & servo,) *to observe; to watch.*
- Obses, idis, c. (obsideo,) *a hostage.*
- Obsessus, a, um, part. *besieged; from*
- Obsideo, -sidere, -sēdi, -sessum, a. (ob & sedeo,) *to besiege; to invest; to blockade.*
- Obsidio, ōnis, f. *a siege.*
- Obsidionalis, e, adj. *belonging to a siege; obsidional: corōna, a crown given to him who has raised a siege.*
- Obstetrix, icis, f. *a midwife.*
- Obtestatus, a, um, part. *from*
- Obtestor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (ob & testor,) *to conjure; to beseech; to entreat.*
- Obtineo, -tinere, -tinui, -tentum, a. (ob & teneo,) *to hold; to retain; to obtain: obtinet sententia, the opinion prevails.*
- Obtūlit. See Offēro.
- Obviā, adv. *in the way; meeting; to meet: fio or eo obviā, I meet; I go to meet.*
- Occasio, ōnis, f. *an occasion; a good opportunity.*
- Occāsus, ūs, m. *the setting of the heavenly bodies; the descent; evening; the west.*
- Occidens, tis, m. *the west; the setting sun; evening.*

- Occidentālis**, e, adj. *western*; *occidental*.
- Occido**, occidēre, occidi, occisum, a. (ob & cædo,) *to kill*; *to slay*; *to put to death*.
- Occido**, occidēre, occidi, occisum, n. (ob & cado,) *to fall*; *to fall down*; *to set*.
- Occisūrus**, a, um, part. (occido.)
- Occisus**, a, um, part. (occido.)
- Occæcātus**, a, um, part. from
- Occæco**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to blind*; *to dazzle*.
- Occulto**, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (occūlo,) *to conceal*; *to hide*.
- Occultor**, âri, âtus sum, pass. *to be concealed*; *to hide one's self*.
- Occūpo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to occupy*; *to seize upon*; *to take possession of*.
- Occurro**, -currēre, -curri & -curri, -cursum, n. (ob & curro,) *to meet*; *to go to meet*; *to encounter*.
- Oceānus**, i, m. *the ocean*; *the sea*.
- Octaviānus**, i, m. (Cæsar,) *the nephew and adopted son of Julius Cæsar, called, after the battle at Actium, Augustus*.
- Octāvus**, a, um, num. adj. (octo,) *eighth*.
- Octingenti**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *eight hundred*.
- Octo**, ind. num. adj. pl. *eight*.
- Octoginta**, ind. num. adj. pl. *eighty*.
- Ocūlus**, i, m. *an eye*.
- Odi**, odisse, def. pret. § 183, 1 *to hate*; *to detest*.
- Odium**, i, n. *hatred*.
- Odor**, ōris, m. *a smell*: pl. odōres, *odors*; *perfumes*.
- Odōror**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to smell*.
- Oeneus**, ei & eos, m. *a king of Calydon, and father of Meleager and Dejanira*.
- Enomāus**, i, m. § 9; *the name of a celebrated gladiator*.
- Ēta**, æ, m. *a mountain in Thessaly, on the borders of Doris*.
- Offĕro**, offerre, obtūli, oblātum, irr. a. (ob & fero, § 196, 9,) *to offer*; *to present*.
- Officina**, æ, f. *a work-shop*; *an office*.
- Officio**, -ficĕre, -fĕci, -fectum, a. (ob & facio,) *to stand in the way of*; *to injure*; *to hurt*.
- Officium**, i, n. *duty*; *a kindness*; *an obligation*; *politeness*; *civility*; *attention*.
- Olea**, æ, f. *an olive-tree*.
- Oleum**, i, n. *oil*.
- Olim**, adv. *formerly*; *sometime*.
- Olor**, ōris, m. *a swan*.
- Olus**, ĕris, n. *herbs*; *potherbs*.
- Olympia**, æ, f. *a town and district of the Peloponnĕsus, upon the Alpheus*.
- Olympicus**, a, um, adj. *Olympic*; *pertaining to Olympia*.
- Olympius**, a, um, adj. *Olympian*;

- pertaining to Olympus or to Olympia.*
- Olympus**, i, m. *a high mountain between Thessaly and Macedonia.*
- Omen**, inis, n. *an omen; a sign.*
- Omnis**, e, adj. *all; every; every one*: omnes, *all*: omnia, *all things*: with sine, it may signify *any*; as, sine omni discordiâ, *without any discord.*
- Onus**, eris, n. *a burden; a load.*
- Onustus**, a, um, adj. *laden; full of.*
- Opéra**, æ, f. *labor; pains*: dare opëram alicui, *to attend to a thing; to devote one's self to it.*
- Opëror**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to labor; to work.*
- Opimus**, a, um, adj. (comp. ior,) *rich; fruitful; fat; daintily.*
- Oporet**, ère, uit, imp. *it behoves; it is meet, fit, or proper; it is a duty; we ought.*
- Oppidum**, i, n. *a walled town; a town.*
- Oppôno**, -ponëre, -posui, -positum, a. (ob & pono,) *to oppose; to set against.*
- Opportunus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *seasonable; commodious; convenient; favorable.*
- Oppositus**, a, um, part. *opposed; opposite.*
- Opprimo**, -primëre, pressi, -pressum, a. (ob & premo,) *to oppress; to overpress; to subdue.*
- Oppugnâtus**, a, um, part. from Oppugno, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & pugno,) *to assault; to besiege; to attempt to take by force; to storm.*
- (Ops, nom., not in use, § 94.)
opis, gen. f. *aid; help; means; assistance*: opes, pl. *wealth; riches; resources; power.*
- Optimè**, adv. (sup. of bene,) *very well; excellently; best.*
- Optimus**, a, um, adj. (sup. of bonus,) *best; most worthy.*
- Opuo**, ônis, f. *a choice; an option; from*
- Opto**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to desire.*
- Opulens**, & Opulentus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rich; opulent; wealthy.*
- Opus**, eris, n. *a work; a labor; a task.*
- Ora**, æ, f. *a coast; a shore.*
- Ora**, pl. See Os.
- Oracûlum**, i, n. (oro,) *an oracle; a response.*
- Orans**, tis, part. (oro.)
- Oratio**, ônis, f. (oro,) *a discourse; an oration.*
- Orâtor**, ôris, m. (oro,) *an orator; an ambassador.*
- Orbâtus**, a, um, part. (orbo,) *be-reaved or deprived of.*
- Orbêlus**, i, m. *a mountain of Thrace or Macedonia.*
- Orbis**, is, m. *an orb; a circle: in*

- orbem jacere, *to lie round in a circle*: orbis, or orbis terrarum, *the world*.
- Orbo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to deprive*; *to bereave of*.
- Orcus, i, m. *Pluto, the god of the lower world*; *the infernal regions*.
- (Ordino, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to order*; *to ordain*; *to arrange*.
- Ordo, imis, m. *order*; *arrangement*; *a row*: ordines remorum, *banks of oars*.
- Oriens, tis, m. (orior,) *the east*; *the morning*.
- Oriens, part. (orior.)
- Orientalis, e, adj. *eastern*.
- Origo, inis, f. *source*; *origin*: originem ducere, *to derive one's origin*; *from*
- Orior, oriri, ortus sum, dep. § 177; *to arise*; *to begin*; *to appear*.
- Ornamentum, i, n. (orno,) *an ornament*.
- Ornatus, ūs, m. *an ornament*; *from*
- Orno, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to adorn*; *to deck*.
- Oro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to beg*; *to entreat*.
- (Ordes, is, m. *a king of Parthia, who took and destroyed Crassus*.
- (Orpheus, ei & eos, m. *a celebrated poet and musician of Thrace*.
- Ortus, a, um, part. (orior,) *having arisen*; *risen*; *born*; *begun*.
- Ortus, ūs, m. *a rising*; *east*.
- Os, oris, n. *the mouth*; *the face*.
- Os, ossis, n. *a bone*.
- Ossa, æ, m. *a high mountain in Thessaly*.
- Ostendo, -tendere, -tendi, -tensum & tentum, a. (ob & tendo,) *to show*; *to point out*; *to exhibit*.
- Ostia, æ, f. *a town, built by Ancus Marcius, at the mouth of the Tiber*; *from*
- Ostium, i, n. *a mouth of a river*.
- Ostrea, æ, f. pl. ostrea, ōrum, n. *an oyster*.
- Otium, i, n. *leisure*; *quiet*; *ease*; *idleness*.
- Otos, i, m. *a son of Neptune, or of Aloeus*.
- Ovis, is, f. *a sheep*.
- Ovum, i, n. *an egg*.

P.

- P., *an abbreviation of Publius*.
- Pabulum, i, n. (pasco,) *food*; *fodder*.
- Paciscor, pacisci, pactus sum, dep. *to make a compact*; *to form a treaty*; *to bargain*; *to agree*.
- Pactolus, i, m. *a river of Lydia, famous for its golden sands*.
- Pactum, i, n. (paciscor,) *an agreement*; *a contract*: que pacto, *in what manner how*.
- Pactus, a, um, part. (paciscor.)

- Padus, i, m. *the largest river of Italy, now the Po.*
- Pæne, or Pene, adv. *almost; nearly.*
- Palea, æ, f. *chaff.*
- Palma, æ, f. *the palm of the hand; a palm-tree.*
- Palpēbra, æ, f. *the eyelid: pl. the eyelashes.*
- Palus, idis, f. *a marsh; a swamp; a lake.*
- Paluster, palustris, palustre, adj. *marshy.*
- Pan, Panis, m. *the god of shepherds.*
- Pando, pandēre, pansum & passum, a. *to open, to expand; to spread out.*
- Panonium, i, n. *a sacred place near mount Mycæ in Ionia.*
- Panis, is, m. *bread.*
- Panthēra, æ, f. *a panther.*
- Papirius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*
- Papyrus, d. g. & Papȳrum, i, n. *an Egyptian plant or reed, of which paper was made; the papyrus.*
- Parātus, a, um, part. & adj. (ior, issimus,) (paro,) *prepared; ready.*
- Parcæ, arum, f. pl. *the Fates.*
- Parco, parcēre, peperci or parsi, *to spare.*
- Pardus, i, m. *a male panther; a pard.*
- Parēns, tis, c. (pario,) *a parent;*
- father; mother creator; author; inventor.*
- Pareo, ēre, ui, n. *to obey; to be subject to.*
- Paries, ētis, m. *a wall.*
- Pario, parēre, pepēri, partum, a. *to bear; to bring forth; to cause; to produce; to obtain; to gain: ovum, to lay an egg.*
- Paris, idis or idos, m. *a son of Priam, king of Troy, and the brother of Hector.*
- Pariter, adv. *in like manner equally; at the same time.*
- Parnassus, i, m. *a mountain of Phocis, whose two summits were sacred to Apollo and Bacchus, and upon which the Muses were fabled to reside.*
- Paro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to prepare; to provide; to procure; to obtain; to equip: parâre insidias, to lay plots against.*
- Paropamisus, i, m. *a ridge of mountains in the north of India.*
- Pars, tis, f. *a part; a share; a portion; a region; a party: magnam partem, for the most part: in utrâque parte, on each side: magnâ ex parte, in a great measure; for the most part.*
- Parsimonia, æ, f. (pasco,) *frugality.*
- Parthus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Parthia; a Parthian.*

Particūla, æ, f. dim. (pars,) <i>a particle ; a small part.</i>	<i>to disclose ; to discover ; to detect.</i>
Partiendus, a, um, part. (partior.)	Patefio, fieri, factus sum, irr. § 180, N.; <i>to be laid open or discovered.</i>
Partim, adv. (pars,) <i>partly ; in part.</i>	Patefactus, a, um, part. <i>opened , discovered.</i>
Partior, iri, itus sum, dep. (pars,) <i>to divide ; to share.</i>	Patens, tis, part. & adj. <i>lying open ; open ; clear ; from</i>
Partus, a, um, part. (pario.)	Pateo, ēre, ui, n. <i>to be open ; to stand open ; to extend.</i>
Partus, ūs, m. <i>a birth ; offspring.</i>	Pater, tris, m. <i>a father : patres, fathers ; senators : paterfamilias, patrisfamilias, § 91 ; the master of a family ; a housekeeper.</i>
Parum, -adv. (minūs, minime, § 194,) <i>little ; too little.</i>	Paternus, a, um, adj. <i>paternal.</i>
Parvulus, a, um, dim. adj. <i>small ; very small ; from</i>	Patientia, æ, f. <i>patience ; hardiness ; from</i>
Parvus, a, um, adj. (minor, minimus, § 125, 5,) <i>small or little ; less ; the least.</i>	Patior, pati, passus sum, dep. <i>to suffer ; to endure ; to let ; to allow.</i>
Pasco, pascere, pavi, passum, a. <i>to feed.</i>	Patria, æ, f. (patrius,) <i>one's native country ; one's birthplace.</i>
Pascor, pasci, pastus sum, dep. <i>to feed ; to graze ; to feed upon.</i>	Patrimonium, i, n. (pater,) <i>patrimony ; inheritance.</i>
Passer, ēris, m. <i>a sparrow.</i>	Patrocinium, i, n. <i>patronage ; from</i>
Passim, adv. <i>here and there ; every where ; in every direction.</i>	Patrōnus, i, m. (pater,) <i>a patron ; protector.</i>
Passurus, a, um, part. (patior.)	Patruēlis, is, c. <i>a cousin (by the father's side.)</i>
Passus, a, um, part. (patior,) <i>having suffered.</i>	Pauci, æ, a, adj. pl. <i>few ; a few.</i>
Passus, a, um, part. (pando,) <i>stretched out ; hung up ; dried : uva passa, a raisin.</i>	Paulatim, adv. <i>gradually ; little by little.</i>
Passus, ūs, m. <i>a pace ; a measure of 5 feet : mille passuum, a mile or 5000 feet.</i>	Paulò, or Paullò, adv. <i>a little.</i>
Pastor ōris, m. (pasco,) <i>a shepherd.</i>	Paululūm, adv. <i>a little.</i>
Patefacio, facere, feci, factum, a. (pateo & facio,) <i>to open ;</i>	Paullus, or Paulus, i, m. <i>a cog</i>

nōmen or surname in the <i>Æmilian tribe.</i>	Pellis, is, f. <i>the skin.</i>
Pauper, ēris, adj. (ior, rīmus,) <i>poor.</i>	Pello, pellēre, pepūli, pulsum, a. <i>to drive away; to banish; to</i> <i>expel; to dispossess; to beat.</i>
Pauperies, ēi, f. <i>poverty.</i>	Peloponnēsus, i, f. <i>a peninsula</i> <i>of Greece, now called the</i> <i>Morea.</i>
Paupertas, ātis, f. <i>poverty; in-</i> <i>digence.</i>	Pelusium, i, n. <i>a town of Egypt</i>
Paveo, pavēre, pavi, n. <i>to fear;</i> <i>to be afraid.</i>	Pendens, tis, part. <i>hanging; im-</i> <i>pending.</i>
Pavo, ōnis, c. <i>a peacock.</i>	Pendeo, pendēre, pependi, pen- sum, n. <i>to hang.</i>
Pax, pacis, f. <i>peace.</i>	Pene, adv. <i>almost.</i>
Pecco, āre, āvi, ātum, n. <i>to sin;</i> <i>to commit a fault.</i>	Penetrāle, is, n. <i>the inner part</i> <i>of a house.</i>
Pecto, pectēre, pexi & pexui, pexum, a. <i>to comb; to dress.</i>	Penētro, āre, āvi, ātum, (penītus,) a. <i>to penetrate; to enter.</i>
Pectus, ōris, n. <i>the breast.</i>	Penēus, i, m. <i>the principal river</i> <i>of Thessaly, flowing between</i> <i>Ossa and Olympus.</i>
Pecunia, æ, f. <i>money; a sum of</i> <i>money.</i>	Peninsūla, æ, f. (pene & insūla,) <i>a peninsula.</i>
Pecus, ūdis, f. <i>a sheep; a beast.</i>	Penna, æ, f. <i>a feather; a quill,</i> <i>a wing.</i>
Pecus, ōris, n. <i>cattle; a herd; a</i> <i>stock.</i>	Pensīlis, e, adj. (pendeo,) <i>hang-</i> <i>ing; pendent.</i>
Pedes, ītis, c. (pes,) <i>one on foot;</i> <i>a foot-soldier.</i>	Penuria, æ, f. <i>want; scarcity.</i>
Pelāgus, i, n. <i>the sea.</i>	Peperci. <i>See Parco.</i>
Peleus, i, m. <i>a king of Thes-</i> <i>saly, the son of Æacus, and</i> <i>father of Achilles.</i>	Pepūli. <i>See Pello.</i>
Pelias, æ, m. <i>a king of Thessa-</i> <i>ly, and son of Neptune.</i>	Pepēri. <i>See Pario.</i>
Peligni, ōrum, m. pl. <i>a people of</i> <i>Italy, whose country lay be-</i> <i>tween the Aternus and the</i> <i>Sagrus.</i>	Per, prep. <i>by; through; for,</i> <i>during; along.</i>
Pelion, i, n. <i>a lofty mountain in</i> <i>Thessaly.</i>	Pera, æ, f. <i>a wallet; a bag.</i>
Pellicio, -licēre, -lexi, -lectum, a. (per & lacio,) <i>to allure; to</i> <i>entice to invite.</i>	Perāgro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (per & ager,) <i>to travel through,</i> <i>to go through or over.</i>
	Percontor & -cunctor, āri, ātus sum, dep. <i>to ask; to inquire.</i>

Percunctatus, a, um, part. (percunctor.)

Percussor, ōris, m. *a murderer; an assassin; one who wounds; from*

Percutio, -cutēre, cussi, -cussum, a. (per & quatio,) *to strike; to wound; secūri, to behead.*

Perditē, adv. *very; vehemently; exceedingly; desperately; from*

Perditus, a, um, part. & adj. (perdo,) *ruined; lost; undone; desperate.*

Perdix, icis, f. *a partridge.*

Perdo, -dēre, -didi, -ditum, a. (per & do,) *to ruin; to lose; to destroy.*

Perduco, -ducēre, -duxi, -ductum, a. (per & duco,) *to lead to.*

Perductus, a, um, part. *brought; led; conducted.*

Perigrinatio, ōnis, f. *foreign travel; a residence in a foreign country.*

Peregrinus, a, um, adj. *foreign.*

Perennis, e, adj. (per & annus,) *continual; lasting; unceasing; everlasting; perennial.*

Pereo, -ire, -ii, -itum, irr. n. *to perish; to be slain; to be lost.*

Perfidia, æ, f. *perfidy; from*

Perfidus, a, um, adj. (per & fides,) *perfidious.*

Pergamum, i, n., & -us, i, f., pl. -a, ōrum, n. *the citadel of Troy; also, a city of Mysia.*

situated upon the river Caicus. It was here that parchment was first made, which is hence called membrana Pergami.

Pergo, pergere, perrexi, perrectum, n. (per & rego,) *to advance; to continue.*

Pericles, is, m. *an eminent orator and statesman of Athens.*

Periculōsus, a, um, adj. *dangerous; perilous; hazardous; from*

Periculum, & Periculum, i, n. *danger; peril.*

Peritūrus, a, um, part. (pereō.)

Peritus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *skilful; experienced.*

Perneo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (per & meo,) *to go through; to flou through; to penetrate; to permeate.*

Permisco, -miscere, -miscui, -mistum & -mixtum, a. (per & misceo,) *to mix; to mingle.*

Permistus, a, um, part. *mixed; mingled; confused.*

Permitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (per & mitto,) *to commit; to intrust; to permit; to allow; to give leave to; to grant.*

Permutatio, ōnis, f. *exchange; change; from*

Permuto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (per & muto,) *to change; to exchange.*

- Pernicies**, ēi, f. (pernéco,) *destruction*; *extermination*.
- Perniciōsus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimū,) *pernicious*; *hurtful*.
- Perpendo**, -pendēre, -pendi, -pensum, a. (per & pendo,) *to ponder*; *to weigh*; *to consider*.
- Perpēram**, adv. *wrong*; *amiss*; *rashly*; *unjustly*; *absurdly*; *falsely*.
- Perpetior**, -pēti, -pessus sum, dep. (per & patior,) *to bear*; *to suffer*; *to endure*.
- Perpetuus**, a, um, adj. *perpetual*; *constant*.
- Perrexī**. See **Pergo**.
- Persa**, æ, m. *a Persian*; *an inhabitant of Persia*.
- Persecūtus**, a, um, part. from
- Persequor**, -sēqui, -secūtus sum, dep. (per. & sequor,) *to pursue*; *to follow*; *to continue*; *to persevere in*; *to persecute*.
- Perseus**, eī & eos, m. *the son of Jupiter and Danæ*; also, *the last king of Macedon*.
- Persicus**, a, um, adj. *of Persia*; *Persian*.
- Perspicio**, -spicēre, -spexī, -specum, a. (per & specio,) *to see through*; *to discern*; *to become acquainted with*; *to discover*.
- Persuadeo**, -suadēre, -suāsi, -suāsum, a. (per & suadeo,) *to persuade*.
- Perterreo**, -terrēre, -terrui, -terrītum, a. (per & terreo,) *to frighten greatly*.
- Perterritus**, a, um, part. *affrighted*; *discouraged*.
- Pertinaciter**, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *obstinately*; *constantly*; *perseveringly*.
- Pertinax**, ācis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *obstinate*; *wilful*.
- Pertineo**, -tinēre, -tinui, n. (per & teneo,) *to extend*; *to reach to*.
- Pervenio**, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, n. (per & venio,) *to come to*; *to arrive at*; *to reach*.
- Pervenitur**, pass. imp. *one comes*; *they come*; *we come*, &c.
- Pervius**, a, um, adj. (per & via,) *pervious*; *which may be passed through*; *passable*.
- Pes**, pedis, m. *a foot*.
- Pessum**, adv. *down*; *under foot*; *to the bottom*.
- Pestilentia**, æ, f. (pestilens,) *a pestilence*; *a plague*.
- Petens**, tis, part. (peto.)
- Petitio**, ōnis, f. *a petition*; *a canvassing or soliciting for an office*; *from*
- Peto**, ēre, ivi, itum, a. *to ask*; *to request*; *to attack*; *to assail*; *to go to*; *to seek*; *to go for*; *to derive*; *to bring*.
- Petra**, æ, f. *the metropolis of Arabia Petræa*.
- Petræa**, æ, f. (Arabia,) *Arabia Petræa*, *the northern part of Arabia*, *south of Palestine*.

- Petulantia**, æ, f. *petulance*; *insolence*; *mischievousness*; *wantonness*.
- Phæax**, âcis, m. *a Phæacian*, or *inhabitant of Phæacia*, now *Corfu*. *The Phæacians were famous for luxury*.
- Paalëræ**, ârum, f. pl. *the trappings of a horse*; *habiliments*.
- Pharos**, i, f. *a small island at the western mouth of the Nile, on which was a tower or lighthouse, esteemed one of the seven wonders of the world*.
- Pharsalus**, i, m. *a city of Thesaly*.
- Pharnâces**, is, m. *a son of Mithridates, king of Pontus*.
- Phasis**, idis & is, f. *a town and river of Colchis, on the east side of the Euxine*.
- Phidias**, æ, m. *a celebrated Athenian statuary*.
- Philæni**, ôrum, m. pl. *two Carthaginian brothers, who suffered themselves to be buried alive, for the purpose of establishing the controverted boundary of their country*.
- Philippi**, ôrum, m. pl. *a city of Macedon, on the confines of Thrace*.
- Philippicus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Philippi*.
- Philippides**, æ, m. *a comic poet*.
- Philippus**, i, m. *Philip*; *the father of Alexander*; also, *the son of Demetrius*.
- Philomêla**, æ, f. *a nightingale*.
- Philosophia**, æ, f. *philosophy*.
- Philosôphus**, i, m. *a philosopher* *a lover of learning and wisdom*.
- Phineus**, i, m. *a king of Arcadia, and priest of Apollo*.
- Phocæi**, ôrum, m. pl. *the Phocæans*; *inhabitants of Phocæa, a maritime city of Ionia*.
- Phocis**, idis, f. *a country of Greece*.
- Phœnice**, es, f. *Phœnicia, a maritime country of Syria, north of Palestine*.
- Phœnix**, icis, m. *a Phœnician*.
- Phryx**, ygis, m. *a Phrygian*; *an inhabitant of Phrygia*.
- Picentes**, ium, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Picenum*.
- Picenum**, i, n. *a country of Italy*.
- Pictus**, a, um, part. (pingo,) *painted*; *embroidered*: *picta tabûla, a picture*; *a painting*.
- Piëtas**, âtis, f. (pius,) *piety*; *filial duty*.
- Pignus**, ôris, n. *a pledge*; *a pawn*; *security*; *assurance*.
- Pila**, æ, f. *a ball*.
- Pileus**, i, m. *a hat*; *a cap*.
- Pilus**, i, m. *the hair*.
- Pindârus**, i, m. *Pindar, a Theban, the most eminent of the Greek lyric poets*.
- Pingo**, pingere, pinxi, pictum, a *to paint*; *to depict*; *to delineate*; *to draw*; *to represent in painting*; *acu, to embroider*.

Pinguis, e, adj. *fat ; fertile ; rich.*
inna, æ, f. *a fin.*

Piræus, i, m. *the principal port
and arsenal of Athens.*

Pirāta, æ, m. *a pirate.*

Piscātor, ōris, m. *a fisherman.*

Piscis, is, m. *a fish.*

Pisistrātus, i, m. *an Athenian ty-
rant, distinguished for his elo-
quence.*

Pistrinum, i, n. *a mill.*

Pius, i, m. *an agnōmen, or sur-
name of Metellus.*

Pius, a, um, adj. *pious, dutiful,
or affectionate to parents.*

Placeo, ēre, ui, itum, n. *to please :*
sibi, to be vain or proud of ; to
plume one's self.

Placet, placuit, or placitum est,
imp. *it pleases ; it is determin-
ed ; it seems good to.*

Placidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,)
placid ; quiet ; still ; tranquil ;
mild ; gentle.

Plaga, æ, f. *a blow ; a wound :*
plagæ, pl. nets ; toils.

Planè, adv. *entirely ; totally ;*
plainly.

Planta, æ, f. *a plant.*

Plātānus, i, f. *the plane-tree.*

Platæa, æ, f. *a species of bird, the*
spoonbill.

P.ato, ōnis, m. *an Athenian, one*
of the most celebrated of the
Grecian philosophers.

Plaustrum, i, n. *a cart ; a wag-
on.*

Plebs, & Plebes, is, f. *the peo-*

ple ; the common people ; the
plebeians.

Plecto, plectēre, — plexum, a. *to*
punish ; to weave.

Plerique, pleræque, pleræque,
adj. pl. *most ; the most ; many.*

Plerumque, adv. *commonly ; gen-
erally ; for the most part ;*
sometimes.

Plinius, i, m. *Pliny ; the name of*
*two distinguished Roman au-
thors.*

Plotinus, i, m. *See Catiēnus.*

Plumbeus, a, um, adj. *of lead ;*
leaden ; from

Plumbum, i, n. *lead.*

Pluo, pluēre, plui or pluvi, n. *to*
rain.

Plurimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of
multus,) *very much ; most ;*
very many.

Plus, uris, adj. (n. in sing., comp.
of multus, §§ 125, 5, & 110,)
more : pl. many.

Plūs, adv. (comp. of multum,)
more ; longer.

Pluto, ōnis, m. *a son of Saturn,*
*and king of the infernal re-
gions.*

Poculum, i, n. *a cup.*

Poēma, ātis, n. *a poem.*

Pœna, æ, f. *a punishment.*

Pœnitet, ēre, uit, imp. *it repents .*
pœnitet me, I repent.

Pœnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to*
Carthage ; Carthaginian :—
subs. a Carthaginian.

Poēta, æ, m. *a poet.*

Pol, adv. by *Pollux*; *truly*.

Pollex, icis, m. *the thumb*; *the great toe*.

Polliceor, eri, itus sum, dep. to *promise*.

Pollicitus, a, um, part.

Pollux, ūcis, m. *a son of Leda, and twin brother of Castor*.

Polyxēna, æ, f. *a daughter of Priam and Hecuba*.

Pomifer, era, erum, adj. (pomum & fero,) *bearing fruit*: pomif-
eræ arbōres, *fruit-trees*.

Pompa, æ, f. *a procession*; *pomp*; *parade*.

Pompeianus, a, um, adj. *belong-
ing to Pompey*.

Pompeius, i, m. *Pompey*; *the name of a Roman gens, or clan, from which sprang many distinguished individuals*: (Cneius,) *a distinguished Roman, sur-
named the Great*.

Pompilius, i, m. *See Numa*.

Pomum, i, n. *an apple*; *any edi-
ble fruit growing upon a tree*.

Pondus, eris, n. *a weight*.

Pono, ponere, posui, positum, a. *to place*; *to put*; *to set*.

Pons, tis, m. *a bridge*.

Pontius, i, m. (Thelesinus,) *a general of the Samnites*.

Pontus, i, m. *a sea*: by synec-
doche, *the Euxine or Black
sea*; also, *the kingdom of
Pontus, on the south of the
Euxine*.

Posposci. *See Posco*.

Popŭlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. to *lay waste*; *to depopulate* *from*

Popŭlus, i, m. *the people*; *a na-
tion*; *a tribe*: pl. *nations*
tribes.

Porrectus, a, um, part. from

Porrigō, igere, exi, ectum, a. (porro & rego,) *to reach out*; *to extend*; *to of-
fer*.

Porsēna, æ, m. *a king of Etru-
ria*.

Porta, æ, f. *a gate*.

Portans, tis, part. (porto.)

Portendo, -tendere, -tendi, -ten-
tum, a. (porro & tendo,) *to
presage*; *to forebode*; *to por-
tend*; *to betoken*.

Porticus, ūs, f. *a portico*; *a gal-
lery*; *a porch*.

Porto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to carry*;
to bear.

Portus, ūs, m. *a port*; *a harbor*.

Posco, poscere, poposci, a. *to de-
mand*; *to earnestly request*.

Positus, a, um, part. (pono,) *situ-
ated*.

Possessio, ōnis, f. *possession*.

Possessor, ōris, m. *a possessor*,
an occupant; from

Possideo, -sidere, -sēdi, -sessuri,
a. *to possess*.

Possum, posse, potui, irr. n. (po-
tis & sum, § 154, R. 7,) *to be
able*; *I can*.

Post, prep. *after*:—adv. *after, af-
ter that*; *afterwards*.

Postea, adv. *afterwards*.

Postēra, ērum, adj. § 125, 4, (erior, rēmus,) *succeeding; subsequent; next: in postērum, (supply tempus,) for the future: postēri, ōrum, (§ 205, R. 7, (1); posterity.*

Postis, is, m. *a post.*

Postquam, adv. *after; after that; since.*

Postremò & -um, adv. *at last; finally; from*

Postremus, a, um, adj. (sup. of postēra, § 125, 4,) *the last: ad postremum, at last.*

Postūlo, are, āvi, ātum, a. (posco,) *to ask; to ask for; to demand.*

Postumius, i, m. *the name of a Roman gens or clan: (Spurius,) a consul defeated by the Samnites, at the Caudine Forks.*

Posui. *See Pono.*

Potens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *powerful.*

Potentia, æ, f. *power; authority; government.*

Potes, -a, ātis, f. (potis,) *power.*

Potio, ōnis, f. (poto,) *a drink; a draught.*

Potior, iri, itus sum, dep. *to get; to possess; to obtain; to enjoy; to gain possession of.*

Potissimūm, adv. (sup. of potiūs,) *principal; chiefly; especially.*

Potius, a, um, part. (potior, *having obtained.*

Potiūs, adv. comp. (sup. potissimūm,) *rather.*

Poto, potāre, potāvi, potātum o-
potum, a. *to drink.*

Potuisse. *See Possum.*

Potus, ūs, m. *drink.*

Præ, prep. *before; for; in comparison of, or with.*

Præaltus, a, um, adj. *very high or lofty, very deep.*

Præbeo, ère, ui, itum, a. (præ & habeo,) *to offer; to supply; to give; to afford: speciem, to exhibit the appearance of: usum, to serve for.*

Præcédens, tis, part. *from*

Præcêdo, -cedère, -cessi, -cessum, a. (præ & cedo,) *to precede; to go before.*

Præceptor, ōris, m. (præcipio,) *a preceptor, master, or teacher.*

Præceptum, i, n. (præcipio,) *a precept; a doctrine; advice.*

Præcido, -cidère, -cidi, -cisum
a. (præ & cædo,) *to cut off.*

Præcipio, -cipère, -cêpi, -cep-
tum, a. (præ & capio,) *to prescribe; to command.*

Præcipito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (præ-
ceps,) *to throw; to throw down; to precipitate.*

Præcipuè, adv. *especially; particularly; from*

Præcipuus, a, um, adj. *especial, distinguished; the chief; the principal.*

Præclârê, adv. *excellently ; famously ; gloriously ; from*

Præclârus, a, um, adj. *famous.*

Præcludo, -cludere, -clûsi, -clûsum, a. (præ & claudio,) *to close ; to stop ; to shut up.*

Præco, ōnis, m. *a herald.*

Præda, æ, f. *booty ; the prey.*

Prædico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & dico,) *to praise ; to declare ; to assert ; to affirm.*

Prædico, cêre, xi, ctum, a. (præ & dico,) *to predict ; to foretell.*

Prædictus, a, um, part. *foretold.*

Prædor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (præda,) *to plunder.*

Præfans, tis, part. from

Præfâri, fâtus, def. § 183, 6 ; *to foretell ; to announce ; to predict.*

Præfêro, -ferre, -tûli, -lâtum, irr. a. (præ & fero,) *to prefer ; to bear before.*

Præfinio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (præ & finio,) *to appoint ; to determine.*

Præfinitus, a, um, part.

Prælâtus, a, um, part. (præfêro.)

Prælians, tis, part. (prælior.)

Præliâtus, a, um, part. from

Prælior, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to give battle ; to engage ; to fight.*

Prælium, i, n. *a battle.*

Præmium, i, n. *a reward ; a prize.*

Præmitto -mittere, -misi, -mis-

sum, a. (præ & mitto,) *to send before.*

Præneste, is, n. *a city of Latium.*

Prænuntio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & nuntio,) *to announce ; to tell beforehand ; to signify ; to give notice.*

Præpâro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & paro,) *to prepare ; to make ready ; to make.*

Præpôno, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (præ & pono,) *to set before ; to value more ; to place over ; to prefer.*

Præsens, tis, adj. *present ; imminent.*

Præsêpe, is, n. *a manger ; a crib.*

Præsidium, i, n. *a garrison ; defence.*

Præstans, tis, part. & adj. (ior, issimus,) (præsto,) *excellent ; distinguished.*

Præstantia, æ, f. *superiority ; an advantage ; a preëminence.*

Præsto, stâre, stîti, n. & a. (præ & sto,) *to stand before ; to perform ; to pay ; to grant, to give ; to render ; to execute ; to cause ; to excel ; to be superior ; to surpass : se, to show or prove one's self præstat, imp. it is better.*

Præsum, -esse, -fui, irr. n. (præ & sum,) *to be over ; to preside over ; to have the charge or command of ; to rule over.*

Prætendo, -tendere, -tendi, -ten-

- sum or tum, a. (præ & tendo,) *to hold before; to stretch or extend before; to be opposite to; to pretend.*
- Præter, prep. *besides; except; contrary to.*
- Præterea, adv. (præter & ea,) *besides; moreover.*
- Prætereo, ire, ii, itum, irr. a. § 182, 3, (præter & eo,) *to pass over or by; to go beyond; to omit; not to mention.*
- Prætereundus, a, um, part. (prætereo.)
- Præteriens, euntis, part. (prætereo.)
- Præteritus, a, um, part. (prætereo,) *past.*
- Præterquam, adv. *except; besides: præterquam si, except in case.*
- Prætorius, i, m. (vir,) *a man who has been a prætor; one of prætorian dignity.*
- Pratum, i, n. *a meadow; a pasture.*
- Pravitas, âtis, f. *depravity; from*
- Pravus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *depraved; bad.*
- Precâtus, a, um, part. (precor.)
- Preci, -em, -e, f. (prex not used, § 94,) *a prayer: pl. preces.*
- Precor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to pray; to entreat.*
- Premo, premere, pressi, pressum, a. *to press; to grieve; to urge.*
- Pretiosus, a, um, adj. (ior, issi-
- mus,) *precious; valuable; costly; from*
- Pretium, i, n. *a price; a ransom a reward: in pretio esse, to be valued; to be in estimation.*
- Priâmus, i, m. *Priam, the last king of Troy.*
- Pridie, adv. *the day before.*
- Priène, es, f. *a maritime town of Ionia.*
- Primò & -ùm, adv. (sup. of pri-ûs,) *first; at first: quum primùm, as soon as.*
- Primòris, e, adj. *the first; the foremost: dentes, the front teeth.*
- Primus, a, um, num. adj. *the first.*
- Princeps, ipis, adj. (primus & capio,) *the chief; the first: principes, the princes the chiefs; chief men.*
- Principâtus, ûs, m. *a government; principality.*
- Priscus, i, m. *a cognomen or surname of the elder Tarquin.*
- Prior, us, adj. (sup. primus, § 126, 1,) *the former; prior; first.*
- Priûs, adv. *before; prior; first.*
- Priusquam, adv. *sooner than; before that; before.*
- Privâtus, a, um, adj. (privo,) *private; secret: — subs. a private man.*
- Pro, prep. *for; instead of.*

Probabilis, e, adj. (probo,) <i>probable</i> .	Prelior, âri, âtus sum, dep. <i>ta fight</i> ; from
Proboscis, idis, f. <i>proboscis</i> ; <i>the trunk of an elephant</i> .	Prelium, i, n. <i>a battle</i> .
Procas, æ, m. <i>See</i> Silvius.	Profectus, a, um, part. (proficiscor.)
Procédens, tis, part. from	Proficiscens, tis, part. from
Procêdo, -cedère, -cessi, -cessum, n. (pro & cedo,) <i>to proceed</i> ; <i>to go forth</i> ; <i>to go forward</i> ; <i>to advance</i> ; <i>to go out</i> .	Proficiscor, icisci, ectus sum, dep. (pro & facio,) <i>to march</i> ; <i>to travel</i> ; <i>to depart</i> ; <i>to go</i> .
Proceritas, âtis, f. <i>stature</i> ; <i>height</i> ; <i>tallness</i> ; <i>length</i> ; from	Profiteor, -fitëri, -fessus sum, dep. (pro & fateor,) <i>to declare</i> ; <i>to avow publicly</i> ; <i>to profess</i> : <i>sapientiam, to profess wisdom</i> ; <i>to profess to be a philosopher</i> .
Procërus, a, um, adj. <i>tall</i> ; <i>long</i> .	Profugio, -fugère, -fugi, -fugitum, n. (pro & fugio,) <i>to flee</i> , <i>to escape</i> .
Proclamo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (pro & clamo,) <i>to cry out</i> ; <i>to proclaim</i> .	Profugus, a, um, adj. <i>fleeing</i> ; <i>escaping</i> :—subs. <i>a fugitive</i> ; <i>an exile</i> .
Proconsul, ûlis, m. (pro & consul,) <i>a proconsul</i> .	Progredior, -grëdi, -gressus sum, dep. (pro & gradior,) <i>to go forward</i> ; <i>to proceed</i> ; <i>to advance</i> .
Procreo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (pro & creo,) <i>to beget</i> .	Progressus, a, um, part. <i>having advanced</i> .
Procul, adv. <i>far</i> .	Prohibeo, ère, ui, itum, a. (pro & habeo,) <i>to prohibit</i> ; <i>to hinder</i> ; <i>to forbid</i> .
Procûro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (pro & curo,) <i>to take care of</i> ; <i>to manage</i> .	Prohibitus, a, um, part.
Procurro, currère, curri & curri, cursum, n. (pro & curro,) <i>to run forward</i> ; <i>to jut out</i> ; <i>to extend</i> .	Projicio, -jicère, -jëci, -jectum, a. (pro & jacio,) <i>to throw away</i> ; <i>to throw down</i> ; <i>to throw</i> .
Prodigium, i, n. <i>a prodigy</i> .	Prolâhor, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep. (pro & labor,) <i>to fall down</i> ; <i>to fall forward</i> .
Froditor, ôris, m. (prodo,) <i>a traitor</i> .	Prolapsus, a, um, part. <i>having fallen</i> .
Proditus, a, um, part. from	
Prodo, -dère, -didi, -ditum, a. (pro & do,) <i>to betray</i> ; <i>to relate</i> ; <i>to discover</i> ; <i>to disclose</i> ; <i>to manifest</i> .	

Pro'áto. áre, ávi átum, a. (prof-
éro,) *to enlarge; to extend;
to amplify.*

Proles, is, f. *a race; offspring.*

Prometheus, i, m. *the son of la-
pētus and Clymène.*

Promittens, tis, part. from

Promitto, -mittere, -misi, -mis-
sum, a. (pro & mitto,) *to prom-
ise; to offer.*

Promontorium, i, n. (pro & mons,)
*a promontory; a headland; a
cape.*

Promoveo, -movēre, -mōvi, -mō-
tum, n. & a. (pro & moveo,)
to move forward; to enlarge.

Pronus, a, um, adj. *inclined.*

Propāgo, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to
propagate; to prolong; to
continue.*

Prope, adv. & prep. (propius, prox-
imè,) *near; near to; nigh.*

Propēro, áre, ávi, átum, n. *to has-
ten.*

Propinquus, a, 'um, adj. (prope,)
*near; related: propinqui, subs.
relations; kinsmen.*

Propior, us, adj. comp. § 126, 1;
(proximus, sup.) *nearer.*

Propius, adv. *nearer; comp. of
prope.*

Propōno, -ponēre, -posui, -posi-
tum a. (pro & pono,) *to set
before; to propose; to offer.*

Propōnor, -pōni, -positus sum,
pass. *to be set before: pro-
positum est mihi, I intend or
purpose.*

Propontis, ídis, f. *the sea of Mar-
mōra.*

Propositus, a, um, part. *proposed;
put.*

Propriè, adv. *peculiarly; partic-
ularly; properly; strictly.*

Proprius, a, um, adj. *peculiar;
proper; one's own; special.*

Propter, prep. *for; on account of.*

Propulso, áre, ávi, átum, freq.
(propello,) *to drive away; to
ward off; to repel.*

Propylæum, i, n. *the porch of a
temple; an entrance, the rows
of columns leading to the A-
cropōlis at Athens.*

Prora, æ, f. *the prow of a ship.*

Proscribo, -scribēre, -scripsi,
-scriptum, a. (pro & scribo,)
*to proscribe; to outlaw; to
doom to death and confiscation
of goods.*

Prosecutus, a, um, part. *having
accompanied.*

Prosequor, -sēqui, -secutus sum,
dep. (pro & sequor,) *to accom-
pany; to attend; to follow;
to celebrate: honoribus, to
heap or load with honors; to
honor.*

Proserpina, æ, f. *the daughter of
Ceres and Jupiter, and wife
of Pluto.*

Prospectus, ūs, m. (prospicio,) *a
prospect; a distant view.*

Prospère, adv. (prosper,) *prosper-
ously; successfully.*

Prosterno, -sternēre, -strāvi,

- stratum, a. (pro & sterno,) *to prostrate; to throw down.*
- Prostratus, a, um, part. (proster-no.)
- Prosum. prodesse, profui, irr. n. (pro & sum, § 154, R. 6,) *to do good; to profit.*
- Protagoras, æ, m. *a Greek philosopher.*
- Protēnus, adv. (pro & tenus,) *immediately; directly.*
- Protēro, -terēre, -trivi, -tritum, a. (pro & tero,) *to trample upon; to tread down; to crush.*
- Protractus, a, um, part. from
- Protrāho, -trahēre, -traxi, -tractum, a. (pro & traho,) *to protract; to prolong.*
- Proveniēns, tis, part. from
- Provenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, n. (pro & venio,) *to come forth.*
- Provincia, æ, f. *a province.*
- Provocatio, ōnis, f. *a provocation; a challenge; from*
- Provōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (pro & voco,) *to call forth; to call out; to defy or challenge; to appeal.*
- Proximē, adv. (sup. of prope,) *nearest; very near; next to.*
- Proximus, a, um, adj. (sup. of propior,) *nearest; next.*
- Prudens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *prudent; wise; expert.*
- Prudentia, æ, f. *prudence; knowledge.*
- Pseudophilippus, i, m. *a false or pretended Philip, a name given to Andriscus.*
- Psittacus, i, m. *a parrot.*
- Psophidius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Psophis; Psophidian.*
- Psophis, idis, f. *a city of Arcadia.*
- Ptolemæus, i, m. *Ptolemy; the name of several Egyptian kings.*
- Publicē, adv. (publicus,) *publicly; at the public expense; by public authority.*
- Publicola, æ, m. (populus & colo,) *a surname given to P. Valerius, on account of his love of popularity.*
- Publicus, a, um, adj. (populus,) *public: in publicum procedens, going abroad or appearing in public:—subs. publicum, the public treasury.*
- Publius, i, m. *the prænomen of several Romans.*
- Pudibundus, a, um, adj. (pudeo,) *ashamed.*
- Puer, ĕri, m. *a boy; a servant.*
- Puerilis, e, adj. *puerile; childish. ætas, boyhood; childhood.*
- Pueritia, æ, f. *boyhood; childhood.*
- Pugna, æ, f. *a battle.*
- Pugnans, tis, part. (pugno.)
- Pugnatus, a, um, part. from
- Pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to fight: pugnatur, pass. imp. a battle is fought; they fight.*

- Pulcher, ra, rum, adj. (ior, rī-mus,) *fair; beautiful; glorious.*
- Pulchritudo, inis, f. *fairness; beauty.*
- Pullus, i, m. *the young of any animal.*
- Pulsus, a, um, part. (pello.)
- Pulvillus, i, m. (Horatius,) *a Roman consul in the first year of the republic.*
- Punicus, a, um, adj. *Punic; belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian.*
- Punio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to punish.*
- Punitus, a, um, part.
- Pupillus, i, m. *a pupil; a ward; an orphan.*
- Puppis, is, f. *the stern of a ship.*
- Purgo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to purge; to purify; to clear; to clean; to excuse.*
- Purpura, æ f. *purple; the purple muscle.*
- Purpuratus, a, um, adj. *clad in purple: purpurâti, pl. courtiers; nobles.*
- Purpleus, a, um, adj. *purple.*
- Purus, a, um, adj. *pure; clear.*
- Pusillus, a, um, adj. *small; weak.*
- Puteus, i, m. *a well.*
- Puto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to think.*
- Putresco, putrescâre, putrui, inc. (putreo,) *to rot; to decay.*
- Pydna, æ, f. *a town of Macedonia.*
- Pygmæi, òrum, m. *the Pygmies, a race of dwarfs, inhabiting a remote part of India or Ethiopia.*
- Pyra, æ, f. *a funeral pile.*
- Pyramis, idis, f. *a pyramid.*
- Pyrenæus, i, m., & Pyrenæi, òrum, m. pl. *Pyrenees, mountains dividing France and Spain.*
- Pyrrhus, i, m. *a king of Epirus.*
- Pythagōras, æ, m. *a Grecian philosopher, born at Samos.*
- Pythagoræus, i, m. *a Pythagorean; a follower or disciple of Pythagoras.*
- Pythia, æ, f. *the priestess of Apollo at Delphi.*
- Pythias, æ, m. *a soldier of Philip king of Macedon.*

Q.

- Q., or Qu., *an abbreviation of Quintus. § 328.*
- Quadragesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the fortieth; from*
- Quadragesima, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty.*
- Quadrannium, i, n. (quatuor & annus,) *the space of four years.*
- Quadrigæ, ârum, f. *a four-horse chariot; a team of four horses.*
- Quadringsesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the four hundredth.*
- Quadringenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *four hundred.*
- Quadrupes, pēdis, adj. (quatuor

- & pes,) *having four feet; four-footed*
- Querens, tis, part. from
- Quæro, quærere, quæsivi, quæsitum, a. *to ask; to seek for; to inquire; to search: quæritur, it is asked; the inquiry is made.*
- Quæstio, ònis, f. *a question.*
- Quæstor, òris, m. *a quæstor; a treasurer; an inferior military officer who attended the consuls.*
- Quæstus, ùs, m. *gain; a trade.*
- Qualis, e, adj. *of what kind; as; such as; what.*
- Quàm, conj. & adv. *as; how: after comparatives, than.*
- Quandiu, or Quandiu, adv. *as long as.*
- Quamquam, or Quanquam, conj. *though; although.*
- Quamvis, conj. *although.*
- Quando, adv. *when; since.*
- Quantò, adv. *by how much; as.*
- Quantopère, adv. *how greatly; how much.*
- Quantum, adv. *how much; as much as.*
- Quantus, a, um, adj. *how great; as great; how admirable; how striking.*
- Quantuslibet, quantalibet, quantumlibet, adj. (quantus & libet,) *how great soever; never so great.*
- Quapropter, adv. *wherefore; why.*
- Quare, adv. (quà & re,) *wherefore; for which reason; whence; therefore.*
- Quartus, a, um, num. adj. *the fourth.*
- Quasi, adv. *as if; as.*
- Quatriduum, i, n. (quatuor & dies,) *a space of four days.*
- Quatuor, num. adj. pl. ind. *four*
- Quatuordècim, num. adj. pl. ind. *fourteen.*
- Que, enclitic conj. § 198, N. 1; *and; also.*
- Queo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. § 182, R. 3, N; *to be able; I can.*
- Quercus, ùs, f. *an oak.*
- Queror, queri, questus sum, dep. *to complain.*
- Questus, a, um, part. *complaining; having complained.*
- Qui, quæ, quod, rel. pro. § 136; *who; which; what.*
- Qui, quæ, quod, interrogative pro. *who? which? what?* § 137.
- Quil, adv. *how; in what manner.*
- Quia, conj. § 198, 7; *because.*
- Quicumque, quæcunque, quodcunque, rel. pro. § 136; *who-soever; whatsoever; every one.*
- Quidam, quædam, quoddam & quiddam, pro. § 138; *a certain one; a certain person or thing: quidam homines, certain men.*
- Quidem, adv. § 279, 3, (d.) *indeed; truly; at least. See Ne.*
- Quin, conj. § 198, 8; *but: but that*

Quinctius, i, m. (Titus,) *a Roman general.*

Quindécim, num. adj. pl. ind. *fifteen.*

Quingentesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the five hundredth.*

Quingenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *five hundred.*

Quinquagēni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every fifty; fifty.*

Quinquagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *fiftieth.*

Quinquaginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *fifty.*

Quinque, num. adj. pl. ind. *five.*

Quinques, num. adv. *five times.*

Quinto, adv. *the fifth time.*

Quintus, a, um, num. adj. *the fifth.*

Quintus, or Quinctius, i, m. *a surname among the Romans.*

Quis, quæ, quid, pro. *who? what? quid? why?*

Quisnam, or Quinam, quænam, quodnam or quidnam, pro. § 137; *who; what.*

Quisquam, quæquam, quidquam or quicquam, pro. § 138, 3; *any one; any thing: nec quisquam, and no one.*

Quisque, quæque, quodque or quidque, pro. *each; every; whosoever; whatsoever.*

Quisquis, quidquid or quicquid, rel. pro. § 136; *whoever; whatever.*

Quivis, quævis, quodvis or quidvis, pro. *whosoever; whatsoever; any one.*

Quò, adv. *that; to the end that; whither: quò — eò, for quanto — tanto, by how much; by so much; or the more — the more.*

Quòd, conj. *that; because.*

Quomínus, adv. *that — not.*

Quomòdo, adv. *how; by what means.*

Quondam, adv. *formerly; once.*

Quoniam, conj. *since; because.*

Quoque, conj. *also.*

Quot, adj. ind. pl. *how many.*

Quotannis, adv. *annually; yearly.*

Quotidie, adv. (quot & dies,) *every day; daily.*

Quoties, adv. *as often as; how often.*

Quum, or Cùm, adv. *when; quum jam, as soon as:—conj. since; although.*

R.

Radius, i, m. *a staff; a ray; a rod.*
Radix, icis, f. *a root; the foot or base of a mountain.*

Ramus, i, m. *a branch; a bough.*

Rana, æ, f. *a frog.*

Rapina, æ, f. *rapine; plunder; from*

Rapio, rapère, rapui, raptum, a. *to rob; to seize; to plunder; to hurry away.*

Raptor, òris, m. *one who seizes or takes away by violence; a robber.*

Raptŭrus, a, um, part. (rapio.)

Raptus, a, um, part. (rapio,) *seized ; robbed ; carried off.*

Raritas, ātis, f. *rarity.*

Rarō, adv. *rarely ; seldom ; from*

Rarus, a, um, adj. *rare ; few.*

Ratio ōnis, f. (reor,) *a reason.*

Ratis, is, f. *a raft ; a ship ; a boat.*

Ratus, a, um, part. (reor,) *thinking ; having thought.*

Rebello, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (re & bello,) *to renew a war ; to rebel ; to revolt.*

Recēdo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (re & cedo,) *to recede ; to yield ; to retire ; to withdraw.*

Recens, tis, adj. *new ; recent ; fresh :—adv. recently ; lately ; newly : recens nati, new-born children.*

Receptus, a, um, part. (recipio.)

Receptŭrus, a, um, part. (recipio.)

Recessus, ūs, m. (recēdo,) *a recess ; a corner.*

Recipio, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (re & capio,) *to receive ; to take ; to take back ; to recover : animam, to come to one's self again ; to recover one's senses : se, to return.*

Recognosco, -noscere, -nōvi, -nītum, a. (re & cognosco,) *to recognize.*

Recolligo, -ligere, -lēgi, -lectum, a. (re, con, & lego,) *to*

gather up again to collect ; to recover.

Reconditus, a, um, part. from

Recondo, dēre, didi, dītum, a. (re & condo,) *to hide ; to conceal.*

Recreātus, a, um, part. from

Recreo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & creō,) *to restore ; to bring to life again.*

Rectē, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *right ; rightly ; from*

Rectus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (rego,) *right ; straight ; upright ; direct.*

Recuperātus, a, um, part. from

Recupero, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to recover ; to regain.*

Redditŭrus, a, um, part. (reddo.)

Redditus, a, um, part. from

Reddo, -dēre, -didi, -dītum, a. (re & do,) *to return ; to give ; to give back ; to make ; to render ; to restore ; to cause : verba, to repeat : animam, to die : voces, to imitate.*

Redeo, -ire, -ii, -ītum, irr. n. (re & eo, § 182,) *to return ; to go back.*

Rediens, euntis, part. *returning.*

Redigo, -igere, -ēgi, -actum, a. (re & ago,) *to bring back ; to reduce : in potestatem, to bring into one's power*

Redimendus, a, um, part. from

Redimo, -imere, -ēmi, -emptum, a. (re & emo,) *to buy back ; to redeem ; to ransom.*

- Reducendus, a, um, part. from
 Redūco, -ducēre, -duxi, -duc-
 tum, a. (re & duco,) *to lead*
 or *bring back*: in gratiam, *to*
reconcile.
- Refērens, tis, part. *requiting*;
returning; *referring*; from
 Refēro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, irr.
 a. (re & fero,) *to bring back*:
 gratiam, or gratias, *to requite*
a favor; *to show gratitude*:
 beneficium, *to requite a bene-*
fit: victoriam, *to bring back*
victory, i. e. *to return victori-*
ous: imaginem, *to reflect the*
image; *to resemble*: ad ali-
 quam rem, *to refer to*; *to*
reckon a part of.
- Refluens, tis, part. from
 Refluo, -fluēre, -fluxi, -fluxum,
 n. (re & fluo,) *to flow back*.
- Refugio, -fugēre, -fūgi, -fugitum,
 n. (re & fugio,) *to fly back*; *to*
flee; *to retreat*.
- Regia, æ, f. (regius,) *a palace*.
 Regina, æ, f. (rex,) *a queen*.
 Regio, ōnis, f. (rego,) *a region*;
a district; *a country*.
- Regius, a, um, adj. (rex,) *royal*;
regal; *the king's*.
- Regnatūrus, a, um, part. from
 Regno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (reg-
 num,) *to rule*; *to govern*.
- Regnātur, pass. imp. *kingly gov-*
ernment continues.
- Regnum, i, n. (rex,) *a kingdom*;
empire; *dominion*; *reign*;
government; *rule*.
- Rego, regēre, rexi, rectum, a
 (rex,) *to rule*.
- Regredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum,
 dep. (re & gradior,) *to turn*
back; *to return*.
- Regrēssus, a, um, part. *having*
returned.
- Regūlus, i, m. *a distinguished*
Roman general in the first
Punic war.
- Relātus, a, um, part. (refēro.)
- Relictūrus, a, um, part. (relin-
 quo.)
- Relictus, a, um, part. (relinquo.)
- Religio, ōnis, f. (relēgo,) *religion*;
sacredness; *sanctity*; *rever-*
ence; *religious rites*.
- Relinquo, -linquēre, -liqui, -lic-
 tum, a. (re & linquo,) *to*
leave; *to desert*; *to quit*; *to*
abandon.
- Reliquiæ, ārum, f. pl. *the relics*;
the remains; from
- Reliquus, a, um, adj. *the rest*;
the remainder; *the other*.
- Remaneo, -manēre, -mansī, -man-
 sum, n. (re & maneo,) *to re-*
main behind.
- Remedium, i, n. (re & medeor,)
a remedy.
- Remitto, -mittēre, -misi, -mis-
 sum, a. (re & mitto,) *to send*
back; *to remit*.
- Removeo, -movēre, -mōvi, -mō-
 tum, a. (re & moveo,) *to remove*.
- Remus, i, m. *an oar*.
- Remus, i, m. *the twin brother of*
Romulus.

Renovātus, a, um, part. from
Renovo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & novo,) *to make anew ; to renew.*

Renuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & nuntio,) *to inform ; to report ; to declare ; to announce.*

Reor, reri, ratus sum, dep. *to believe ; to think.*

Repāro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & paro,) *to renew ; to repair.*

Repentē, adv. *suddenly.*

Reperio, -perire, -pēri, -pertum, a. (re & pario,) *to find ; to discover ; to invent.*

Repēto, -petēre, -petivi, -petitum, a. (re & peto,) *to demand back.*

Repleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. (re & pleo,) *to fill ; to fill up ; to replenish.*

Repōno, -ponēre, -posui, -positum, a. (re & pono,) *to place again ; to restore ; to replace.*

Reporto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & porto,) *to bring back ; to gain or obtain.*

Repræsentō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to represent ; to paint ; to depict.*

Repudio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to repudiate ; to reject ; to slight ; to disregard : uxōrem, to divorce.*

Requiro, -quirēre, -quisivi, -quisitum, a. (re & quæro,) *to*

seek ; to demand ; to require to need.

Res, rei, f. *a thing ; an affair a way ; a kingdom ; a government ; a subject : res gestæ, actions ; exploits : res, res familiāris or domestica, domestic affairs ; property.*

Reservo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & servo,) *to reserve ; to keep for a future time.*

Resideo, -sidēre, -sēdi, n. (re & sedeo,) *to sit ; to sit down ; to remain.*

Resimus, a, um, adj. *bent back ; crooked.*

Resisto, -sistēre, -stīti, -stītum, n. (re & sisto,) *to resist ; to withstand.*

Resolvo, -solvēre, -solvi, -solutum, a. (re & solvo,) *to loosen ; to unbind ; to unloose ; to dissolve ; to untie.*

Respondeo, -spondēre, -spondi, -sponsum, n. (re & spondeo,) *to answer ; to reply ; to correspond · respondētur, pass. imp. it is answered, or the reply is made.*

Responsum, i, n. *an answer ; a reply.*

Respublica, reipublicæ, f. § 91 ; *the state ; the government ; the commonwealth.*

Respuo, -spuēre, -spui, a. *to spit out ; to reject.*

Restituo, -stituēre, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (re & statuo,) *to re-*

- store ; to replace ; to rebuild :
aciem, to cause the army to
rally.*
- Retineo, -tinēre, -tinui, -tentum,
a. (re & teneo,) *to hold back ;
to retain ; to detain ; to hin-
der.*
- Reverā, adv. (res & verus,) *tru-
ly ; in very deed ; in reality ;
in good earnest.*
- Reverentia, æ, f. *reverence.*
- Reversus, a, um, part. *having re-
turned.*
- Reverto, -vertēre, -verti, -ver-
sum, n. (re & verto,) *to turn
back ; to return.*
- Revertor, -verti, -versus sum,
dep. *to return.*
- Reviresco, -virescere, -virui, inc.
(revireo,) *to grow green again.*
- Revōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re &
voco,) *to recall ; to call back.*
- Revōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (re &
volo,) *to fly back ; to fly off
again.*
- Rex, regis, m. *a king ; also, the
name of a plebeian family at
Rome.*
- Rhadamanthus, i, m. *a lawgiver
of Crete, and subsequently one
of the three judges of the in-
fernal regions.*
- Rhæti, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabit-
ants of Rhetia, now the Gri-
sons.*
- Rhea, æ, f. (Silvia,) *the mother of
Romulus and Remus.*
- Rhenus, i m. *the river Rhine.*
- Rhinocēros, ōtis, m. *a rhinoceros.*
- Rhipæus, a, um, adj. *Rhipæan
or Riphæan : montes, moun-
tains, which, according to the
ancients, were found in the
north of Scythia.*
- Rhodānus, i, m. *the river Rhone.*
- Rhodium, i, m. *an inhabitant of
Rhodes ; a Rhodian.*
- Rhodōpe, es, f. *a high mountain
in the western part of Thrace.*
- Rhodus, i, f. *Rhodes ; an island
in the Mediterranean sea.*
- Rhætēum, i, n. *a city and prom-
ontory of Troas.*
- Rhyndācus, i, m. *a river of Mys-
ia.*
- Ridens, tis, part. *smiling ; laugh-
ing at ; from*
- Rideo, dēre, si, sum, n. & a. *to
laugh ; to laugh at ; to mock ;
to deride.*
- Rigeo, ēre, ui, n. *to be cold.*
- Rigidus, a, um, adj. *severe.*
- Rigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to water ;
to irrigate ; to bedew ; to wet.*
- Ripa, æ, f. *a bank.*
- Risi. *See Rideo.*
- Risus, ūs, m. *laughing ; laugh-
ter.*
- Rixor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to
quarrel.*
- Robur, ōris, n. *strength : robur
militum, the flower of the sol-
diers.*
- Rogātus, a, um, part. *being ask-
ed ; from*
- Rogo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to ask ;*

- to request; to beg; to entreat.*
- Rogus, i, m. *a funeral pile.*
- Roma, æ, f. *Rome, the chief city of Italy, situated upon the Tiber.*
- Romānus, a, um, adj. *Roman.*
- Romānus, i, m. *a Roman.*
- Romulus, i, m. *the founder and first king of Rome: Romulus Silvius, a king of Alba.*
- Rostrum, i, n. *a beak; a bill; a snout.*
- Rota, æ, f. *a wheel.*
- Rotundus, a, um, adj. *round.*
- Ruber, rubra, rubrum, adj. (rior, errimus,) *red.*
- Rudis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rude; uncultivated; new; uncivilized.*
- Ruina, æ, f. *a ruin; a downfall; a fall.*
- Rullianus, i, m. *a Roman general, who commanded the cavalry in a war with the Samnites.*
- Rumpo, rumpere, rupi, ruptum, a. *to break; to break off; to break down; to violate.*
- Ruo, uere, ui, utum, n. *to run headlong; to fall; to be ruined; to hasten down; to rush.*
- Rupes, is, f. *a rock; a cliff.*
- Ruptus, a, um, part. (rumpo,) *broken; violated.*
- Rursus, adv. *again.*
- Rus, ruriſ, n. *the country; a farm.*
- Rusticus, a, um, adj. *rustic, belonging to the country.*
- Rusticus, i, m. *a countryman.*
- Rutilius, i, m. *a Roman consul.*
- S.
- Sabini, orum, m. *the Sabines, a people of Italy.*
- Sacer, sacra, sacrum, adj. (comp. not used; sup. errimus,) *sacred; holy; divine; consecrated.*
- Sacerdos, otis, c. *a priest; a priestess.*
- Sacra, orum, n. pl. *religious service; sacrifice; sacred rites; religious observances.*
- Sacrificans, tis, part. (sacrifico,) *sacrificing; offering sacrifices.*
- Sacrificium, i, n. *a sacrifice, from*
- Sacrifico, are, avi, atum, a. (sacer & facio,) *to sacrifice.*
- Sæpè, adv. (iùs, issimè, § 194,) *often; frequently.*
- Sævio, ire, ii, itum, n. (sævus,) *to rage; to be cruel.*
- Sævitas, atis, f. *cruelty; severity; savageness; barbarity; from*
- Sævus, a, um, adj. *severe; cruel; fierce; inhuman; violent.*
- Saginātus, a, um, part. from
- Sagino, are, avi, atum, a. *to falten.*
- Sagitta, æ, f. *an arrow.*

- Saguntini, ōrum, m. pl. *the Saguntines; the inhabitants of Saguntum.*
- Saguntum, i, n. *a town of Spain.*
- Salio, salire, salui & salii, n. *to spring; to leap.*
- Salsus, a, um, adj. (sal,) *salt; sharp.*
- Salto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. freq. (salio,) *to dance.*
- Salūber, -bris, -bre, adj. (brior, berrimus,) *wholesome; salubrious; healthy.*
- Salubritas, ātis, f. *salubrity; healthfulness.*
- Salum, i, n. *the sea.*
- Salus, ūtis, f. (salvus,) *safety; salvation; health.*
- Salūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to salute; to call.*
- Salvus, a, um, adj. *safe; preserved; unpunished.*
- Samnites, ium, m. pl. *the Samnites, a people of Italy.*
- Sanctus, a, um, adj. *holy; blameless.*
- Sanguis, īnis, m. *blood.*
- Sapiens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *wise:—subs. a sage; a wise man.*
- Sapientia, æ, f. *wisdom; philosophy.*
- Sapio, ēre, ui, n. *to be wise.*
- Sarcina, æ, f. *a pack; a bundle.*
- Sardinia, æ, f. *a large island in the Mediterranean sea, west of Italy.*
- Sarmatæ, ārum, m. *the Sarmatians, a people inhabiting the north of Europe and Asia.*
- Sarpēdon, ōnis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Europa.*
- Satelles, itis, m. *a satellite; a guard; a body-guard.*
- Satiātus, a, um, part. from
- Satio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to satiate; to satisfy.*
- Satis, adj. & adv. *enough; sufficient; sufficiently; very; quite.*
- Satur, ūra, ūrum, adj. *satiated; full.*
- Saturnia, æ, f. *a name given to Italy; also, a citadel and town near Janicūlum.*
- Saturnus, i, m. *the father of Jupiter.*
- Saucio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to wound.*
- Saxum, i, n. *a rock; a stone.*
- Scævōla, æ, m. (Mucius,) *a brave Roman soldier.*
- Scateo, ēre, n. *to be full; to abound.*
- Scamander, dri, m. *a river of Troas, which flows from mount Ida into the Hellespont.*
- Scaurus, i, m. *the surname of several Romans.*
- Scelestus, a, um, adj. *wicked; from*
- Scelus, ēris, n. *wickedness; a crime; by metonymy, § 224, 2, a wicked person.*
- Scena, æ, f. *a scene; a stage.*
- Schœneus, i, m. *a king of Ar-*

- cadia*, or of *Scyros*, and father of *Atalanta*.
- Scheria*, æ, f. an ancient name of the island *Corcȳra*, or *Corfu*.
- Scientia*, æ, f. knowledge; from
- Scio*, ire, ivi, itum, a. to know; to understand.
- Scipio*, ōnis, m. a distinguished Roman family: *Scipiones*, the *Scipios*.
- Scopulus*, i, m. a cliff; a rock.
- Scorpio*, ōnis, m. a scorpion.
- Scotia*, æ, f. Scotland.
- Scriba*, æ, m. a writer; a secretary; a scribe; from
- Scribo*, scribĕre, scripsi, scriptum, a. to write: scribĕre *leges*, to prepare laws.
- Scriptor*, ōris, m. a writer; an author.
- Scripturus*, a, um, part. (scribo.)
- Scriptus*, a, um, part. (scribo.)
- Scrutor*, āri, ātus sum, dep. to search into; to trace out.
- Scutum*, i, n. a shield.
- Scylla*, æ, f. the daughter of *Nisus*.
- Scyros*, i, f. an island in the *Ægean sea*.
- Scythes*, æ, m. an inhabitant of *Scythia*; a *Scythian*.
- Scythia*, æ, f. a vast country in the north of Europe and Asia.
- Scythicus*, a, um, adj. *Scythian*.
- Seco*, secāre, secui, sectum, a. to cut.
- Secēdo*, -cedĕre, -cessi, cessum, n. (se & cedo,) to *secede*; to *step aside*; to *withdraw*.
- Sectatus*, a, um, part. having followed or attended; from
- Sector*, āri, ātus sum, dep. freq. (sequor, § 187, II., 1,) to *follow*; to *pursue*; to *accompany*; to *attend*; to *strive after*.
- Secum*, (se & cum, § 133, R. 4,) with himself; with herself; with itself; with themselves.
- Secundus*, a, um, adj. the second; prosperous: *res secundæ*, prosperity.
- Securis*, is, f. an axe.
- Secutus*, a, um, part. (sequor.)
- Sed*, conj. § 198, 9; but.
- Sedĕcim*, num. adj. ind. pl. (sex & decem,) sixteen.
- Sedeo*, sedĕre, sedi, sessum, n. to sit; to light upon.
- Sedes*, is, f. a seat; a residence; a settlement: *regni*, the seat of government.
- Seditio*, ōnis, f. sedition; a rebellion; an insurrection.
- Sedulus*, a, um, adj. diligent.
- Seges*, ĕtis, f. a crop; a harvest.
- Segnis*, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus,) dull; slow; slothful; sluggish.
- Sejungo*, -jungĕre, -junxi, -junctum, a. (se & jungo,) to divide; to sever; to separate.
- Seleucia*, æ, f. a town of Syria near the *Orontes*.

- Semel**, adv. *once*: plus *semel*, *more than once*.
- Semèle**, cs, f. *a daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, and mother of Bacchus*.
- Semiramis**, idis, f. *a warlike queen of Assyria, and the wife of Nimus*.
- Semper**, adv. *always*.
- Sempiternus**, a, um, adj. *everlasting*.
- Sempronius**, i, m. *the name of a Roman gens or clan*: *Sempronius Gracchus, a Roman general*.
- Sena**, æ, f. *a town of Picenum*.
- Senātor**, ōris, m. (*senex*), *a senator*.
- Senātus**, ūs & i, m. (*senex*), *a senate*.
- Senecta**, æ, or **Senectus**, ūtis, f. (*senex*), *old age*.
- Senescens**, tis, part. from
- Senesco**, senescēre, senui, inc. *to grow old*; *to wane*.
- Senex**, is, c. *an old man or woman*:—adj. *old*: (comp. *senior*.) § 126, 4.
- Senōnes**, um, m. pl. *a people of Gaul*.
- Sensi**. See **Sentio**.
- Sensus**, ūs, m. (*sentio*), *sense*; *feeling*.
- Sententia**, æ, f. *an opinion*; *a proposition*; *a sentiment*; from
- Sentio**, sentire, sensi, sensum, a. *to feel*; *to perceive*; *to be sensible of*; *to observe*; *to suppose*.
- Sepāro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *se & paro*), *to separate*; *to divide*.
- Sepelio**, sepelire, sepelivi, sepultum, a. *to bury*; *to inter*.
- Sepes**, is, f. *a hedge*; *a fence*.
- Septem**, num. adj. ind. pl. *seven*.
- Septentrio**, ōnis, m. *the Northern Bear*; *the north*.
- Septies**, num. adv. *seven times*.
- Septimus**, a, um, num. adj. (*septem*), *the seventh*.
- Septingentesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the seven hundredth*.
- Septuagesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the seventieth*.
- Septuaginta**, num. adj. ind. pl. *seventy*.
- Sepulcrum**, i, n. *a grave*; *a sepulchre*; *a tomb*.
- Sepultura**, æ, f. *burial*; *interment*.
- Sepultus**, a, um, part. (*sepelio*), *buried*.
- Sequāna**, æ, m. *the Seine, a river in France*.
- Sequens**, tis, part. from
- Sequor**, sequi, secūtus sum, dep. *to follow*; *to pursue*.
- Secūtus**, a, um, part. (*sequor*).
- Serēnus**, a, um, adj. *serene*; *tranquil*; *clear*; *fair*; *bright*.
- Sergius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans*.
- Sermo**, ōnis, m. *speech*; *a discourse*; *conversation*.
- Serō**, (*serius*), adv. *late*; *too late*.
- Sero**, serēre, sevi, satum, a. *to sow*; *to plant*.

- Serpens, tis, c. (serpo,) *a serpent ; a snake.*
- Sertorius, i, m. *a Roman general.*
- Serus, a, um, adj. *late.*
- Servilius, i, m. *the name of a Roman family : Servilius Casca, one of the murderers of Cæsar.*
- Servio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (servus,) *to b. a slave ; to serve, (as a slave.)*
- Servitium, i, n., or Servitus, ūtis, f. (servus,) *slavery ; bondage.*
- Servius, i, m. (Tullius,) *the sixth king of Rome.*
- Servo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to preserve ; to guard ; to watch ; to keep.*
- Servus, i, m. *a slave ; a servant.*
- Sese, pro. acc. & abl. § 133, R. 2 ; *himself ; herself ; themselves.*
- Sestertium, i, n. *a sestertium, or a thousand sesterces. § 327, (b)*
- Sestertius, i, m. *a sesterce, or two and a half asses. § 327, 3.*
- Sestos, i, or -us, i, f. *a town of Thrace, on the shores of the Hellespont, opposite to Abydos.*
- Seta, æ, f. *a bristle.*
- Setinus, a, um, adj. *Setine ; belonging to Setia, a city of Campania, near the Pontine Marshes, famous for its wine.*
- Sex, num. adj. ind. pl. *six.*
- Sexagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the sixtieth.*
- Sexaginta, num. adj. ind. pl. *sixty.*
- Sexcentessimus, a, um, num. adj. *the six hundredth.*
- Sextus, a, um, num. adj. *the sixth.*
- Si, conj. *if ; whether ; to see whether : si quando, if at any time.*
- Sic, adv. *so ; thus ; in such a manner.*
- Siccus, i, m. (Dentātus,) *the name of a brave Roman soldier.*
- Siccus, a, um, adj. *dry : siccum, dry land.*
- Sicilia, æ, f. *Sicily, the largest island in the Mediterranean.*
- Siculū, a, um, adj. *Sicilian : fretum, the straits of Messina.*
- Sicut, & Sicūti, adv. (sic ut,) *as ; as if.*
- Sidon, ōnis, f. *a maritime city of Phœnicia.*
- Sidonius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Sidon ; Sidonian.*
- Sidus, ēris, n. *a star.*
- Significo, are, āvi, ātum, a. (signum & facio,) *to designate ; to mark ; to express ; to signify ; to give notice ; to imply or mean.*
- Signum, i, n. *a sign ; a token ; a statue ; a standard ; colors.*
- Silens, tis, part. (sileo,) *silent ; keeping silence.*
- Silentium, i, n. *silence.*
- Silēnus, i, m. *the foster-father and instructor of Bacchus.*

Sileo, ère, ui, n. *to be silent ; to conceal.*

Silva, or Sylva, æ, f. *a forest ; a wood.*

Silvia, æ, f. (Rhea,) *the mother of Romulus.*

Silvius, i, m. *a son of Ænéas, the second king of Alba : Silvius Procas, a king of Alba, the father of Numitor and Amulius.*

Simia, æ, f. *an ape.*

Similis, e, adj. (ior, limus,) *similar ; like.*

Similiter, adv. *in like manner.*

Simplex, icis, adj. (semel & plico,) *simple ; artless ; open ; plain ; single.*

Simöis, entis, m. *a river of Troas, flowing into the Scamander.*

Simonides, is, m. *a Greek poet, born in the island of Cea.*

Simul, adv. *at the same time ; at once ; together ; as soon as : simul — simul, as soon as, or no sooner than.*

Simulacrum, i, n. (simûlo,) *an image ; a statue.*

Sin, conj. *but if.*

Sine, prep. *without.*

Singulâris, e, adj. *single ; singular ; distinguished ; extraordinary : certâmen singulâre, a single combat.*

Singûli, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *each ; one by one ; every : singûlis mensibus, every month : singûlis singûlas partes, to each a share.*

Sinister, ra, rum, adj. *left.*

Sino, sinere, sivî, situm, a. *to permit.*

Sinus, ûs, m. *a bosom ; a bay ; a gulf.*

Siquis, siqua, siquod or siquid, pro. *if any one ; if any thing.*

Siquando, adv. *if at any time ; if ever.*

Sitio, ire, ii, n. & a. *to thirst ; to be thirsty ; to earnestly desire.*

Sitis, is, f. *thirst.*

Situs, a, um, adj. *placed ; set ; situated ; permitted.*

Sive, conj. *or ; or if ; whether.*

Sobrius, a, um, adj. *sober ; temperate.*

Socer, eri, m. *a father-in-law.*

Sociâlis, e, adj. (socius,) *pertaining to allies ; social ; confederate.*

Societas, âtis, f. *society ; alliance ; intercourse ; partnership ; from*

Socius, i, m. *an ally ; a companion.*

Socordia, æ, f. (socors,) *negligence ; sloth.*

Socrâtes, is, m. *the most eminent of the Athenian philosophers.*

Sol, solis, m. *the sun.*

Solêo, ère, Itus sum, n. pass. § 142, 2 ; *to be wont ; to be accustomed : solêbat, used.*

Solidus, a, um, adj. *whole ; solid ; entire.*

Solitûdo, inis, f. (solus,) *a desert ; a wilderness ; a solitary place.*

Solitus, a, um, part. (soleo,) *accustomed ; usual.*

- Sollers**, tis, adj. *ingenious*; *inventive*; *cunning*; *skilful*; *shrewd*.
- Sollertia**, æ, f. *sagacity*; *skill*; *shrewdness*.
- Solon**, ònis, m. *the lawgiver of the Athenians, and one of the seven wise men of Greece*.
- Solstitium**, i, n. (sol & sisto,) *the solstice, particularly the summer solstice, in distinction from bruma, the winter solstice; the longest day*.
- Solum**, i, n. *the earth; the soil; land*.
- Solum**, adv. *alone; only*; from
- Solus**, a, um, adj. § 107; *alone*.
- Solutus**, a, um, part. from
- Solvo**, solvere, solvi, solutum, a. *to dissolve; to melt; to answer*.
- Somnio**, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, n. *to dream; from*
- Somnium**, i, n. *a dream; from*
- Somnus**, i, m. *sleep*.
- Sonitus**, ùs, m. *a sound; a noise*.
- Sono**, ãre, ui, ìtum, n. *to sound; to resound; from*
- Sonus**, i, m. *a sound*.
- Sorbeo**, -ère, -ui, *to suck in; to absorb*.
- Soror**, òris, f. *a sister*.
- Sp.**, *an abbreviation of Spurius*.
- Spargo**, spargere, sparsi, sparsum, a. *to sprinkle; to strew; to scatter; to sow*.
- Sparsi**. See Spargo.
- Sparsus**, a, um, part.
- Sparta**, æ, f. *Sparta or Lacedæmon, the capital of Lacedæmonia*.
- Spartacus**, i, m. *the name of a celebrated gladiator*.
- Spartanus**, i, m. *a Spartan*.
- Sparti**, òrum, m. pl. *a race of men, said to have sprung from the dragon's teeth which Cadmus sowed*.
- Spartum**, i, n. *Spanish broom, a plant of which ropes were made*.
- Spatiosus**, a, um, adj. *large; spacious; from*
- Spatium**, i, n. *a space; room; distance*.
- Species**, ei, f. (specio,) *an appearance*.
- Spectaculum**, i, n. *a spectacle; a show; from*
- Specto**, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, a. freq (specio,) *to behold; to see; to consider; to regard; to relate; to refer*.
- Specus**, ùs, m. f. & n. *a cave*.
- Spelunca**, æ, f. *a cave*.
- Spero**, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, n. *to hope; to expect*.
- Spes**, ei, f. *hope; expectation; promise*.
- Speusippus**, i, m. *the nephew and successor of Plato*.
- Sphinx**, gis, f. *a Sphinx. The Egyptian Sphinx is represented as a monster, having a woman's head on the body of a lion*.

- Spina**, æ, f. *a thorn; a sting; a quill; a spine; a backbone.*
- Spiritus**, ūs, m. *a breath; from*
- Spiro**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to breathe.*
- Splendo**, ère, ni, n. *to shine; to be conspicuous.*
- Splendidus**, a, um, adj. *splendid; illustrious.*
- Splendor**, ôris, m. *brightness; splendor.*
- Spolio**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to despoil; to strip; to deprive; from*
- Sponium**, i, n. *spoils; booty.*
- Spondeo**, spondère, spopondi, sponsum, a. *to promise; to engage.*
- Sponsa**, æ, f. *a bride.*
- Sponsis**, gen., sponte, abl. sing., f. § 94; *of himself; of itself; of one's own accord; voluntarily; spontaneously.*
- Spurius**, i, m. *a prænomen among the Romans.*
- Squama**, æ, f. *the scale of a fish.*
- Stabulum**, i, n. (sto,) *a stall; a stable.*
- Stadium**, i, n. *a stadium; a furlong; a measure of 125 paces; the race-ground.*
- Stannum**, i, n. *tin.*
- Stans**, stantis, part. (sto.)
- Statin**, adv. *immediately.*
- Statio**, ônis, f. (sto,) *a station: navium, roadstead; an anchoring-place.*
- Statua**, æ, f. (statuo,) *a statue.*
- Statuarius**, i, m. *a statuary; a sculptor.*
- Statuo**, uère, ui, ūtum, a. *to determine; to resolve; to fix; to judge; to decide; to believe.*
- Status**, a, um, adj. *fixed; stated; appointed; certain.*
- Statutus**, a, um, part. (statuo,) *placed; resolved; fixed; settled.*
- Stella**, æ, f. *a star.*
- Sterilis**, e, adj. *unfruitful; sterile; barren.*
- Sterto**, ère, ui, n. *to snore.*
- Stipes**, itis, m. *a stake; the trunk of a tree.*
- Stirps**, is, f. *a root; a stock; a race; a family.*
- Sto**, stare, steti, statum, n. *to stand; to be stationary: stare a partibus, to favor the party.*
- Stoicus**, i, m. *a Stoic, one of a sect of Grecian philosophers, whose founder was Zeno.*
- Stoliditas**, âtis, f. *stupidity; from*
- Stolidus**, a, um, adj. *foolish; silly; stupid.*
- Strages**, is, f. (sterno,) *an overthrow; slaughter.*
- Strangulo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to strangle.*
- Strenuè**, adv. *bravely; actively; vigorously; strenuously; from*
- Strenuus**, a, um, adj. *bold; strenuous; brave; valiant.*
- Strophædes**, um, f. pl. *two small islands in the Ionian sea.*
- Struo**, struère, struxi, structum.

- a. *to put together; to construct; to build*: insidias, *to prepare an ambush*.
- Struthiocamēlus, i, m. *an ostrich*.
- Strymon, ōnis, m. *a river which was anciently the boundary between Macedonia and Thrace*.
- Studeo, ēre, ui, n. *to favor; to study; to endeavor; to attend to; to pursue*.
- Studiōsē, adv. (studiōsus,) *studiously; diligently*.
- Studium, i, n. *zeal; study; diligence; eagerness*.
- Stultitia, æ, f. *folly*; from
- Stultus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *foolish: stulti, fools*.
- Stupeo, ēre, ui, n. *to be astonished at; to be amazed*.
- Sturnus, i, m. *a starling*.
- Suadendus, a, um, part. (suadeo.)
- Suadens, tis, part. from
- Suadeo, suadere, suasi, suasum, a. & n. *to advise; to persuade; to urge*.
- Suavitas, ātis, f. (suavis,) *sweetness; grace; melody*.
- Suaviter, adv. *sweetly; agreeably*.
- Sub, prep. *under; near to; near the time of; just before; at; in the time of*.
- Subduco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (sub & duco,) *to withdraw; to take away; to withhold*.
- Subductus, a, um, part.
- Subeo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr. n. (sub & eo, § 182,) *to go under; to submit to: onus, to take up or sustain a burden*.
- Subigo, -igere, -ēgi, -actum, a. (sub & ago,) *to subject; to subdue; to conquer*.
- Subitō, adv. *suddenly*; from
- Subitus, a, um, adj. (subeo,) *sudden; unexpected*.
- Sublātus, a, um, part. (sustollo,) *taken away; lifted up*.
- Sublimis, e, adj. *sublime; high in the air: in sublime, aloft*.
- Sublimē, adv. *aloft; in the air*.
- Submergo, -mergere, -mersi, -mersum, a. (sub & mergo,) *to overwhelm; to sink*.
- Submergor, -mergi, -mersus sum, pass. *to be overwhelmed; to sink*.
- Submersus, a, um, part.
- Subridens, tis, part. *smiling at*.
- Subrideo, -ridere, -risi, -risum, n. (sub & rideo,) *to smile*.
- Subsilio, -silire, -silui & -siliū, n. (sub & salio,) *to leap; to jump*.
- Substituo, -stituere, -stitui, -stitūtum, a. (sub & statuo,) *to put in one's place; to substitute*.
- Subter, prep. *under*.
- Subterraneus, a, um, adj. (sub & terra,) *subterranean*.
- Subvenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, n. (sub & venio,) *to come to one's assistance; to succor to help*.

- Subvôlo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (sub & volo,) *to fly up.*
- Succêdo, -cedêre, -cessi, -cesum, n. (sub & cedo,) *to succeed ; to follow.*
- Successor, ôris, m. *a successor.*
- Succus, i, m. *juice ; liquid ; sap.*
- Suffêro, sufferre, sustûli, sublâtum, irr. a. (sub & fero,) *to take away ; to undertake ; to bear.*
- Suffetius, i, m. (Metius,) *an Alban general, put to death by Tullus Hostilius.*
- Sufficio, -ficêre, -fêci, -fectum, n. (sub & facio,) *to suffice ; to be sufficient.*
- Suffodio, -fodêre, -fôdi, -fossum, a. (sub & fodio,) *to dig under ; to undermine.*
- Suffossus, a, um, part.
- Suffragium, i, n. *suffrage ; vote ; a ballot ; choice.*
- Sui, pro. gen. § 133 ; *of himself ; of herself ; of itself : duæ sibi similes, like one another.*
- Sulla, or Sylla, æ, m. *a distinguished Roman general.*
- Sulpicius, i, m. (Gallus,) *a Roman, celebrated for his learning and eloquence, and for his skill in astrology.*
- Sun, esse, fui, irr. n. § 153 ; *to be ; to exist ; to serve for : terrôri esse, to excite terror.*
- Summus, a, um, adj. (see Supêrus,) *the highest ; greatest ; perfect : in summâ aquâ, on the surface of the water.*
- Sumo, sumêre, sumpsî, sumptum, a. *to take.*
- Sumptus, a, um, part.
- Sumptus, ûs, m. *expense.*
- Supellex, supellectîlis, f. *furniture ; household goods.*
- Super, prep. *above ; upon.*
- Superbè, adv. (iûs, issimè,) *proudly ; haughtily.*
- Superbia, æ, f. (superbus,) *pride ; haughtiness.*
- Superbio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be proud ; to be proud of ; from*
- Superbus, a, um, adj. *proud ; a surname of Tarquin, the last king of Rome, the Proud.*
- Superfluus, a, um, adj. (superfluus,) *superfluous.*
- Superjacio, -jacêre, -jêci, -jactum, a. (super & jacio,) *to throw upon ; to shoot over.*
- Superjactor, -jâci, -jactus sum, pass. *to be shot over.*
- Supêro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (super,) *to surpass ; to conquer ; to excel ; to vanquish.*
- Superstitiôsus, a, um, adj. *superstitious.*
- Supersum, -esse, -fui, irr. n. (super & sum,) *to remain ; to survive.*
- Supêrus, a, um, adj. (comp. superior ; sup. suprêmus or summus, § 125, 4,) *above high ; upper*

Supervacuus, a, um, adj. *superfluus*.

Supervenio, -venire, -vêni, -ventum, n. (super & venio,) *to come upon; to come; to surprise suddenly*.

Supervôlo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (super & volo,) *to fly over*.

Suppêto, êre, ivi, itum, n. (sub & peto,) *to suffice; to remain; to serve; to be sufficient*.

Supplex, icis, adj. *suppliant*.

Supplicium, i. n. *a punishment*.

Suppono, -ponêre, -posui, -positum, a. (sub & pono,) *to put under; to substitute*.

Supra, prep. & adv. *above; before*.

Surêna, æ, m. *the title of a Parthian officer, next in authority to the king*.

Surgo, surgêre, surrexi, surrectum, n. *to rise*

Sus, uis, c. *swine; a hog*.

Suscipio, -cipêre, -cêpi, -ceptum, a. (sub & capio,) *to undertake; to take upon; to engage in; to receive*.

Suspectus, a, um, part. & adj. (sus-picio,) *suspected; mistrusted*.

Suspendo, -pendêre, -pendi, -pensum, a. (sub & pendo,) *to suspend; to hang; to hang up*.

Suspensus, a, um, part.

Suspicio, -spicêre, -spexi, -spectum, a. (sub & specio,) *to suspect*.

Suspîcor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to suspect; to surmise*.

Sustento, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. *to sustain; to support: suster-târe vitam, to support one's self; from*

Sustineo, -tinêre, -tinui, -tentum, a. (sub & teneo,) *to bear; to carry; to sustain; to support*.

Sustollo, sustollêre, sustûli, sublâtum, a. *to take away; to lift up; to raise*.

Suus, a, um, pro. *his; hers; its; theirs*. § 139, R. 2.

Sylla. See Sulla.

Sylläba, æ, f. *a syllable*.

Sylva. See Silva.

Syphax, âcis, m. *a king of Numidia*.

Syracûsæ, âri m, f. pl. *Syracuse, a celebrated city of Sicily*.

Syria, æ, f. *a large country of Asia, at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean sea*.

Syriäcus, a, um, adj. *Syrian; be longing to Syria*.

T.

T., *an abbreviation of Titus*.

Tabesco, tabescêre, tabui, inc. *to consume; to pine away*.

Tabûla, æ, f. *a table; a tablet a picture; a painting: plumbæ tabûla, a plate or sheet of lead*.

Taceo, êre, ui, itum, n. *to be silent*.

- Tactus, ūs, m. (*tango*,) *the touch*.
 Tædet, tæduit, tæsum est or
 pertæsum est, imp. *to be*
weary of: vitæ eos tædet,
they are weary of life.
 Tænārus, i, m., & um, i, n. *a*
promontory in Latonia, now
cape Matapan.
 Talentum, i, n. *a talent; a sum*
variously estimated from \$860
to \$1020.
 Talis, e, adj. *such*.
 Talpa, æ, c. *a mole*.
 Tam, adv. *so; so much*.
 Tamen, conj. *yet; notwithstanding*
ing; still; nevertheless.
 Tanāis, is, m. *a river between Eu-*
rope and Asia, now the Don.
 Tanāquil, ilis, f. *the wife of Tar-*
quinius Priscus.
 Tandem, adv. *at length; at last;*
finally.
 Tango, tangere, tetigi, tactum,
 a. *to touch*.
 Tanquam, or Tamquam, adv. *as;*
as well as; as if; like.
 Tantālus, i, m. *a son of Jupiter;*
the father of Pelops, and king
of Phrygia.
 Tantō, adv. (*tantus*,) *so much*.
 Tantopēre, adv. (*tantus & opus*,) *so*
much; so greatly.
 Tantūm, adv. *only; so much;*
from
 Tantus, a, um, adj. *so great;*
such: tanti, of so much value:
tanti est, it is worth the pains;
it makes amends: non est
tanti, it is not best; it is not
worth while.
 Tardē, adv. (*iūs, issimē*,) (*tardus*),
slowly.
 Tarditas, ātis, f. (*tardus*), *slow-*
ness; dulness; heaviness.
 Tardo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to retard,*
to check; to stop; from
 Tardus, a, um, adj. *slow; dull*.
 Tarentinus, a, um, adj. *Tar-*
entine; of or belonging to
Tarentum: Tarentini, Tar-
entines; the inhabitants of
Tarentum.
 Tarentum, i, n. *a celebrated city*
in the south of Italy.
 Tarpeia, æ, f. *the daughter of*
Sp. Tarpeius: she betrayed
the Roman citadel to the Sa-
bines.
 Tarpeius, a, um, adj. *Tarpeian:*
mons, the Tarpeian or Capi-
toline mount.
 Tarquinii, ōrum, m. pl. *a city of*
Etruria, whence the family of
Tarquin derived their name.
 Tarquinius, i, m. *Tarquin; the*
name of an illustrious Roman
family, of which two, Priscus
and Superbus, were kings:
Tarquinii, ōrum, pl. the Tar-
quins.
 Tartārus, i, m., & -a, ōrum, pl.
 n. *Tartarus; the infernal re-*
gions.
 Taurica, æ, f. *a large peninsula*
of the Black sea, now called
the Crimæa or Taurida.

- Taurus**, *i*, *m.* *a high range of mountains in Asia.*
- Taurus**, *i*, *m.* *a bull.*
- Taÿgētus**, *i*, *m.*, & *-a*, *ōrum*, *pl.*
n. *a mountain of Laconia, near Sparta.*
- Tectum**, *i*, *n.* *a roof; a house.*
- Tectus**, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*tego*), *covered; defended.*
- Teges**, *ētis*, *f.* *a mat; a rug; a coverlet; from*
- Tego**, *gēre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a.* *to cover; to defend.*
- Tegumentum**, *i*, *n.* *a covering.*
- Telum**, *i*, *n.* *a weapon; a dart; an arrow.*
- Temērē**, *adv.* *at random; accidentally; rashly.*
- Tempe**, *n.* *pl. indec.* *a beautiful vale in Thessaly, through which the river Peneus flows.*
- Temperies**, *iēi*, *f.* *temperateness; mildness; temperature.*
- Tempestas**, *ātis*, *f.* *a storm; a tempest.*
- Templum**, *i*, *n.* *a temple.*
- Tempus**, *ōris*, *n.* *time; a season: ad tempus, at the time appointed: ex tempore, without premeditation.*
- Temulentus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *drunken; intoxicated.*
- Tendo**, *tendēre*, *tetendi*, *tensum*, *a.* *to stretch; to stretch out; to extend; to go; to advance.*
- Tenēbræ**, *ārum*, *f. pl.* *darkness.*
- Teneo**, *tenēre*, *tenui*, *tentum*, *a.* *to hold; to have; to keep; to possess; to know; to hold by a garrison: portum, to reach the harbor.*
- Tentātus**, *a*, *um*, *part.* *from*
- Tento**, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* *frequent* *to attempt; to try.*
- Tentyritæ**, *ārum*, *c. pl.* *the inhabitants of Tentgra, a town and island in Upper Egypt.*
- Tenuis**, *e*, *adj.* *thin; light; rare.*
- Tenus**, *prep.* *up to; as far as.*
- Tepesco**, *escēre*, *ui*, *inc.* (*tepeo*), *to grow warm or cool; to become tepid.*
- Ter**, *num. adv.* *thrice.*
- Terentius**, *i*, *m.* *a Roman proper name.*
- Tergum**, *i*, *n.* *the back; the farther side: a tergo, from behind: ad terga, behind.*
- Termino**, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* *to bound; to limit; to terminate.*
- Terminus**, *i*, *m.* *a boundary; a limit; an end; bounds.*
- Terni**, *æ*, *a*, *num. adj. pl.* *three by three; three.*
- Terra**, *æ*, *f.* *the earth; a country; the land: omnes terræ, the whole world.*
- Terreo**, *ēre*, *ui*, *itum*, *a.* *to terrify; to scare; to frighten.*
- Terrester**, *terrestris*, *terrestre*, *adj.* *terrestrial: animal terrestre, a land animal.*
- Terribilis**, *e*, *adj.* *terrible.*
- Territo**, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *frequent* (*terreo*), *to terrify; to affright.*

- Territorium, i, n. (terra,) *territory*.
 Territus, a, um, part. (terreo.)
 Terror, ōris, m. *terror*; *consternation*; *fear*.
 Tertius, a, um, num. adj. *the third*.
 Tertio, num. adv. *the third time*.
 Testa, æ, f. *an earthen vessel*; *a shell*.
 Testamentum, i, n. *a will*; *a testament*.
 Testudo, inis, f. *a tortoise*.
 Tetigi. See Tango.
 Teutōnes, um, & Teutōni, ōrum, m. pl. *a nation who lived in the northern part of Germany, near the Cimbri*.
 Texo, texere, texui, textum, a. *to weave*; *to plait*; *to form*; *to construct*.
 Thalāmus, i, m. *a bed-chamber*; *a dwelling*.
 Thales, is & ētis, m. *a Milesian, one of the seven wise men of Greece*.
 Thasus, i, f. *an island on the coast of Thrace*.
 Theātrum, i, n. *a theatre*.
 Thebæ, ārum, f. pl. *Thebes, the capital of Bœotia*.
 Thebānus, a, um, adj. *Theban*; *belonging to Thebes*.
 Thelesinus, i, m. *a Roman proper name*.
 Themistōcles, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian general in the Persian war*.
 Theodōrus, i, m. *a philosopher of Cyrænæ*.
 Thermōdon, ontis, m. *a river of Pontus*.
 Theseus, i, m. *a king of Athens, and son of Ægeus, was one of the most celebrated heroes of antiquity*.
 Thessalia, æ, f. *Thessaly*; *a country of Greece, south of Macedonia*.
 Thessālus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Thessaly*; *Thessalian*.
 Thestius, i, m. *the father of Althæa*.
 Thetis, idis & idos, f. *one of the sea nymphs*; *the wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles*.
 Theutobōchus, i, m. *a king of the Cimbri*.
 Thracia, æ, f. *Thrace, a large country east of Macedonia*.
 Thracius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Thrace*; *Thracian*.
 Thrasylbulus, i, m. *an Athenian general, celebrated for freeing his country from the thirty tyrants*.
 Thus, thuris, n. *frankincense*.
 Tibēris, is, m. § 79; *the Tiber, a famous river of Italy*.
 Tibi. See Tu.
 Tibicen, inis, m. *one who plays upon the flute*; *a piper*.
 Ticinum, i, n. *a town of Cisalpine Gaul, where the Romans were defeated by Hannibal*.

- Tigrānes, is, m. *a king of Armenia Major.*
- Tigranocerta, ōrum, n. *a city of Armenia Major, founded by Tigrānes.*
- Tigris, idis, (*seldom is,*) f. *a tiger.*
- Tigris, idis & is, m. *a river in Asia.*
- Timens, tis, part. from
- Timeo, ēre, ui, n. & a. *to fear ; to dread ; to be afraid.*
- Timidus, a, um, adj. *timid ; cowardly.*
- Timor, ōris, m. *fear.*
- Tinnitus, ūs, m. *a tinkling.*
- Tintinnabulum, i, n. *a bell.*
- Titio, ōnis, m. *a brand ; a firebrand.*
- Titus, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*
- Tolēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to bear ; to endure ; to admit of.*
- Tollo, tollēre, sustūli, sublātum, a. *to raise ; to pick up ; to remove ; to do away with.*
- Tondeo, tondēre, totondi, tonsum, a. *to shave ; to shear.*
- Tonitru, u, n. *thunder.*
- Tono, āre, ui, itum, n. *to thunder : tonat, it thunders.*
- Tormentum, i, n. (torqueo,) *an engine for throwing stones and darts.*
- Torquātus, i, m. *a surname given to T. Manlius and his descendants.*
- Torquis, is, d. *a collar ; a chain.*
- Tot, ind. adj. *so many.*
- Totidem, ind. adj. *the same number ; as many.*
- Totus, a, um, adj. § 107 ; *whole entire ; all.*
- Trabs, is, f. *a beam.*
- Tractātus, a, um, part. from
- Tracto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (traho,) *to treat ; to handle.*
- Tractus, ūs, m. (traho,) *a tract a country ; a region.*
- Tractus, a, um, part. (traho.)
- Traditus, a, um, part. from
- Trado, -dēre, -didi, -ditum, a. (trans & do,) *to deliver ; to give ; to give up ; to relate, to teach : tradunt, they report : traditur, it is related ; it is reported : traduntur, they are reported.*
- Tragicus, a, um, adj. *tragic.*
- Tragædia, æ, f. *a tragedy.*
- Traho, trahēre, traxi, tractum, a. *to draw ; to drag : bellum, to protract ; to prolong : liquidas aquas trahēre, to draw along clear waters ; to flow with a clear stream. •*
- Trajicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (trans & jacio,) *to convey over ; to pass or cross over.*
- Trames, itis, m. (trameo,) *a path ; a way.*
- Trano, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (trans & no,) *to swim over.*
- Tranquillus, a, um, adj. *tranquil ; calm ; serene.*
- Trans, prep. *over ; beyond ; on the other side.*
- Transactus, a, um, part. (transigo.)

- Transco**, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (trans & eo,) *to pass or go over.*
- Transféro**, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, irr. a. (trans & fero,) *to transfer; to carry over: se ad aliquem, to go over to.*
- Transfigo**, -figere, -fixi, -fixum, a. (trans & figo,) *to pierce; to run through; to stab.*
- Transfuga**, æ, c. a *deserter.*
- Transgredior**, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (trans & gradior,) *to go or pass over.*
- Transigo**, -igere, -ēgi, -actum, a. (trans & ago,) *to transact; to finish; to spend.*
- Transilio**, -silire, -silui & -silivi, n. (trans & salio,) *to leap over.*
- Transitūrus**, a, um, part. (trans-eo,) *about to pass over; to pass on.*
- Translātus**, a, um, part. (trans-féro.)
- Transmarinus**, a, um, adj. (trans & mare,) *beyond the sea; foreign; transmarine.*
- Transno**. See **Tranō**.
- Transvêho**, -vehere, -vexi, -vectum, a. (trans & veho,) *to carry over; to convey; to transport.*
- Transvôlo**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (trans & volo,) *to fly over.*
- Trasimēnus**, i, m. a *lake in Etruria, near which the consul Flaminius was defeated by Hannibal.*
- Trebia**, æ, f. a *river of Cisalpine Gaul, emptying into the Po.*
- Trecenti**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *three hundred.*
- Trecentesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the three hundredth.*
- Tredécim**, num. adj. pl. ind. *thirteen.*
- Tres**, tria, num. adj. pl. § 109; *three.*
- Treviri**, ōrum, m. pl. a *people of Belgium.*
- Triangulâris**, e, adj. (triangŭlum,) *triangular; three-cornered.*
- Tribūnus**, i, m. a *tribune.*
- Tribuo**, uere, ui, ūtum, a. *to attribute; to give; to grant; to bestow; to commit.*
- Tribūtum**, i, n. a *tribute; a tax; a contribution; an assessment.*
- Tricesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the thirtieth.*
- Triduum**, i, n. *the space of three days: per triduum, for three days.*
- Triennium**, i, n. (tres & annus,) *the space of three years.*
- Trigemīni**, ōrum, m. pl. *three brothers born at one birth.*
- Triginta**, num. adj. pl. ind. *thirty.*
- Trinacria**, æ, f. *one of the names of Sicily.*
- Triptolēmus**, i, m. *the son of Cæleus, king of Eleusis.*
- Tristitia**, æ, f. *sorrow; grief.*
- Triumphâlis**, e, adj. (triumphus,) *triumphal.*

- Triumphans, tis, part. from
 Triumpho, âre, âvi, âtuni, n. *to triumph.*
 Triumphus, i, m. *a triumph; a triumphal procession.*
 Triumvir, viri, m. (tres & vir,) *one of three joint public officers; a triumvir.*
 Troas, âdis, f. *a country of Asia Minor, bordering upon the Hellespont.*
 Trochilus, i, m. *a wren.*
 Troglodytæ, ârum, c. pl. *Troglodytes, a people of Ethiopia, who dwell in caves.*
 Troja, æ, f. *Troy, the capital of Troas.*
 Trojânus, a, um, adj. *Trojan.*
 Trucido, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to slay; to murder; to massacre.*
 Trux, ucis, adj. *savage; cruel; fierce; stern; grim.*
 Tu, subs. pro. *thou; § 133.*
 Tuba, æ, f. *a trumpet.*
 Tuber, êris, n. *a bunch; a tumor; a protuberance.*
 Tubicen, inis, m. (tuba & cano,) *a trumpeter.*
 Tueor, tuêri, tuftus sum, dep. *to defend; to protect.*
 Tugurium, i, n. *a hut; a shed.*
 Tuli. See Fero.
 Tullia, æ, f. *the daughter of Servius Tullius.*
 Tullius, i, m. *a Roman.*
 Tullus, i, m. (Hostilius,) *the third Roman king.*
 Tum, adv. *then; and; so; also:*
 tum — tum, *as well — as; both — and: tum demum, then first.*
 Tumultus, ûs, m. *a noise; a tumult.*
 Tumulus, i, m. *a mound; a tomb.*
 Tunc, adv. *then.*
 Tunica, æ, f. *a tunic; a close woollen garment, worn under the toga.*
 Turbâtus, a, um, part. *disturbed; confused; troubled; from*
 Turbo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (turba,) *to disturb; to trouble.*
 Turma, æ, f. *a troop; a company.*
 Turpis, e, adj. *base; disgraceful.*
 Turpîtudo, inis, f. *baseness; ugliness.*
 Turris, is, f. *a tower.*
 Tuscia, æ, f. *a country of Italy the same as Etruria.*
 Tuscûlum, i, n. *a city of Latium.*
 Tuscus, a, um, adj. *Tuscan; belonging to Tuscany; Etrurian.*
 Tutor, ôris, m. *a guardian; a tutor.*
 Tutus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *safe.*
 Tuus, a, um, adj. pro. § 139; (tu,) *thy; thine.*
 Tyrannis, idis & idos, f. *tyranny; arbitrary power.*
 Tyrannus, i, m. *a tyrant; a usurper; a king.*
 Tyrius, a, um, adj. *Tyrian: Tyrii, Tyrians; inhabitants of Tyre.*

Tyrrhēnus, a, um, adj. *Tyrrhenian* or *Tuscan*; *belonging to Tuscany*.

Tyrus, i, f. *a celebrated maritime city of Phœnicia*.

U.

Uber, ēris, n. *an udder*; *a teat*.

Ubertas, ātis, f. *fertility*; *fruitfulness*.

Ubi, adv. *where*; *when*; *as soon as*.

Ubique, adv. *every where*.

Ulcisor, ulcisci, ultus sum, dep. *to take revenge*; *to avenge*.

Ullus, a, um, adj. § 107; *any*; *any one*.

Uterior, us, (ultimus,) § 126, 1; *further*.

Uteriùs, adv. *farther*; *beyond*; *longer*.

Ultimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of ulterior,) *the last*.

Ultra, prep. *beyond*; *more than*: —adv. *besides*; *moreover*; *further*.

Ultus, a, um, part. (ulcisor,) *having avenged*.

Ulysses, is, m. *a distinguished king of Ithaca*.

Umbra, æ, f. *a shade*; *a shadow*.

Umbro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to shade*; *to darken*.

Unā, adv. (unus,) *together*.

Unde, ac r. *whence*; *from which*.

Undēcim, num. adj. pl. ind. *eleven*.

Undenona, esīmus, a, um, num. adj. *the eighty-ninth*.

Undequingaginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty-nine*.

Undetricesīmus, a, um, num. adj. *twenty-ninth*. [nineteenth.

Undevicesīmus, a, um, num. adj.

Undeviginti, num. adj. *nineteen*.

Undīque, adv. *on all sides*.

Unguis, is, m. *a claw*; *a talon*; *a nail*.

Ungūla, æ, f. *a claw*; *a talon*; *a hoof*: binis ungūlis, *cloven-footed*.

Unīcus, a, um, adj. *one alone*; *sole*; *only*.

Unio, ōnis, m. *a pearl*.

Unīversus, a, um, adj. (unus & versus,) *whole*; *universal*; *all*.

Unquam, adv. *ever*: nec unquam, *and never*.

Unus, a, um, num. adj. § 107; *one*; *only*; *alone*.

Unusquisque, unaquæque, unumquodque, adj. *each one*; *each*; § 138, 4.

Urbs, is, f. *a city*; *the chief city*; *Rome*.

Uro, urēre, ussi, ustum, a. *to burn*.

Ursus, i, m. *a bear*.

Usque, adv. *even*; *as far as*; *till*; *until*.

Usus, a, um, part. (utor.)

Usus, ūs, m. *use*; *custom*; *profit*; *advantage*.

Ut, conj. *that*; *in order that*; *so that*; adv. *as*.

Utcunque, adv. *howsoever; somewhat; in some degree.*

Uter, tra, trum, adj. § 107; *which? which of the two?*

Uterque, traque, trumque, adj. § 107; *both; each; each of the two.*

Utilis, e, adj. (utor,) *useful.*

Utica, æ, f. *a maritime city of Africa, near Carthage.*

Utor, uti, usus sum, dep. *to use; to make use of.*

Utrunque, adv. *on both sides.*

Utrum, adv. *whether.*

Uva, æ, f. *a grape; a bunch of grapes: passa, a raisin.*

Uxor, ōris, f. *a wife.*

V.

Vaco, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to be free from.*

Vacuus, a, um, adj. *empty; unoccupied; vacant; free; exempt: vacuus viātor, the destitute traveller.*

Vadōsus, a, um, adj. *fordable; shallow; from*

Vadum, i, n. *a ford; a shallow.*

Vagans, tis, part. (vagor.)

Vagina, æ f. *a scabbard; a sheath.*

Vagitus, ūs, m. *weeping; crying.*

Vagor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to wander about; to stray.*

Valeo, ēre, ui, n. *to be strong; to avail; to be distinguished; to be eminent: multum valēre,*

to be very powerful: vale, farewell.

Valerius, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*

Vallis, is, f. *a valley; a vale.*

Variētas, ātis, f. (varius,) *variety; change.*

Vario, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to change, to vary; from*

Varius, a, um, adj. *various; diverse.*

Varro, ōnis, m. (Marcus,) *a very learned Roman, some of whose works are still extant: P. Terentius, a consul, who was defeated by Hannibal.*

Vasto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to lay waste; to ravage; from*

Vastus, a, um, adj. *wide; vast; great.*

Vates, is, m. *a poet; a bard.*

Ve, conj. (enclitic, § 198, R. 2,) *or.*

Vecordia, æ, f. *madness; folly.*

Vectus, a, um, part. (veho.)

Vehēmens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *vehement; immoderate.*

Vehementer, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *vehemently; greatly; very; much; violently.*

Veho, vehēre, vexi, vectum, a. *to bear; to carry; to convey.*

Veiens, tis, & Veientānus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Veii.*

Veii, ōrum, m. pl. *a city of Tuscany, memorable for the defeat of the Fabian family.*

Vel, conj. § 198, 2; *or; also*

- even* : vel lecta, *even when read* : vel — vel, *either — or*.
 Vello, vellere, velli or vulsi, vulsum, a. *to pluck*.
 Vellus, ĕris, n. *a fleece*.
 Velox, ōcis, adj. (ior, issĭmus,) *swift ; rapid ; active*.
 Velum, i, n. *a sail*.
 Velut, & Velŭti, adv. (vel & ut,) *as ; as if*.
 Venalis, e, adj. *venal ; mercenary*.
 Venans, tis, part. (venor.)
 Venaticus, a, um, adj. *belonging to the chase : canis, a hound*.
 Venātor, ōris, m. (venor,) *a huntsman*.
 Vendĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. *to sell ; from*
 Vendo, vendere, vendĭdi, vendĭtum, a. (venum & do,) *to sell*.
 Venenātus, a, um, adj. *poisoned ; poisonous ; from*
 Venenum, i, n. *poison*.
 Veneo, ire, ii, irr. n. § 142, 3 ; *to be exposed for sale ; to be sold*.
 Venētus, i, m., or Brigantinus, *a lake between Germany and Switzerland, called the Boden sea, or lake of Constance*.
 Venio, venire, veni, ventum, n. *to come ; to advance*.
 Venor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to hunt*.
 Venter, tris, m. *the belly ; the stomach*.
 Ventus, i, m. *a wind*.
 Venus, ĕris, f. *the goddess of love and beauty*.
 Ver, veris, n. *the spring*.
 Verber, ĕris, n. *a whip ; a rod ; a blow ; a stripe*.
 Verbĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to strike*.
 Verbum, i, n. *a word*.
 Verē, adv. (verus,) *truly*.
 Vereor, ĕri, itus sum, dep. *to fear ; to be concerned for*.
 Vergo, vergere, versi, n. *to tend to ; to incline ; to verge towards ; to bend ; to look*.
 Verisimilis, e, adj. (verum & similis,) *probable*.
 Veritus, a, um, part. (vereor.)
 Verò, conj. § 279, 3, (verus,) *but : —adv. indeed ; truly*.
 Verōna, æ, f. *Verona, a city in the north of Italy*.
 Versātus, a, um, part. from
 Versor, āri, ātus sum, dep. freq. (verto,) *to turn ; to revolve ; to dwell ; to live ; to reside*.
 Versus, a, um, part. (vector.)
 Versus, prep. *towards*.
 Vertex, ĭcis, m. *the top ; the summit ; the crown of the head*.
 Verto, tĕre, ti, sum, a. *to turn ; to change*.
 Veru, u, n. § 87 ; *a spit*.
 Verum, conj. *but ; but yet ; from*
 Verus, a, um, adj. *true*.
 Vescor, i, dep. *to live upon ; to feed upon ; to eat ; to subsist upon*.
 Vespĕri, or -ē, adv. *at evening*.

- tam vesp̄ri, *so late at evening.*
- Vesta, æ, f. *a goddess, the mother of Saturn.*
- Vestāis, is, f. (virgo,) *a Vestal virgin, a priestess consecrated to the service of Vesta.*
- Vestibulum, i, n. *the porch; the vestibule.*
- Vestigium, i, n. *a footstep; a vestige; a trace; a mark; a track.*
- Vestio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to clothe; from*
- Vestis, is, f. *a garment; clothes.*
- Vesūlus, i, m. *a high mountain of Liguria, and a part of the Cottian Alps.*
- Veterānus, a, um, adj. (vetus,) *old; a veteran.*
- Veto, āre, ui, itum, a. *to forbid; to prohibit.*
- Veturia, æ, f. *the mother of Coriolanus.*
- Veturius, i, m. (Titus,) *a Roman consul, who was defeated by the Samnites at the Caudine Forks.*
- Vetus, ēris, adj. *ancient; old; vetēres, the ancients.*
- Vetustas, ātis, f. *antiquity; age.*
- Vetustus, a, um, adj. *old; ancient.*
- Vexi. *See Veho.*
- Via, æ, f. *a way; a course; a path; a journey.*
- Viātor, ōris, m. *a traveller.*
- Vicēni, æ a, num. adj. pl. *every twenty, twenty.*
- Vicesimus, a, um, num. & adj. *the twentieth.*
- Vici. *See Vinco.*
- Vicies, num. adv. *twenty times.*
- Vicinitas, ātis, f. *the neighborhood; vicinity; from*
- Vicinus, a, um, adj. *near; neighboring.*
- Vicinus, i, m. *a neighbor.*
- Vicis, gen. f. § 94; *change; reverse; a place; a turn: in vicem, in turn; in place of; instead.*
- Victīma, æ, f. *a victim; a sacrifice.*
- Victor, ōris, m. (vinco,) *a victor; a conqueror:—adj. victorious.*
- Victōria, æ, f. *a victory.*
- Victūrus, a, um, part. (from vivo.)
- Victus, a, um, part. (vinco.)
- Vicus, i, m. *a village.*
- Video, vidēre, vidi, visum, a. *to see; to behold.*
- Videor, vidēri, visus sum, pass. *to be seen; to seem; to appear.*
- Viduus, a, um, adj. *bereaved; widowed: mulier vidua, a widow.*
- Vigil, īlis, m. *a watchman.*
- Vigilans, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *watchful; vigilant.*
- Vigilia, æ, f. *a watching:—pl the watch.*
- Viginti, num. adj. pl. ind. *twenty.*
- Vilis, e, adj. *vile; bad; mean.*
- Villa, æ, f. *a country-house; a country seat; a villa.*

Villicus, i, m. *an overseer of an estate; a steward.*

Villus, i, m. *long hair; coarse hair.*

Vincio, vincire, vinxi, vinctum, a. *to bind.*

Vinco, vincere, vici, victum, a. *to conquer; to vanquish; to surpass.*

Vinctus, a, um, part. (vincio.)

Vinculum, i, n. *a chain: in vincula conjicere, to throw into prison.*

Vindex, icis, c. *an avenger; a protector; a defender; an assenter; from*

Vindico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to claim; to avenge.*

Vindicta, æ, f. *vengeance; punishment.*

Vinum, i, n. *wine.*

Viola, æ, f. *a violet.*

Violo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to violate; to pollute; to corrupt.*

Vir, viri, m. *a man.*

Vireo, ère, ui, n. *to be green; to be verdant; to flourish.*

Vires. See Vis.

Virga, æ, f. *a rod; a small staff; a switch.*

Virgilius, i, m. *Virgil, a very celebrated Latin poet.*

Virginia, æ, f. *the daughter of Virginius.*

Virginus, i, m. *the name of a distinguished Roman centurion.*

Virgo, inis, f. *a virgin; a girl; a maid.*

Virgula, æ, f. (dim. from *virga*, *a small rod.*

Viriathus, i, m. *a Lusitanian general, who was originally a shepherd, and afterwards a leader of robbers.*

Viridomarus, i, m. *a king of the Gauls, slain by Marcellus.*

Virtus, utis, f. (vir,) *virtue; merit, excellence; power; valor, faculty.*

Vis, vis, f. § 85; *power; strength; force: vis hominum, a multitude of men: vim facere, to do violence:—pl. vires, ium, power; strength.*

Viscus, eris, n. *an entrail: viscera, pl. the bowels; the flesh.*

Vistula, æ, f. *a river of Prussia, which still bears the same name, and which was anciently the eastern boundary of Germany.*

Visurgis, is, m. *the Weser, a large river of Germany.*

Visus, a, um, part. (video.)

Visus, us, m. *the sight.*

Vita, æ, f. *life.*

Vitandus, a, um, part. (vito.)

Vitifer, era, erum, adj. (vitis & fero,) *vine-bearing.*

Vitis, is, f. *a vine.*

Vitium, i, n. *a crime.*

Vito, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to shun; to avoid.*

Vitupero, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to find fault with; to blame.*

Vividus, a, um, adj. *lively; vivid from*

- Vivo, vivere, vixi, victum, n. *to live; to fare; to live upon.*
 Vivus, a, um, adj. *living; alive.*
 Vix, adv. *scarcely.*
 Vixi. *See Vivo.*
 Voco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (vox,) *to call; to invite; to name.*
 Volo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to fly.*
 Volo, velle, volui, irr. a. § 178, 1; *to wish; to desire; to be willing.*
 Volsci, ôrum, m. pl. *a people of Latium.*
 Volûcer, -cris, -cre, adj. *winged; —subs. a bird.*
 Volumnia, æ, f. *the wife of Coriolanus.*
 Voluntas, âtis, f. (volo,) *the will.*
 Voluptas, âtis, f. (volûpe,) *pleasure; sensual pleasure.*
 Volutâtus, a, um, part. from
 Voluto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. freq. (volvo,) *to roll.*
 Volvo, vëre, vi, ûtum, a. *to roll; to turn.*
 Votum, i, n. (voveo,) *a wish; a vow.*
 Vox, vocis, f. *a voice; a word; an expression; an exclamation.*
 Vulcânus, i, m. *Vulcan, the god of fire, the son of Jupiter and Juno.*
 Vulgus, i, m. or n. *the common people; the populace; the vulgar.*
 Vulnerâtus, a, um, part. from
 Vulnëro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to wound; from*
 Vulnus, êris, n. *a wound.*
 Vulpecûla, æ, f. dim. (vulpes,) *a little fox.*
 Vulpes, is, f. *a fox.*
 Vultur, ûris, m. *a vulture.*
 Vultus, ûs, m. *the countenance; the look.*

X.

- Xanthippe, es, f. *the wife of Socrates.*
 Xanthippus, i, m. *a Lacedæmonian general, who was sent to assist the Carthaginians, in the first Punic war.*
 Xenocrâtes, is, m. *a philosopher of Chalcêdon, the successor of Speusippus in the Academiâ.*
 Xerxes, is, m. *a celebrated king of Persia.*

Z.

- Zama, æ, f. *a city of Africa.*
 Zeno, ônis, m. *a philosopher of Citium, a town of Cyprus, and founder of the sect of the Stoics.*
 Zetes, is, m. *a son of Boreas.*
 Zona, æ, f. *a girdle; a zone.*
 Zone, es, f. *a city and promontory in the western part of Thrace, opposite to the island of Thasus.*

NOTES AND REFERENCES

TO THE

FIRST LATIN BOOK.

By means of the following Notes, the Reader can be used in connection with Andrews' First Latin Book. The same letters which originally, by means of notes at the foot of the page, referred to the sections of Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar, may now be taken as referring also to these Notes, and through these to the First Latin Book.

In preparing these Notes, while regard has constantly been had to the editor's former mode of commenting simply by reference to the Grammar, occasional explanations have been added, for the sake of the younger classes. In some instances, when special reasons seemed to render it expedient, the reference to the First Latin Book relates to a different principle from the corresponding one to the Grammar, and sometimes, though rarely, a reference to the Grammar is here left with no corresponding note. In addition, however, to the original notes, numerous references will be found in the following pages, to principles contained in the First Latin Book; and as in such cases the text contains no letter of reference, the word or phrase to be explained is cited in the notes.

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 L. 92. • What verb is here omitted? L. 90, N. 3. What is the rule for the genitive after adjectives? L. 104—after participles? L. 103. / L. 126, 2. • L. 18, 2 and 4. • L. 24, 6. • Superlatives followed by a partitive genitive are used like nouns, agreeing in gender and number, though not in case, with the genitives following them; as *stultissima animalium*, i. e., *stultissima animalia*. What is the rule for the dative after adjectives and verbs? L. 109. / L. 96, 1. • L. 45, 2.
15. • L. 88, 2. • L. 9, 1; and L. 11. • L. 32, 1. • L. 15, 1; and L. 13. • L. 90, R. 2. / L. 97, 1. • L. 40, 2. • L. 113 and N. • L. 21, *summa*, L. 40, 3 and 39, N. 2. / L. 39, 6. • L. 99. • L. 114. • See *ne quidem*, in Dict., under *ne*. • L. 91, N. 1. What is a preposition? L. 82, 7—the rule for the accusative after prepositions? L. 97, 1. • L. 91, 4. • L. 12, 1, and L. 14, 4. To find the nom. sing. of *culices* make use of L. 22, I., of R. 3, and R. 2. • L. 91, 5. • L. 10, R. 2. *Mitis* is sometimes followed by a dative; here it takes *erga* with the accusative. L. 109, R. 5.
16. • L. 97, 3. • L. 22, I., R. 1. • L. 47, N. 2; and L. 96, N. 2. What is the rule for *in* and *sub*? L. 97, 3. • L. 88, 2. • L. 15, 1; and L. 16, 2. / L. 75, 2. • L. 82, (1.) • L. 8, 5. • L. 126, 2; and L. 57, 2. What is the rule for the ablative after prepositions? L. 99. / L. 117, N. 1. • L. 32, 1 and 3.
17. • L. 144, N. • L. 12, 1. • L. 117, N. 2. • *Primus* is translated as if it were *primum* limiting *duxit*, "first led." L. 91, 9. / *Esse*, "exist," L. 95, N. 5. • L. 17, 1, and N. • *Possum* is sometimes followed by the accusative of a neuter adjective or pronoun, *nihil*, &c., where in English we supply *do* or the like; as, *nihil potest*, "can do nothing." *Dulce*, L. 91, 7. • L. 95, 4. What is the rule for nouns denoting the *cause*, *manner*, &c.? L. 117, 1—for *utor*, &c.?—for verbs signifying to *rejoice*, *glory* or *confide in*, &c.? L. 116, 4—for verbs which in English are followed by *with*? L. 117, 2—for verbs signifying to *abound*, &c.? L. 117, 3—for the ablative of *price* and *time*? L. 118, 1 and 2—for a genitive or ablative of *property*, *character* or *quality*? L. 101. / L. 110, 1. • L. 89. • L. 12, 1; and L. 22, I., and R. 1. • L. B, er.

• L. 39, N. 2. • L. 5, II. • L. 9. • L. 44, N. • L. 7, 3; and L. 25, 1. / L. 12, 1. *Prioribus*, sc. *pedibus*, "their fore feet." • L. 79, N. • Sing. *locus*, *m.*; plur. commonly *loca*, *n.* • L. 103, 1. • L. 101. Upon what may the infinitive depend? L. 95, 5. After what classes of verbs is the infinitive used without a subject? L. 95, N. 5. After what classes of verbs does the infinitive with a subject accusative follow? L. 95, N. 4.

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• L. 109. With what does *turpius* agree? • *Suos* being used 20. without reference to a definite person, is to be translated "one's." What are gerunds? L. 47, 17. By what cases are gerunds followed? L. 123, 2. How are gerunds governed? L. 123, 3. What rule is to be given for the genitive of gerunds? L. 100. • L. 117, 1. • L. 17, 2: to find the nom. sing. see L. 22, I., and R. 2. • A predicate adjective. / L. 117, 1. *Nova*, L. 91, 5. • L. 109, and L. 91, 4, "to one ignorant of reading." • From *ineo*. • Instead of *urbem delendi*, *cives trucidandi*, *nomen Romānum extinguendi*. L. 123, 4. What is the rule for the dative of gerunds and gerundives? L. 109. / L. 47, N. 2. • *Et—et*, see *et* in Dict. What is the rule for the accusative of gerunds and gerundives? L. 97. *Ad discendum*. L. 123, 5.

• For what is *adificandam* used? L. 123, 4. What is the rule 21 for the ablative of gerunds and gerundives? Answer. Either L. 99, or L. 117, 1, according as a preposition is or is not expressed. • This adverb modifies the gerund on account of the gerund having the nature of a verb. L. 88: see also L. 123, 1. *Lacedæmonii*, *orum*, subst. *m.*, the Lacedæmonians. • "Were accustomed to exercise." L. 47, N. 2. What is a compound sentence? L. 93, 1. How may the members of a compound sentence be connected? L. 93, 8. What is the rule for copulative and disjunctive conjunctions? L. 88, II. • L. 92, 1. • L. 82, 8, (4.) What is the object of *accipere*? L. 96, 1. / What is the subject of *præstat*? L. 95, 4; and L. 81, 8 and 9.

• A conjunction placed before each of two or more connected 22. words, gives peculiar emphasis to each. • L. 15, 1; and L. 17, R. What is the root of *nox*? How is the nom. sing. formed?

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- In translating *nox erat*, supply *it* before the verb, and let the noun follow the verb, "it was night." L. 22, 1., R. 1 and 2. * L. 90, 3. † To what class of conjunctions does this belong? L. 82, (3.) * L. 131, N. † L. 109, R. 2: the dative after a verb is often thus used in Latin, where the English idiom requires a possessive case or a possessive adjective pronoun; as, *mihi in mentem revoco*, "I recall to my mind." * On what verb does the dependent clause *crocodilum crescere* depend? L. 95, N. 4. Why is *crocodilum* in the accusative? L. 95, 3. What is to be supplied in English before the subject of the infinitive? L. 95, N. 1. * L. 128, II. † L. 95, 1. *Autem, enim* and *vero* occupy the second or third place in their clause. * L. 98. † What are the two constructions which may follow the comparative degree? *Ans.* A dependent clause connected by *quam*, or an ablative. When is the comparative degree followed by an ablative? L. 119, 1. When *quam* is expressed, what case follows it? L. 119, 2. * What words are to be supplied? * What is the positive of this adjective?—its root? How are the comparative and superlative formed? L. 39, 6.
23. * L. 36, 2. † What is to be supplied before this genitive? * In what case is *fera*, and why? L. 109. Why is *homini* in the dative? * L. 1 and 9. * What is the rule for the construction of relatives? L. 94, 2. † L. 78. * L. 15, 1; L. 17, 2; and L. 22, I. and 2. * L. 18, 2. † L. 117, 1. † L. 116, 4. * *Is*, though often following *qui*, is commonly to be translated before it: *bona*, "good things;" *mala*, "evil things" L. 91, 5. † L. 79. * L. 104, and R. 1. * L. F, us. * L. 133, 1.
24. What mood follows *cum*? L. 132, 2. How is the subjunctive after adverbs of time to be translated? L. 132, R. 1. * L. 117, 2. * L. 116, 4. * L. 15, 1 and 2. * See Ref. e, p. 17. † L. 117, 1. * L. 81, 6–12. * L. 89, 1. For what purpose is *rex Macedoniae* added? L. 89, R. † L. 110. What is the rule for the mood in a clause denoting a purpose, object or result? L. 133, 1. † L. 134, 3. * L. 5, II., and L. 97, 3. † Give the rules for forming its nom. sing. L. 22, I., and R. 1 and 3. * Rule for its nom. sing. * *Ne-quidem*, "not even," see Dict. * L. H, 1. * L. 97, 4. † *Dico, duco* and *facio*, like *fero*, p. 104, commonly lose *e* in the 2nd pers. sing. of the imperative active, and become *dic, duc, fac*. L. 129, p. 171. * L. 106, 1. * L. 109. † L. 128, I.
25. * "*Him*," i. e., Alexander. † The subj. imperfect after the perfect indefinite, L. 135, 2. * L. 116, 4. † L. 34, and L. 2, 5, (*b*).

• L. 135, 1. / L. 88, 1, R. 1. • L. 133, 1 and 6. • L. 123, 3; and L. 117, 1. • L. 135, 1. / L. 108, 2, and R. 1. • L. 95, N. 6. • L. 135, 2. In what mood is the verb of an indirect question? L. 129, 1. When is a question indirect? L. 129, N. How is the subjunctive in indirect questions translated? L. 129, 2. • L. 36, 3. What is to be supplied? • Its subjects are the preceding clauses, L. 90, 5, and L. 91, 7. What is the rule for the infinitive with the accusative? L. 95, 3. What word is to be supplied in English before the subject of the infinitive? L. 95, N. 1. • L. 117, N. 1.

• L. 117, N. 1. • Supply *esse*, which is often omitted in the 26. compound forms of the infinitive. • L. 95, 3. • L. 90, 5, and L. 91, 7. • L. 97, 1. / What preceding thing does the pronoun *id* here indicate? See L. 41, 1. • L. 8, 5. What is the rule for the agreement of participles? L. 91, 1. By what cases are they followed? L. 121, 9. What is said of the time denoted by the present, perfect, and future active participles? L. 121, N. 3. • L. 117, 1. • L. 96, 2.

• See Ref. e, p. 17. • L. 108, 1. • A Greek accusative, L. G. 27. II, 1; see also L. D, is. • L. 98. • L. 111, and N. 1. / L. 121, 9, and L. 96, N. 2. • L. 89, R., "when a boy." • L. 117, 1. • On what does this infinitive depend? / L. 91, 4. • L. 110, 1; and L. 91, 4. • L. 116, 4. *Congregantur*; the passive voice is here used like what is called in Greek the middle voice, or like the active voice with *se*. • "In that," or, "in the thing," L. 91, 5. • What does this adverb modify? • 105, 1. / L. 108, R. 2.

Satiati, L. 122, 2. • L. 110. • 97, 4. • *Transituri*, "when 28. about to pass over," L. 121, 4; and L. 122, 2—*laudatus*, "when praised," L. 121, 5; and L. 122, 2. • L. 117, N. 1. • "Upon those which go before (them)," L. 122, 3; and L. 111. / L. H, 1. • L. 116, 5. • L. 92—*Bucephalon*, a Greek noun, L. 11, 2 and 3; also L. 92, 1, and L. 121, 9. • L. 111, N. 2—*heres*, L. 92, 1, and L. 121, 9. / L. 109, R. 1. • L. 133, 1. • L. 88, 2.

• L. 108, R. 1. • L. 111. • L. 101. • L. 123, and L. 109. • L. 29. 133, 1, and L. 134, 1 and 3. / L. 123, 4 and 5. • L. 113, and N. • L. 91, 4. What is the rule for the ablative absolute? L. 120. *Senescente Lunâ*, L. 120, N. 2: the same note is applicable to the other ablatives marked (*). • L. 97, 3. / L. 108, 2. • L. 103, N. 2. • L. 120, R. 1. • L. 108, 1.

Aculeo amisso, L. 120, N. 3. • L. 117, 1. *Convolvuntur*, in a 30 middle or reflexive sense, for *se convolvunt*. See note on *congregantur*, p. 27. • L. 45, 4. • L. 133, 1, and N. 1

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- 31.** * *Metu*, "through fear," or, "influenced by fear." L. 117, 1; L. 133, 1 and 2. * L. 97, 3. * L. 118, 2. * L. 128, R. * L. 91, 4. / L. 95, 3. * L. 121, 6 (b). * L. 95, N. 4. * L. 117, 1. / *Exordvit* here takes an acc. of the person and a subj. clause with *ut*, denoting the thing, L. 96, 3, and N. 6. * L. 120, "That having gnawed the nets, he would set him at liberty;" or, "that he would gnaw the nets and set him at liberty," L. 120, N. 3; or, "to gnaw the nets and," &c., L. 133, 2. *Liberatus*. L. 121, 5, (a). / L. 88, 2. * What is the object of this verb? L. 96, R. 2. * L. 95, N. 5. * L. 129, 1 and 2. / L. 112, 1. * L. 122, 3.
- 32.** * L. 109. * L. 127, R. * L. 90, R. 2. * L. 90, R. 2. * L. 45, R. 2. / L. 94, 1 and 2. * L. 91, 4. * L. 133, 1 and 2. / L. 91, 5. / L. 88, 2. * L. 88, I., R. 2. / L. 47, N. 2. * L. 89, 1. * L. 128, 1. * *Autem, enim* and *vero* commonly occupy the second place in a clause. *Bona* is in the acc., the subject of *conferri*, L. 95, 3. / The subject of *oportuit* is, *omnia bona in unum conferri*, L. 95, 4: see also L. 81, 6, 8, and 9. / L. 97, 3. * L. 120, and N. 2. In translating a participle, its time must conform to that of the verb with which it is connected; as, *adveniente domino grues avolant*, "when the owner comes, the cranes fly off;" *adveniente domino grues avolabant*, "when the owner came, the cranes flew off," &c. * L. 117, 1. * L. 47, N. 2.
- 33.** * L. 121, 9. *Relinquis*, L. 50, R. 4 and 5. * L. 113. * L. 91, 5. For the case of *tutis*, see L. 111. * *Dulcia tutis præponere* is the subject of *est*. * L. 82, (4), and L. 50, R. 3. / The adverb is often separated from the word which it modifies by the oblique case of a noun modifying the same word. * L. 117, 1. * L. 50, R. 4. / L. 116, 4. / L. 111. * L. 107, 2, and N. * "Was accustomed to lie," or, "kept lying," L. 47, N. 2. * L. 24, 3. * L. 117, 1. / L. 103, 1, and L. 1, 6. / L. 42, 1. * L. 116, 4. * L. 133, 1, and 134, 1. / The subjunctive denoting a result after *quem*, L. 133, 1, and L. 134, 2 and 3. * L. 111. * L. 132, 2. * L. 134, 3.
- 34.** * L. 117, 1. * L. 121, 9. * *Quidem* follows an emphatic word. * L. 88, I., 1. * L. 110, 4. / L. 79, N. * L. 97, 4. * L. 47, N. 2. / L. 29, N. 2. / L. 9, Exc. 3. * L. 126, 3. / L. 110, 1. * L. 47, 11. * L. 95, 3. * L. 88, 2. / L. 95, N. 4. / L. 40, 3. / When a noun is limited by another noun and by an adjective,

the adjective usually stands first. * L. 120. * L. 117, N. 1.
* L. 103, 3. * L. 129, 1 and 2. * L. 117, 2 * L. 131, 1. * L.
119, N. 3.

* L. 91, 4. * L. 117, 1. * L. 95, 5. * L. 95, N. 4. * Supply *id* 35.
before *quod*, "that which," or "what." / L. 111. * "Had seen
it first," the comparative is used when only two are spoken of.
L. 39, 4. * L. 128, II., 1 and N. * L. 82, 7, (1.) * L. 116, 4.
* *Peto* has various constructions, it is here construed with the *acc.*
of the thing and the *abl.* of the person with *a*; see L. 96, 3, and
N. 6. * L. 98. * "Not even *our* bodies;" see note (c), p. 34. * L.
110, 1. * L. 131, 1, and (a.)

Spectatur has for its subject the clause, *quid fiat*. L. 90, 5. * L. 36.
129, 1 and 2. * L. 120, and N. 3. * L. 94, N. 2. * L. 132, 2.
* L. 131, 1, and (a) and (b.) / "These fellows." L. 42, N. 2.
* L. 103, 1. * See note (c), p. 32. * *Epūlor* takes either the *acc.* or
the *abl.* L. 116, 5. / L. 133, 1 and 2. * L. 128, R. * L. 134, 3.
* L. 132. * L. 91, 5; and L. 95, 3. * L. 95, N. 4. * L. 95, N.
5. / L. 117, N. 1. * L. 126, 3. * *Neque*, "and not," is properly
both an adverb and a conjunction. * L. 127, R. * L. 123, 3; and
L. 100. * L. 91, 4. * L. 121, 6, (b); and L. 95, N. 4. * *Eos*,
qui, "those who," or "such as." * L. 123, 3 and 5. * L. 133, 1,
and L. 134, 1, 2 and 3.

* *Reducere* depends on *condita*. L. 95, N. 5. * L. 96, R. 2. 37
* *Inter se*, "between themselves," or "with each other." *Facē-*
rent. L. 134, 1. * L. 120, and N. 2. * L. 95, 3, and N. 4. / L.
91, 4; and L. 111. * L. 96, R. 2. * L. 131, 1. * L. 95, N. 4.
The subject of *fore* is the clause following, beginning with *ut*.
* The distributives denote the number of eggs expected *each day*,
L. 38, 4. / L. 132, 2, and R. 1. * L. 91, N. 1. * L. 117, 1. *Con-*
spicata—*discēdens*. Both these participles may be translated by
the English present participle, but the Latin words mark the
time more accurately, as the past participle denotes an act prior
to that of the verb with which it is connected, L. 121, N. 3,
conspicata, "having seen," or "after she had seen," L. 122, 1 and
6; while the present participle denotes an act coëxistent with
that of the verb in the clause—*discēdens*, "departing," or "while
departing," or "as she was departing." L. 122, 1, 2 and 5. * *Nec*
"and—not." * *Repertas*, "if found." L. 122, 2 and 6. This
participle supplies the place of a conditional clause, which would
have been in the subjunctive, according to L. 131, 1. * L. 131,
(a). * L. 95, 3.

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38. • L. 128, II., 1, and N. 2. • L. 121, C. (b.) • L. 169. • L. 123, 1. • L. 91, 5. • L. 110. • L. 111. • For that in this way, or by this means, they, &c. • The verb of *saying* on which an infinitive with the accusative depends, is often implied in some preceding verb. Here it is implied in *placuit*. • “The inquiry was made,” its subject is the following clause. L. 81, 7, 8, 11 and 12. • L. 123, 3; and L. 97, 3. • L. 22, I., and R. 2. • L. 88, 2. • L. 95, 5. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 116, 5. • L. 131, 1, and N. • L. 92, 1. • L. 115. • What is the object of *ignorare*? L. 96, R. 2. • L. 95, N. 4.
39. • L. 97, 2. • L. 110. What is the subject of *licet*? L. 81, 8. • L. 99, R. 2. • L. 133, 3. • L. 116, 4. • Sc. *esse*. • L. 111, N. 2. • L. 115. • L. 97, 5. • L. 109, R. 1. • L. 106, 1. • L. 133, 1; and L. 134, 2. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • For what does this pronoun stand? L. 41, 1. • L. 92, 1. † The subject is *quod caput*, &c., for which the pronoun *ut* is prefixed to the verb in English.
40. • L. 117, 1. • The ablative of place without *in*. L. 108, R. 2. • L. 91, 6. • L. 21. • L. 111. • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 96, N. 5. • L. 133, 1; and L. 134, N. 1: see note (A), p. 41, • L. 132, 2. • L. 120, and N. 1; and L. 121, 7. • L. 117, N. 1, and L. 121, 9. • L. 99, R. 1. • “As to happen is usual or common,” i. e., “as often happens,” L. 81, 8. • L. 95, N. 4. • See L. 120, N. 2. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • What is the antecedent of *quod*? L. 94, N. 2.
41. • L. 96, 3, and N. 6. • L. 117, 4. † In English the order of the subject- and predicate-nominatives in questions and exclamations is reversed. • L. 129, 1. The question is denoted by *quàm*. L. 125, 1. • The reflexive is used because it stands for *asinus*, the subject of the leading clause. L. 127, IV. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 128, II. 1. • L. 111, N. 1. • L. 115. • A relative clause, containing a reason for something preceding, takes a subjunctive, which is translated by the indicative or a gerundive, “who was unwilling,” “because I was unwilling,” or, “in being unwilling.” • L. 117, 1. • L. 95, 5. • What is the antecedent of *quo*? • L. 101, R. 3. • L. 104, R. 2. *Prima nocte*, L. 91, 8.
42. • *Sese*, the same as *se*, L. 127, IV. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • “That she,” L. 95, 3, and N. 1. • L. 96, 1. • L. 109. • L. 119, 3. • L. 96, 3, and N. 6. • *Se*, “her,” i. e., the *troïse*. • L. 133, 1 and 2. *Arreptam*, translate according to L. 122, 8. • L. 45, R. 2. • L. 117, 1. • L. 111. *Se enim*, L. 127, IV. *Perdat*, L. 133,

1, and N. 1. * L. 127, N. 1. *Explere*, L. 127, I. ° L. 131, 1, and (a.) ° L. 91, 5. † L. 47, 10. † L. 120. ° L. 108, 2, and R. ° L. 98. † L. 103, 1 and 2. ° *Et—et*, “both—and.” † L. 99, 43. 2. ° L. 121, 9. † L. 117, 4. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 120. † L. 129, 1 and 2. † L. 107, 2. † L. 81, 6, *penitet*, &c., have no subject expressed, and in general none can be supplied. * Supply *aliquem* or *hominem* after *acquiro*. * L. 91, 4. † L. 103, 1. † The historical present, L. 47, N. 4, and L. 135, N. What is the accusative of the thing after *interrogat*, L. 96, N. 6. ¶ What is to be supplied with *prorum*? † L. 132, 2. ° L. 49, R. 2. † L. 29, N. 2. * *Multo major*, “much larger,” L. 119, 3. ° L. 119, 1.

° L. 88, 2, and R. 2. † L. 133, 1. * L. 81, 6, 8 and 9.—*Vera* 44. *memoras*, literally, “you say true things,” i. e., “what you say is true,” or more concisely, “that is true.” ° L. 109.—*Audita voce*, “when I hear,” L. 120, N. 2 and 3. † L. I, Gen. pl. 2. ° L. 117, 1. † A predicate adjective, L. 92, 2. † L. 24, 7. † *Quid*? “what!” An accusative depending upon an active verb or preposition understood. † *Esse* and *fuisse* in compound infinitives are often understood. † L. 129, 1 and 2. † *Si moriendum sit*, supply *mihi*; L. 112, 2 and Rem. (a) and (c), “if I must die:” as *moriendum sit* is impersonal, see also L. 81, 7 and 10, and N. † L. 119, 3. * *Præclarius* agrees with the clause, *meo crude aspergi*, &c., which also is the subject of the impersonal verb *erit*, L. 91, 7, and L. 81, 8 and 9. * Depending on *præclarius*, L. 109. ° L. 95, 3, and N. 1. † L. 94, 2, and N. † L. 111. † L. 95, N. 4. ° L. 131. † L. 49, R. 2. *Adoritur*, L. 47, N. 4.

° L. 24, 7. ° L. 131, 1 and (a). † L. 109. * See N. (°), p. 32. 45. *Arreptum devoravit*, L. 122, 8. † L. 121, 6, (b.) † L. 109. *Ovis*, supply *et*, L. 88, II., R. 3. † L. 120. “For itself,” the reflexive referring to *labor*; L. 45, R. 2. † L. 133, 1, and L. 134, 1 and 3.

† as the antecedent of *qui*, is usually placed after it. † *Is sciat*, “let him know,” L. 126, 2, and L. 57, 2. * L. 95, N. 4; see N. (†) on p. 44. * L. 109. ° L. 134, N. 2; *quæ*, “who,” or, “what one.” † L. 117, N. 1. † When the noun depending on a preposition is limited by a genitive or an adjective, the preposition commonly stands first. † ° L. 134, 1 and 3. † L. 131, N.

* The historical perfect, L. 47, N. 3. † *Daturus esset*, “proposed to give,” L. 128, II., 1; and L. 121, 4, (b.) ° L. 118, 2. *Quæ quum*, “when they,” L. 94, 5. † The perfect infinitive, connected with a verb in a past tense, has the meaning of a pluperfect; “had taken a wife,” i. e., “was married,” L. 95, 1. ° L. 119, 1.

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- f L. 115.—*Nonne*, L. 53, 4; and L. 125, 2 and 4, and N. 2. * L. 81, 3 and 4. * L. 129, 1 and 2. * L. 47, 11. f L. 21. * Instead of *refugiēbant*, L. 90, N. 1, (b). * L. 121, 4, (b). * L. 117, N. 1. *Panituit*, L. 107, 2. * L. 117, 1.
47. * "To him," L. 109. * *his*—*ante oculos*, literally, "for them before the eyes," i. e., like *ante eorum oculos*, "before their eyes," L. 109, Rem. 2. * *Ponēret* denotes the purpose for which he related the fable, L. 133, 1 and 2. * The indirect quotation or *oratio obliqua* depending on *dixit*, begins at *lupos*, L. 127, 3 and 1.—*Se esse impugnātūros*, "that they, the wolves," L. 127, IV. The agreement of the wolves constitutes a second *oratio obliqua* within the first, depending on *pactos esse*, a verb of saying, L. 95, N. 4.—*Dederentur*, L. 131, 1.—*Placuisse*. The second *oratio obliqua* ends with *dederentur*, and *placuisse* together with *dilaniasse*, like *pactos esse*, depends on *dixit*. f L. 117, 4. * L. 88, 2. * L. 120.—*Oves pascens*, L. 122, 2, 3 and 5.—*Lupos* depends on the verb of saying *fungens*, L. 127, 3 and 1.—*Aggressos esse*, "had attacked," L. 127, N. 2.—*Fungens*, L. 122, 1. * L. 121, 9. f See N. (*) on p. 46. * L. 117, N. 2. * L. 110. * L. B, ex. * *Ludere* depends on *existantes*, L. 95, N. 4. * L. 122, 1, *preces*, L. B, ex. * L. 103, 1. * L. 117, 1. * L. 94, 3 and 5. * L. 111, N. 2.
48. * *Gratūlor* is sometimes construed with the dative of the person and the accusative of the thing in respect to which the congratulation is given, "to congratulate one upon," or, "on account of something." * L. 128, II., 1. * L. 126, 2 and 3. * The English order is, *eos pullos quos*.—*Domīnus*, sc. *meus*, L. 91, 6.—*Raptos*, "having seized," see L. 120, N. 3. * L. 121, 6, (a). f L. 123, 6. * L. 90, 3; and L. 86, 2.—*Illam*, "it." * L. 95, N. 4.—*Ponēret*, L. 132, Rem. 1.—*Correptum*, translate according to L. 120, N. 3. * L. 123, 3.—*Astulior*, sc. *asino*. f L. 111. * L. 129, 1 and 2. * L. 129, 3. * L. 95, N. 5. * *Nequeo* is conjugated like *eo*, L. 80. * L. 115, 3.
49. * L. 123, 3, and L. 104.—*Adspicit*, &c., L. 47, N. 4. * *Salō*, "in the sea," L. 108, R. 2. * *Qui voluērim*, literally, "who wished;" the relative clause denotes the reason of the declaration, *nā jure plector*, and the passage may be translated, "I am rightly punished for wishing, or, because I wished, though I was born in the sea," &c.—*Salō—solo*: here is the play upon words, called *paronomasia*.—*Suus*, "his own." * *Unusquisque* has a double declension, see L. 45, N. 2. * *Quem praterire sine periculo* is the subject of *licet*, L. 81, 8. f L. 127, 3, I., III. and IV. * *Eum*,

"him," i. e., the bull. † Supply *esse*; "would fly off." L. 95, N. 3. † Supply *dixit* or *respondet*, L. 127, N. 1.—*Considentem*, "when you lighted," L. 122, 5. † Supply *unam* sc. *peram*, "the one filled," &c.—*Propriis*, "own," i. e., in connection with the preceding *nobis*, "our own."—*Vitiis*, L. 117, 2.—*Dare*, "to give," *post tergum dare*, "to place behind the back."—*Aliënis*, sc. *vitiis*, "with the faults of others."—*Hac re*, "on this account, for this reason."—*Alii simul*, the order is, *simul alii*.

MYTHOLOGY.

• L. 89, I., and R.—Give the rules for forming the nominative 50. singular of *Agenōris*, *dracōnem*, *Martis*, *fontis*, *custōdem*, *prolem* and *uxōre*; see L. 22 and L. 23. † L. 117, N. 2. • "All who had come," L. 134, 1; or "all such as had come," L. 134, 2, and N. 1. † L. 132, 2 and Rem. • L. 89, 2. † L. 101, and Rem. 3. † L. 118, 2. † L. 98. *Annōrum novem*, lit. "of nine years," i. e., "nine years old," L. 101, and R. 1. The rule for forming the nom. sing. of *Apollinis*. † L. 47, N. 2. † L. 91, 2, and N. 2.

• L. 108, 1. † L. 97, 2 and 3. • L. 117, N. 1; and L. C, os. 51. † L. 117, 1. • L. 117, N. 2. † L. 119, N. 3. † L. 92, and (b). † A Greek accusative, L. G, II., 1. † L. 127, 3 and IV. † L. 133, 1. † L. 110, 1. † L. 114. • L. 127, II. • L. 90, 3. The English idiom requires the singular number. • L. 99, R. 4.

• L. 111. † L. 96, 3, and N. 6. • L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 52. 120, and N. 3. † Literally "which having been seen," L. 120, N. 1; i. e., "at sight of which," L. 120, N. 2. † L. 117, N. 2, *quum*, L. 132, R. 2, *pariunt*, "lay," an active verb used absolutely, i. e., without its case. † L. 27, Exc. *Alcyonēas*, L. 96, N. 5. † L. 9, Exc. 4. † L. 134, 1. † *Quæ*, i. e., *ea*, *quæ*, "those things which." As antecedent *is* is often omitted, L. 94, 7.—*Communicabat*, "used to tell," or "was wont to tell," L. 47, N. 2. † *Dicitur*, sc. *ille*. † "Attempts to take," L. 121, 4. • *Ei super caput*, "over his head," L. 109, Rem. 2.

• L. 111. † L. 110, 1. • L. 133, 2. † L. 127, N. 1. • L. 109. 53. † L. 127, II. • See N. (°), p. 32. † The object of *dare*. † L. 127, I., III. and IV. † *Dare*, "to give," or, "that he would give," because the verb of saying is in the perfect indefinite. See on the

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- connection of tenses, L. 135, remembering that the infinitive in Latin often corresponds with the indicative, or potential in English, L. 95, N. 3. † L. 120, N. 3. † L. 108, 2. = L. 111, N. 2. • *Agamemnone duce*, literally, "Agamemnon being the commander," i. e., "under the command of Agamemnon;" L. 120, Rem. 1.—*Quum sciret*; L. 132, R. 2.—*Peritūrum esse*, "would perish," the leading verb *sciret*, being in the imperfect, see L. 135, and N. (j) above. ‡ L. 117, 1. § "That he was concealed," L. 127, N. 2. † L. 103, 1. • Possessive adjectives often supply the place of the genitive of the corresponding noun; as, *regius* for *regis*.
54. • L. 95, N. 4.—*Quæ dum*, "while they," L. 94, 5.—*Audito*, L. 120, N. 3. † L. 95, 3. • The predicate accusative after *esse*, L. 92, R. 2.—*Intellectum est*; its subject is the preceding infinitive clause, for which *it* is supplied in English. † The adjective separated from its noun by a genitive limiting the same noun. • L. 108, 1. † See N. (o), p. 32. † L. 109.—*Sacram*; an adjective usually follows its noun when anything depends upon it. † The comparative to be translated by the positive with *too*, L. 119, N. 3. † *Sc. illi*. † L. 127, 3 and 1.—*Non posse*, "could not;" the imperfect depending on the perfect indefinite, L. 135. † L. 95, N. 5. † L. 108, 2; so *Argos* above. = L. 111. * Supply *eam* before *sacerdotem*, L. 96, 2.—*Trojâ eversâ*, "after the destruction of Troy," L. 120, N. 2. • L. 108, Rem. ‡ L. 133, 1 and 2, and N. 1. *Promêtheus*, a trisyllable. † L. 91, 9. † L. 129, 1.
55. • L. 111. † L. 133, 1 and 2. *Quantum—tantum. Tantum* is a demonstrative adjective to which the relative adjective *quantus* relates. The same is to be remarked of *talis* and *qualis*. As in the case of *is* and *qui*, the relative word is usually placed first. • The imperfect denoting repeated, that is, eager action, "earnestly requested." † L. 127, 1. • L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 129, 1. † L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Quo facto, quod quum*, and *qui quum*, see L. 94, 5. † *Mittere*, "putting," L. 95, N. 6. † L. 109. † L. 121, N. 3. † *Sc. esse*. † L. 127, II.
56. • L. 109, R. 6. † L. 101. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 117, N. 2. • L. 111, N. 2 and 1. † L. 117, 1. † L. 42, N. 2. † L. 108, 2.—*Conditione addita*, L. 120, N. 3. † L. 120. † L. 128, II. † *Cadmus nomine*, "Cadmus by name," i. e., "named Cadmus," L. 117, 5. † L. 108, 2. † L. 133, 3. = L. 47, 7. * L. 122, 2.
57. • L. 94, 5. † L. 117, 1. * Why in the subjunctive, and by what mood to be translated? *Quicquid* or *quidquid*. This pronoun, like the English *whoever* and *whatever*, seems often to include both

antecedent and relative. • L. 128, II. 1. • L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Gavissus est*, L. 79, N. • L. 116, 5. / L. 95, 3, and N 4.—*Ipsi*, L. 109. • L. 119, 1. • L. 90, Rem. 2. • The present *petit* is used for the perfect indefinite, L. 47, N. 4; and hence is followed by the imperfect, L. 135, 2, N. / L. 95, 3. • *Sc. ea*, "it." • L. 101, Rem. 3. • "Was wont" or "used," L. 47, N. 2. • L. 117, N. 1. • L. 95, N. 4.

• The preposition usually precedes the adjective, but particular 58 phrases are excepted. • L. 81, 13; what is the subject represented by it before *prædictum fuit*? • L. 95, 4. • L. 128, II., 1. • L. 117, 1. / L. 135, 2. • L. 111—*dormienti*, L. 122, 2. • L. 132, 2 and Rem.—*Cirim*, L. G, II., 2. • L. 96, 2. / L. 131, (d). *Raptum sc. piscem*, "having seized it," L. 120, N. 3. • L. 119, N. 3. *Venantes*, L. 122, 2. • What is to be supplied? • L. 117, 4.

• A dissyllable. • The genitive plural of other participles in 59 *rus* is seldom used, but *venturorum* is found in Ovid, Met. 15, 835. • Repeated past action, L. 47, N. 2. • L. 111. • Pronounced *Har-py' yas* • *Ab ore ei*, i. e., *ab ore ejus*, "from his mouth," L. 109, R. 2, and L. 111, N. 2. / L. 96, 3. • L. 135, 2. • L. 127, III. and IV. • L. 127, I. / L. 117, 4. *Habuisse*, L. 127, N. 2. *Strophædas*, L. I, Acc. Plur. 2.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

• L. 96, Rem. 1, and L. 124, 3. In the active voice it would 60. be (*Aliquis*) *Thalen* (Greek acc.) *interrogavit*, *an facta etc.*, and the accusative of the person is changed to the nominative in the passive, L. 124, 2. • *Latet* takes an accusative of the person from whom any thing is concealed. • L. 129, 1 and 2. • *Ne cogitata quidem*, "not even their thoughts." • From *neminem* to the end the words are in the *oratio obliqua*. See L. 127. • • L. 127, II.—*Pythagoræ*, L. 8, 5. / L. 134, 3.—*Autem*, see N. (°), p. 32. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • "That he had said (so)." Hence our phrase, "a mere *ipse dixit*." • L. 103, N. 2.—*Priēnen*, L. 8, 5.—*Expugnatum et eversam*, L. 122, 3 and 6. • L. 133, 1 and 2, and N.

• L. 120, N. 3. • *Vacuus* is construed with the *gen.*, or the *abl.* 61. with or without *ab*. In construction, with *vacuum* supply *hominem*; in translating, nothing is to be supplied; "than, free

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- from every care, to devote," &c. • *Dare* is connected by *quā*m to *esse*. • *Scientia augenda* depends on *causa*. L. 100, "for the purpose of enlarging (his) knowledge," L. 123, 4. • L. 131, 1. / L. 42, N. 2. † L. 81, 8. • L. 111. • L. 135, 2. • The imperfect denoting customary action, L. 47, N. 2. / L. 133, N. 1. • *Nihil* in the accusative without a preposition, used for *non*, "nothing changed," or, "in no respect changed," L. 97, 5. † L. 119, N. 3.
62. • L. 133, 4. • L. 110, 1. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 123, 3; and L. 100. • L. 117, 1.—*Videbatur*, L. 128, II., 2. / L. 79, N. • See N. (•), p. 32 • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 128, II., 1. / L. 108, 2, and Rem. • L. 108, 1, and Rem. • L. 111. • L. 88, 2. • L. 107, 2 and Rem.—*Representabat*, see N. (†), p. 61. • L. 117, N. 1.
63. • L. 109. • L. 117, 5. • See N. (r), p. 34. • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 134, 4. / L. 116, 3, and N. • L. 103, 1. • Infinitives and oblique cases of nouns generally stand before the words on which they depend. • L. 128, II., 1. / What is the verb of saying on which this subject accusative depends? • L. 98. • L. 91, 9. • L. 118, 1.—*Vendit*, L. 96, N. 5. • L. 92, 1
64. • L. 111. • L. 44, N. • L. 132, 2 and Rem. • L. 103, 1. • Present participles with *homo*, *homines*, or the like understood, sometimes supply the place of a noun ending in *tor*, and denoting the *agent*, "the (persons) sacrificing," i. e., "the sacrificers." / A Greek accusative, L. 24, 2; and L. G, II., 3. • L. 116, 5.—*Thebas*, L. J, 9. • L. 110, 1. • L. 133, 1 and 2. / L. 132, 2 and Rem. • L. 117, 5. • L. 81, 12.
65. • L. 131, 1. • L. 103, 2. • L. 91, 5. • L. 96, 3, and N. 6 • L. 111, N. 2. / L. 133, 1. • L. 110, 1. • L. 108, 1. • L. 130, and 129, 1.—*Appellandus sis*, L. 121, 6. (b). / L. 92, 1. • "To one who inquired," L. 122, 3. • *Te victorem renuntiādi*, L. 92, Rem. 2.
66. • Sc. *esse*, L. 121, 6 (b). • L. 95, 5. • L. 111. • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 120. / L. 101, Rem. 3. • L. 99, 4. • *Ne* precedes and *quidem* follows the emphatic word. / "Of one about to plunder," L. 91, 4. • L. 123, 1.
67. • L. 126, 2. • See note on *quantum—tantum*, p. 55. • L. 133, 1.—*Monentibus eum quibusdam*, "when certain persons cautioned him." L. 124, 5. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • *Aliendus* is usually followed by the *abl.* with a preposition, but here takes a dative. / L. 128, II., 1. • See N. (•), p. 44. • L. 131, 1 and (a).—*Pythiam vocatum*, "having called Pythias," L. 120, N. 3.—*Accepta*

difficultate, "when he had learned the embarrassment," &c. L. 122, 5 and 6. † L. 117, 2. † L. 119, 1. † L. 95, N. 5. = L. 95, N. 4. * A predicate adjective, L. 92, 2. ° L. 117, 1. ‡ L. 105, 3. † L. 109.—*Verbis*, L. 117, 1. ° "For which," L. 97, 5.—*Configit*, what is its subject? † *Fore* is used impersonally, its subject being the remaining words in the period, L. 81, 8 and 9.—*Dignus*, L. 92, 2. = L. 116, 2.

Puer, "while a boy," L. 89, R. ° L. 115. † L. 116, 4. ° L. 68, 109. ° L. 134, 3. ° L. 110, 1. † *Asiâ debellatâ*, "after his conquest of Asia," L. 120, N. 2. † L. 97, 1. † L. 117, 2. † L. 88, 2.—*Quo audito*, "when Alexander heard this," L. 120, N. 2, or N. 3. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 126, 1. † L. 104. = L. 126, 2. = L. 106, Rem. 4. ° L. 106, Rem. 2. ‡ L. 108, R. 1.

° L. 117, 2.—*Ab ejus nomine*, "after his name."—*Propositis*, L. 69, 120, N. 3. † L. 134, 3.—*Tollus*. L. 2, Exc.—*Senex* "when old." ° L. 117, 4. ° L. 108, 1. ° L. 96, 3.—*Factum est*, impersonal: what is its subject? *Pompeio*, pronounced, *Pom-pē'yo*. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 103, 1. † L. 116, 2.—*Arcessitos*, L. 120, N. 3, or L. 122, 8. † L. 134, 3. † L. 103, N. 2.—*Defecisset*, L. 131, 1 and (a). † L. 119, 3. † L. 121, 4, (b).

° L. 117, 3. † L. 89, 3. ° *Per medios ignes*, "through the midst of the fires," L. 91, 8.—*Cum pericûlo*, "at the risk." ° L. 128, II., 1. ° L. 111. † L. 95, 4. ° "That it afforded him," &c. L. 114, and N. 1: *esse* being used impersonally, its subject is the clause *quid patria*, &c., L. 81, 8. † "His," L. 127, IV. † "Than he," L. 119, 1.—What is the object of *didicerat*? L. 96, Rem. 2. † L. 103, 1. † L. 117, 2.—*Inspectante populo*, "in view of the people," L. 120, N. 2. † L. 132, 1. = L. 121, 6, (b).

° L. 111. † *Instandum esse* is used impersonally; supply *nobis*, † 1 &c., "that we ought to pursue," L. 112, 2, and Rems. (a) and (c), and L. 121, 6, (b). ° *Cedo* takes the ablative of a place with *de*, *ex*, or without a preposition, L. 108, R. 2. ° L. 131, 1 and (a).—*Corintho captâ*, "by the capture of Corinth," L. 120, N. 2. ° L. 117, 2. † L. 103, N. 2.—*Eo defuncto*, "after his death," L. 120, N. 2.—*Non esset unde*, "there was no property from which." ° L. 134, 4. † L. 128, 2. † L. 95, N. 4. † L. 99, Rem. 4. † L. 81, N. 2.—*Acceptis—recuperâto*, L. 120, N. 3.—*Ad suos*, L. 91, N. 4. † L. 109.—*Jussas*, "ordered five cohorts," &c., *misit*, "and sent them," L. 122, 8. † L. 123 5.—*Receptum iri*, "should be taken back," L. 95, N. 3: the future inf. passive, consists of the former supine and *iri*, the present inf. pass. of *eo*, to go, L. 74, N. 2.

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72. * L. 89, (k). * L. 105, 4.—*Casos*, "after they had been beaten," L. 122, 5 and 6: or, "to be beaten," L. 122, 8. * L. G, I, 3, and L. H, 3. * L. 101. / What is the subject of *accidit*? L. 81, 8 and 9. * L. 108, R. 2. * L. 117, 2. * The accusative is the usual construction, according to L. 96, Rem. 4: the ablative here appears to depend on the preposition *in* understood. * L. 117, 2.
73. * L. 96, Rem. 3. * L. 38, 8.—*Carpetanōrum*, L. 103, 1. * L. 109. * L. 133, 1 and 2. * L. 128, I. / L. 97, 4.

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74. * L. 91, 9. * L. 96, 3.—*Sub hoc rege*, "in his reign."—*Hinc*, i. e., *ex Trojā*. * L. 117, N. 2. * L. 110.—*Ei benignè recepto*, "received him kindly (and)." L. 122, 8. * L. 96, 2.
75. * Lit. "until Rome founded," i. e., "until the founding of Rome." L. 121, 5, (b). * L. 108, 1. * L. 119, 1. * "Used to say." L. 47, N. 2. * *Sc. est.* / L. 89, 3. * L. 103, 1. * *Minor natu*, lit., "less or inferior in respect of birth," i. e., "born later, younger," L. 117, 5. * L. 129, 1 and 2. / L. 128, I.—*Rheam Silviam—Vestālem virginem*, L. 96, 2. * L. 110, 1.—*Gemīnos filios, Romūlum et Remum*, L. 89, 3. * L. 91, 5, and L. 94, N. 2. * L. 121, 6, (a).
76. * L. 129, 1 and 2. * L. 97, 4. * L. 109. * In construction *venissent* follows *rapuerunt*, L. 135, 2. * / L. 133, 1 and 2. * The reflexive referring, as usual, to the leading subject. * L. 128, II., 1. * L. 97, 2 and 3, *et ea*, "these also." / L. 91, 8, *raptae*, see § 9.
77. * See Dict. under *cūm*. * L. 121, 9. * *Ortam*, "which had arisen," L. 122, 3. * L. 111.—*Quo elapso*, "after this had passed," or, "at the expiration of this," L. 94, 5; and L. 120, N. 2. * L. 108, 1. / *Quidem* following the emphatic word. * Repeated past action. * L. 96, N. 4. * L. 117, N. 2. / L. 117, 5. * L. 109.
78. * L. 111, N. 2. * L. 104. * L. 111. * *Gentium* limits *senatores* understood. * *A* or *ab* denotes the *doer*, (L. 99, N.) *per* signifies "by means of," "at the instigation of," L. 97, N. / L. 116, 3. * L. 110, 1.
79. * L. 97, 4. * L. 132.—*Sed benè*, &c. The adversative *sed* (L. 82, (3.)) is opposed to the fraudulent manner of obtaining the

crown implied in the preceding *sic*.—*Cum his*, "including those." * L. 111. * L. 108, 2, and Rem.—*Prima salutavit*, "first saluted," *i. e.*, "was the first to salute," L. 91, 9. * "As king," L. 96, 2. / L. 103, 1. * "Herself." * *In*, "for." * L. 110, 1.—*Ei* "against him."

* L. 108, 1. * *Regnatum est*, "the kingdom continued," or, "the SO. regal government lasted," L. 81, 12. * L. 131, 1. * "After the banishment of the kings," *i. e.*, of Tarquin and his sons, L. 120, N. 2. * L. 111, N. 2. / L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Qui quum*, "and when he," L. 94, 5. * L. 132, 1. * L. 101, and Rem. 2.

* L. 117, 1.—*Terreret*, "was trying to terrify." The imperfect S1. tense not unfrequently denotes an attempt to perform an action, L. 47. N. 2. * Supply *suam*, L. 91, 6. * L. 111. * L. 132, 1. / L. 49, Rem. 2. * "After the banishment of the kings," L. 121, 5, (b). * L. 108, 1. * L. 128, II., 1.—*Eam*, "them," referring to *plebem*, a collective noun, L. 5, 4. L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Is* refers to *plebem*, but instead of agreeing with it, like the preceding *eam*, is put in the plural referring to the individuals which the noun denotes. See L. 91, 3.—*Alia*, L. 91, 5. / L. 133, 1. * L. 121, 9, and L. 92, 1 and (b). * L. 89, 1. * L. 99, Rem. 4.—*Ad quintum milliarium urbis*, lit., "to the fifth milestone from the city."

* *Quo facto*, lit., "this having been done," L. 94, 5; or, "having S2. done this," L. 120, N. 3: it may also be translated, "because he had done this," L. 122, 5 and 6; *i. e.*, "for doing this," or finally, "for this." * L. 88, 2. * "Under the command of Fabius," L. 120, Rem., and N. 2. * L. 116, 4. * L. 122, 3. * *Ille*, "the celebrated Q. Fabius Maximus, who," &c., L. 42, N. 2. / See *alter* in Dict.—*Ab urbe condita*, see N. (ε), p. 81. * L. 133, 1 and 2. * L. 111, N. 2.—*Manibus post tergum vinctis*, "after tying his hands," &c., L. 120, N. 2 and 3.

* L. 108, 2. * L. 122, 6, (a). * L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Urbem*, *sc. suam*. S3. * L. 114. * L. 128, II., 1. / Supply *est* from below. * L. 49, Rem. 2. * *In eo*, see *is* in Dict. * *Prasidium* which is used as a collective noun takes in its own clause a verb in the singular, but in the following clauses the verbs are in the plural, L. 90, 4. / L. 38, 3. * L. 108, R. 2. * L. 101. * L. 117, 4. * L. 117, 2.

* L. 117, 5. * Depending on *sedil*, L. 109, but to be translated S4. as if it were *ejus*, L. 109, R. 2. * L. 117, 1. * This verb with its clause is the subject of *factum est*. * L. 109. / L. 110. * L. 117, N. 1. * L. 105, 4. / L. 95, 3. * Supply *esse*; for the translation see L. 121, 6, (b). * L. 129, 1 and 2. * L. 121, 6, (b).

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85. * L. 111.—*Fecissent*, L. 128, II., 1 and N. 2. * L. 96, 3. * L. 128, I. * L. 38, 8. * A conditional sentence, in which the condition is implied in *ego cum talibus viris*, "if I had such men;" and the conclusion, "I could with them," &c., is fully expressed, L. 131, 1, and (a). / L. 123, 4.
86. * L. 131, 1. * L. 117, 1. * L. 127, I. * See *alter* in Dict. * Supply *esse*.
87. * L. 120, R. and N. 2. * L. H, 1. * L. 103, 1.—*Perdītis*, "having lost," or "after losing," L. 120, N. 3; L. 122, 6; *i. e.*, "with the loss." * L. 96, 3, and N. 6. * L. 110. / L. 118. * L. 127, II. * L. 133, 1 and 2. * L. 127, N. 1. / L. 106, 1 and R. 1.
88. * L. 103. * L. 99, R. 4. * As a verb, *perdita fuisse* has, for its logical subject, *millia* with its connected words; as a noun, the same verb with its clause is the subject of the impersonal *traditum est*, L. 95, 2, 3 and 4. * L. 118, 2. * L. 81, 10, 11 and 12.
89. * *Per*, "by means of." * L. 98. * The infinitive and oblique cases usually stand before the words on which they depend. * L. 133, 1 and 2. * *Mando* in the active voice takes the acc. and the dat.; hence in the passive it retains the dative, L. 124, 4; *mandaretur* is used impersonally, and in English the subject is the dative *Hannibālī*, L. 81, N. 2.—*Fratre—relicto*, "leaving his brother," L. 120, N. 3. * L. 111, N. 1.—*Commisso—accepto*, L. 120, N. 3.—*Supērat*, the historical present, used instead of the historical perfect. So *vincitur*, above.
90. * See N. (c), p. 88. * L. 104. * L. 92. * The antecedent of *quod* is the clause *servi manumissi*, &c., "which thing was never done before," L. 94, N. 2. * L. 110. / L. 96, R. 2.—*A senātu*, L. 81, 12.—*Potuiscent*, L. 128, I. * L. 133, 1 and 2. * L. 133, and 7.
91. * L. 103, 1.—*Recepta*, L. 120, N. 3. * L. A, 11. * L. A, Exc. 2. * "When a boy." So *juvēnis* below, L. 89, R. * Partitive adjectives commonly agree in gender with the individuals, of which the genitive plural depending on them consists, and in respect to their case, they are to be parsed like nouns: hence *multos* is in the masculine gender, agreeing in this respect with *juvēnum*, and in the accusative after *deterruit*. * L. 95, 5, and N. 5.—*Aurum sc. suum*. * "Their."
92. * Used like *plusquam*. * L. 118, R. 2. * What is to be supplied? * L. 117, 1. * L. 133, 1 and 2.
93. * "As a hostage" L. 89, R. * L. 89, 1. * *Sc est*. * L. 103, 1.

Cum is often used with the ablative of manner, when accompanied by an adjective.

• L. 101. • L. 108, R. 2. • *Alter* for *secundus*. • “From the building of the city,” L. 121, 5, (*b*). • “Though defended,” L. 122, 2. 94.

• L. 89, 1. • L. 91, N. 4. † L. 81, 3. 95.

Coss., L. 120, R. and N. 2. • L. 128, II., 1. • L. 110, 1. • L. 108, 1. • L. 133, 4. • L. 92, 1. 96.

• L. 81, 10, 11 and 12. • L. 112, N. 2. • See *cum* in Dict. 97.
• L. 117, N. 2. • *Id quod*, “the thing which:” *id* stands for the idea contained in the clause *jus civitatis*, &c. • L. 133, 1 and 2,—*Relictâ*, L. 120, N. 3.

• L. 103, N. 2.—*Eversa*, L. 120, N. 3. • L. 117, 2. • L. 121, 5, (*b*). • L. 120, N. 2. • L. 96, 2. • L. 120, N. 3. • L. 108, 2. 98.

• L. 111.—*Iipse*, sc. *Lucullus*.—*Eum*, sc. *Mithridatē*.—*Consumptum* can be translated passively, as agreeing with *Mithridatē*, the object of the verb, or actively with *Lucullus*, its subject. • L. 102, 2. • L. 118, 2. • “Under the command of,” L. 120, R. and N. 2. • L. 108, 1. • L. 119, 2. • L. 100, R. 2. 99.

• L. 109, R. 1. • L. 134, 1 and 3. • L. 108, R. 2. • L. 101. 100.
• L. 98. • “He, the former,” L. 42, 1 and 2. • L. 46, R. 2. • “To him,” i. e., to Pompey. • L. 105, 4. • L. 117, 2. • L. 128, II., 1.

• L. 99, R. 4. • L. 117, 1, and L. 123, 3. • L. 118, 2. 101.

Quem, sc. *consulatum*. • The imperfect, denoting that which was proposed, or on the point of being done, L. 47, N. 2. • “It was opposed,” L. 81, 9. • L. 101. • L. 81, 10, 11 and 12. 102.

Insolentiùs, L. 119, N. 3. • L. 81, 10, 11 and 12.—*Interfecto* *Casare*, L. 122, 6. • L. 110, 1. • L. 109, R. 1. • L. 121, 4. • L. 101. 103.

• L. 91, N. 3, and L. 122, 8. • *Iipse*, in such sentences, may agree either with the subject or the case depending on the verb, according as either is intended to be emphatic. 104.

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105. * L. 89, 3. * "As boundaries," L. 96, N. 4. * A Greek accusative.
106. * L. 132, 2. * L. H, 2. * L. 117, 3 and 5. * L. 111. / "You would believe," or, "one would think." * L. 104. * L. 116, 5.
107. *Qui, quæ se, &c., i. e., ea, quæ.* * L. 109, R. 5. * *Quanto—tanto*, L. 119, 3. * L. 109, R. 4. * L. 91, 4. * Supply the preposition *a*. / L. 111. * L. 109, and L. 123, 3 and 4. * L. H, 1. * L. 98. / L. 97, 4.
108. * L. 117, 1, and L. 123, 3. * L. 100, and L. 123, 3. * L. 109, R. 5. * *Morâri* is the subject of *esse* understood, L. 95, 4; and *periculôsum* agrees with *morâri*, L. 91, 7. * L. 109. / L. 110, 1. * L. 103, N. 2. * L. 98.
109. *Probabile est.* The two preceding infinitive clauses are the subject of this predicate, L. 95, 4, and L. 91, 7. * "The reign of Claudius," L. 120, N. 2. * L. 117, 5. * L. 119, 1. * L. 116, 5. * L. 117, 2. / L. 119, 3. * In such expressions the comparative is to be translated by the positive degree, "than it is wide," *i. e.*, "its length far exceeds its breadth." * L. 109. / "And there is clearly no other," &c.
110. * L. 134, 4. * "Of that kind." *Genus* with *id, hoc, quod, &c.*, is put in the accusative without a preposition. * L. 111. * L. 90, N. 3. * L. 117, 3. / L. 132, 2.
111. * L. 117, 5.—What is the logical subject of *verisimile est*? * L. 111, N. 2. * L. 109.—*Jactum fuërit*, L. 127, II.
112. * L. 129, 1 and 2.—What is the logical subject of *apparet*? * L. 108, R. 2. * L. 110, 1. * L. 90, N. 3. / L. 103, 2. * L. 117, 5. * L. 104. * L. 42, 1. / L. 111, N. 2.
113. * *Significâsse* depends on *fama est*, which is equivalent to a verb of saying, L. 95, 1. * Like the old English expression, "at what time," for, "at the time when," or, "in which." * L. 108, 1. * L. 134, 3. * L. 117, 5. / "By means of which." * See note (b), page 104.
114. * What is the subject? L. 32, 1. * L. 109.—*Viderëtur*, L. 134, 3. * L. 90, N. 3. * L. 81, 10, 11 and 12. / L. 117, 5. * L. 129, 1 and 2. * L. 108, 2.
115. *Colæzel*, *sc. ea*, *i. e.*, *Peloponnësus*. * L. 91, 8. * L. 11, 2 and 3. * "Which they call;" both the subject of *appellant* and

its object are to be supplied. *Opibus—copiis*, L. 117, 5. “As colonists,” L. 96, N. 4. *Ebore*, L. 23, R. 4 and (d). *Facta*, sc. *est*, L. 90, N. 3. “L. 123, 4 and 5. “L. 81, 10, 11 and 12. *Res gestas suas numéral*, “their memorable occurrences,” which they reckoned by Olympiads, or periods of four years, the time which intervened between the celebration of the Olympic games. / L. 90, 3 and R. 2. “L. 117, 5. *Pluresque*; the English idiom requires that *que* should here be translated “or.”
 ▲ The comparative and superlative of *prope*, viz., *propius* and *proximè*, are followed by either the accusative or the dative.
 “They say.”

“L. 103, 1. “L. 111. “L. 95, 4, and L. 81, 8. “L. 134, 4. 116.
Aristotèlem, L. 127, I. “L. 127, II. / L. 126, 2.

Vino, L. 117, 5. *Nominibus—moribus*; why in the ablative? 117.
 “L. 109, R. 5. *Contendo*, with the *acc. id.*, signifies, “to strive eagerly for this.” *Mercède datâ*, L. 121, 5, (b). “*Cum—tum*, see *cum* in Dict. *Rerum—copiâ*; the genitive separated by a relative clause from the noun which it limits. “L. 117, 5. *Herûs*, L. C, o. *Post Trojam dirûtam*, L. 121, 5, (b). *Zone*, sc., *nomen habet*.

“L. 91, 8. “L. 117, 2. “L. 134, 4. “L. 119, 3. “*Quis* 118.
 after the particles, *si*, *ne*, *neu*, *ubi*, *nisi*, *num*, *quo*, *quanto* and *quum*, signifies “some one,” or, “any one.” / L. 116, 5. “L. 119, 1. “L. 91, N. 4. *Maxîma flumînum*, L. 103, 1; the adjective on which a partitive genitive depends, commonly, as here, agrees in gender with the following genitive, rather than with the noun or nouns which it limits, unless it follows the latter. “We have spoken,” L. 81, 11 and 12.

“L. 123, 9. “L. 24, 2. * See N. (*), p. 115. “L. 117, 3. 119.
 “L. 118, 2. *Sine*, “free from, exempt from.” “/ L. 107, 2 and N. *Beatissimum*, L. 96, 2, and N. 5. *Locis*, L. 117, 4. *Eôus*, sc. *Oceânus*. *Asiæ nomine*, &c. In English the relative clause often separates the principal subject from its predicate. “L. 97, N. *Studia*, L. 98.

“L. 109. “L. 101. “*Homînes* is often to be supplied with 120.
 verbs of *saying*, &c., and to be translated “people, men,” &c., or simply, “they.” “L. 131, (d). *Asiæ propriæ dictæ*, i. e., of Asia Minor. “Clearly, unquestionably.” / A noun is often annexed to a relative for the purpose of explaining its antecedent. “L. 111. “L. 101, R. 1. *Numéro*, L. 117, 5. *Altitudine*, L. 101; a genitive (*sexaginta pedum*) supplies the

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- place of the adjective in limiting *altitudine*: see Andrews and Stoddard's Lat. Gr. § 211, R. 6, (1).
121. * L. 90, N. 3. † L. 109. * L. 104. † L. 116, 4. *Issici*, sc. *sinus*, "the Issic gulf" * L. 101. / Sc. se, L. 96, N. 3. * L. 133, 1. † L. 81, 10 and 11. † Those who are entering, L. 91, 4.
122. * L. 91, 4, and 122, 3. † L. 90, N. 3. * L. 45, R. 2. *Cum terra conjuncta*, "joined to the mainland." † L. 81, 10 and 11. * L. 133, 1, and L. 134, 1 and N. 1. / L. 116, 5. *Primus * Romānis*, L. 103, N. 2. *Bactriana*, sc. *camēli*. In this passage from the 8th book of Pliny, *camēlus* is feminine, but in the best authors it is always masculine. *Tubēra*, L. B, er. * L. 117, 3. † L. G, I., 2.
123. *Bibant*, L. 132, 1. * L. 98: so above, *quadriduo*. * "A hundred each," L. 38, 4. * L. 117, 2. † L. 119, 3. † L. 97, 4. / This genitive limits *ambitu*. / See note on *altitudine*, p. 120. † L. 89, 1. † L. 103, 1. / L. 95, 4. † L. 119, 1. † L. 91, 7.
124. * L. 99, R. 4. † L. 117, 2. * L. 91, 3. † L. 90, 4. *Nefas*, sc. *esse*, the predicate of the two preceding infinitive clauses taken as subjects. * L. 116, 5. *Arēnis*, L. 111. / L. 119, N. 3. *Natu*, L. 117, 5.
125. *Transitūri*, L. 122, 2, and L. 121, 4, (a). * L. 103, N. 2. † L. 103, 1. * L. 81, 4. *Crura*, L. F, Exc. in Decl. us. † L. 113: so above, *dentibus*. * "They cover." / *Navigāre* is sometimes used actively, in the sense of *sailing over*, when it is followed by *oceānum*, *æquor*, &c.; the expression here used by Pliny, *insūlas navigāre*, appears to be peculiar, and to signify, to sail or carry on navigation among the islands. † *Id* stands for the idea in the preceding clause and hence is neuter, L. 91, 7.
126. *Centēna*. Why is the distributive number used? *Omnium*, L. 103, 1. *Sibi similes*, "like each other." * L. 111. † L. 95, 4. *Uniones*, L. D, io. *Arābas*, L. I, acc. plur. 2. * L. 104, and R. 3. † L. I, gen. plur. 6. * "This thing, this fact," i. e., its fertility, L. 91, 7.
127. *Usu*, L. 117, 3. * L. 110, 4. † L. 101. * The place of the adjective with the limiting noun is supplied by a genitive, see note on *altitudine*, p. 120. † L. 118, 2. *Memphin*, L. G, I., 1.
128. *Pedum quindēcim millium*. This is wholly erroneous. The slant height of the largest pyramid is variously estimated, from 600 to 800 feet. * *Centum duos*, supply *et*. *Peaum centum*, etc.,

L. 101, R. 1. • L. 117, 2, see N. (•), p. 129. • L. 90, N. 3. • L. 123, 5. • L. 81, 10 and 11. • L. 123, 2. *Pergāmi*. Parchment was sometimes called *charta Pergamēna*, because invented at Pergāmus; in this sentence, *Pergāmi* does not depend on *membrānas*, but is the genitive of place, L. 108, 1.

• L. 95, 4 and 1. *Mersum*, L. 122, 4, or 8. • Supply thus: 129. [*Apim*] *allērum* [*thalāmum*] *intrāsse latum est*; in *allēro* [*ille*] *dira portendit*, "To have entered the one is, &c., [by being] in the other he," &c. *Canunt*, L. 90, 4. • L. 103, 1. • L. 117, 2; with the names of materials *of* is used rather than *with*.

Alia ejusmodi signa maris—effusi. Two genitives depend on 130. *signa:—maris effusi*, "of the sea having extended." • L. 90, R. 2. • L. 81, 8. *Convenissent*, L. 128, I. • L. 127, II.

Potus est lac—cibus caro; which are the subject-nominatives? 131. in *specibus*, L. 26, 4. • L. 113. • *Ipse* in such sentences is put in the nominative or in the accusative, according as the subject or the object is emphatic. See N. (•), p. 104. • The preterite tenses of *nosco* are used like the same tenses of *odi* and *memini*, L. 81, 4. • L. 111.

• *Vicēntum* for *vicēntūrum*, see L. 11, R. 4.

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EXERCISES.

THE following are given merely as examples of exercises in orthography and etymology, and can be varied by the teacher at his pleasure. Their object is to secure a perfect knowledge of all those parts of the grammar which relate to the forms of words and their division into syllables. These exercises can be easily imitated by the student who commences with the larger grammar.

I. 1. Write down the nominative singular of all nouns and adjectives of the first declension, found on the eleventh page of the Reader.

(a) If any of these nouns are excepted in gender or declension,

write opposite to them a reference to the passage in the First Latin Book, if such can be found, where the exception is mentioned: thus,

Eurōpa,	culpa,	terra,
peninsŭla,	tua,	rotunda,
poēta, <i>m.</i> L. 5, 1.	mora,	amicitia,
inertia,	nulla, L. 32, 1 and 2,	vera,
insania,	via,	sempiterna.
sylva,	parva,	

(b) Mark the quantity of the penult in each word, making use for this purpose of the general rules of quantity in Lesson 3, and of the dictionary, when no rule can be found.

(c) Mark the accented syllable in each word according to Lesson 2, 4 and 5.

(d) Divide each word into syllables, according to Lesson 2, 1; and Lesson A; putting a point between the syllables, and repeating from memory the rule for the division of each syllable. Thus e. g. say, "Eurōpa has three syllables, because" (here repeat Less. 2, 1) "It is thus divided, *Eu-ro'-pa*; for *p* must be joined to the last vowel, because" (here repeat Less. A, 1.); and *r* must be joined to the penult, because," (repeat Less. A, 3.)

2. Prepare a similar exercise on each of the following pages to page 30.

II. 1. Write down the nominative singular of all nouns and adjectives of the second declension found on page 11, marking the gender of each, and referring for exceptions in gender or declension to the First Latin Book, thus:

vitium, <i>n.</i>	annus, <i>m.</i>
electus, <i>m.</i> L. 91, 1.	dirum, <i>n.</i> L. 91, 1.
Quintius, <i>m.</i> L. 9, Exc. 3.	bellum, <i>n.</i>
Fabius, <i>m.</i> L. 9, Exc. 3.	

2. Finish this exercise like the preceding one according to (b), (c) and (d).

3. Prepare a similar exercise on each of the following pages to page 30.

III. Write down the nominative singular of all nouns and adjectives of the third declension found on page 11.

(a) Mark the gender of each noun and the rule or exception on which its gender or genitive depends, thus:

os, *n.* L. B, os: L. C, os. irreparabile, *n.* L. 91, 1: L. 35.
 lapis, *m.* L. D, is: L. E, is. tempus, *n.* L. 18, 2, and 4.
 homo, *c.* L. 5, N. 3: L. C, o. glaciális, *f.* L. 91, 1: L. 35.
 ebrietas, *f.* L. 15, 1: L. 16, 1. hiems, *f.* L. 15, 1: L. 17, 1 and N.
 dux, *c.* L. 5, N. 3: L. 17, 2. brevis, *f.* See glaciális.
 fugax, *m.* L. 91, 1: L. 28, 2: L. 37, 2. voluptas, *f.* See ebrietas.
 vetus, *f.* L. 91, 1. L. 37, 1 & 2: abl. sing. *e*, L. 37, Exc.

(b) Write the root of each of the preceding words, and from the root form the nominative singular by Lessons 22 and 23, giving the same rules for the adjectives as for the nouns, thus:

Lapid, by L. 22, I, (which repeat) becomes *lapids*, by Remark 1, (which repeat) it becomes *lapis*.

Fugac, by L. 22, I, becomes *fugacs*, i. e., by Remark 2, *fugax*.

(c) Mark the quantity and the accented syllable of each of these nouns and adjectives, and divide them into syllables according to the modes pointed out in the first exercise (b), (c) and (d).

2. Prepare a similar exercise on each of the following pages to p. 30.

IV. Write the nouns of the 4th and 5th declensions, found on the 11th, 12th and 13th pages, and prepare them in all respects as directed in the first and second exercises.

2. Do the same with each three of the succeeding pages to page 30.

V. 1. Write the first person singular, in the indicative mood present tense, of each verb on the 11th page, separating the four conjugations and also the irregular verbs; thus,

1. salúto,	2. —	3. elígo,	4. venio. irr. sum, L. 62.
sto,		fugio, L. 74, N. 1.	fió. L. 79.
paro.		cresco,	
		labor, dep. L. 75.	

2. Repeat from memory the *principal parts* of each, as set down in the Dictionary.

3. Repeat all the *roots* of each verb; thus, *salut*, *salútar* *salútat*:—*st*, *stet*, *stat*, &c.

4. Do the same with each of the following pages to page 30.

VI. 1. Write in separate columns, according to their kind, all the particles found on pages 12, 13 and 14.

<i>Conjunctions.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Prepositions.</i>	
et, L. 82, (1).	semper,	diu,	a, L. 99.
-que, L. 82, (1) & (4).	non,	quotannis,	inter, L. 97, 1.
atque, L. 82, (1).	interdum,	minime, L. 82, 3 & 4.	
neque, L. 82, (1).	citiùs, L. 82, 3 & 4.	bene,	
	serius, L. 82, 3 & 4.	longè,	
	nunquam,	quàm,	
	diligentissime, L. 82, 3 and 4.		

Do the same with each three pages following, to page 30

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